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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1905.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

00134713

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

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PART II.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Staff.—On the 6th April Mr. K. W. B. Macleod, Deputy Collector, was appointed Acting District Judge, Kurunegala, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Thorpe.

In July Mr. G. F. de Livera, Office Assistant, was appointed Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, Matara, and was succeeded by Mr. R. O. de Saram.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CUSTOMS PREMISES.

Plumbago and Oil Jetty.—The extension of this jetty was completed during the year and with it the congestion hitherto experienced has to some extent been reduced ; to expedite the shipping of cargo two electric 2-ton cranes have been put up on this jetty.

Dredging.—Dredging has been carried out along the staging at the sea front and barges can now be loaded with ease. It is hoped that the timber staging will in the near future be replaced by a quay wall.

Bonded Warehouse, Kochchikade.—The new disinfecting station at the root of the Breakwater approached completion at the year's end. It is more conveniently situated than the present one at Kochchikade. As soon as work is started in the new station the old premises will be utilized as a bonded warehouse for cargo landed at Kochchikade.

Kochchikade Jetties.—The old cranes on the Kochchikade jetties have been replaced by two 3-ton Grafton cranes so that heavy cargo can now be easily landed in the Kochchikade premises.

Improvements to be carried out.—Provision has been made in the Supply Bill for 1906 for improving the Customs road (paving with granite) of Rs. 50,000, the total cost being estimated at Rs. 150,000.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR.

The returns for the year 1905 show an increase in the trade of the Colony. The estimated value of imports, including specie to the value of Rs. 6,912,907, amounted to Rs. 115,237,235·27, and the estimated value of exports, including specie to the value of Rs. 300,350, amounted to Rs. 116,054,839, showing a balance in favour of exports of Rs. 817,603·73. Imports show an increase, specie being omitted, as compared with 1904, of Rs. 2,999,608·90, and of Rs. 7,434,955·47 as compared with 1903.

The value of exports, omitting specie and value of coal, was more than the value in 1904 by Rs. 1,080,833 ; but as compared with 1903 there is a decrease of Rs. 38,014.

The following table shows the value of the trade of the Colony, omitting specie, since 1894 :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1894	147,621,610	1900	220,550,716
1895	161,040,346	1901	204,232,206
1896	162,436,216	1902	208,614,933
1897	168,959,460	1903	214,410,335
1898	181,326,925	1904	219,834,335
1899	213,007,870	1905	224,078,817

The following table shows the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the last ten years, omitting specie and the value of coal for use of steamers :—

	Imports.	Exports. Produce and manufacture of the Colony.	Exports. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and manufacture.	Exports. Total.	Total of Imports and Exports, omitting specie, and the Value of Coal for use of Steamers.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1896	77,083,587 29	76,267,457 57	1,084,891 24	77,352,348 81	154,435,936 10
1897	85,730,156 92	74,693,883 92	1,109,889 53	75,803,773 45	161,533,930 37
1898	87,525,034 97	83,288,352 57	788,467 56	84,076,820 13	171,601,855 10
1899	101,542,220 61	100,095,681 34	990,938 65	101,086,619 99	202,628,840 60
1900	114,544,256 41	90,868,532 0	1,173,948 55	92,042,480 55	206,586,736 96
1901	104,050,036 12	85,977,410 0	1,273,700 0	87,251,110 0	191,301,146 12
1902	97,883,263 50	96,771,467 0	1,462,923 0	98,234,390 0	196,117,653 50
1903	100,889,372 80	100,871,556 0	1,356,167 0	102,227,723 0	203,117,095 80
1904	105,324,719 37	99,894,461 0	1,214,415 0	101,108,876 0	206,433,595 37
1905	108,324,328 27	100,898,551 0	1,291,158 0	102,189,709 0	210,514,037 27

The following table shows the total imports and exports in lacs of rupees from and to (*a*) the United Kingdom, (*b*) British Colonies, and (*c*) Foreign Countries for the ten years beginning with 1896 (omitting specie and coal exported for use of steamers) :—

	Imports from			Total Imports.	Exports to			Total Exports.
	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Foreign Countries.	
	lacs.	lacs.	lacs.	lacs.	lacs.	lacs.	lacs.	lacs.
1896	212¼	479¾	78¾	770¾	554½	144½	74¾	773½
1897	256¾	486	114½	857¼	512¾	161¼	84	758
1898	260½	545	69¾	875¼	525¼	150½	165	840¾
1899	313¼	599¾	102¼	1,015¼	610¾	136¾	263¼	1,010¾
1900	335	675¾	134½	1,145¼	562½	152	205¾	920¼
1901	301¾	628¼	110½	1,040½	501	164	207½	872½
1902	268¼	599¾	110¾	978¾	536½	161½	284¼	982¼
1903	257¾	633¾	117¼	1,008¾	541¼	166	315	1,022¼
1904	260½	665¾	127	1,053¼	511¾	183	316¼	1,011
1905	251¾	705¼	126¼	1,083¼	539¾	190	292	1,021¾

The following statement shows the value of imports and specie imported into each Province during 1905 :—

Value of Imports.			
Western Province	97,929,261 28		
Northern Province	3,786,900 8		
Southern Province	5,596,798 60		
Eastern Province	1,011,368 31		
		108,324,328	27
Value of Specie.			
Western Province	—		
		6,912,907	0
Total Value of Imports for 1905, including Specie		115,237,235	27

The revenue derived from Customs Dues shows an increase in 1905, as compared with 1904, of Rs. 318,553·64, and as compared with 1903 of Rs. 609,922·44.

The following table shows the income from this source for the twelve years beginning with 1894:—

Gross Customs Revenue for the Twelve Years ended 1905.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1894	4,931,967 42	1900	7,620,432 29
1895	5,770,241 2	1901	7,446,807 26
1896	5,550,971 65	1902	7,630,175 62
1897	6,278,787 49	1903	8,043,062 94
1898	6,714,625 82	1904	8,334,431 74
1899	7,101,851 73	1905	8,652,985 38

The increase in 1905 is chiefly attributable to larger imports of grain, spirits and cordials, and cotton manufactures.

Up to 1893 the Customs revenue included recoveries under the head of "Port Dues," which are now shown under a distinct head.

The following table shows the recoveries in each of the Maritime Provinces of the Island :—

Revenue of each Province.

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.			
Colombo ...	...	7,706,230 97	
Beruwala ...	...	34,812 40	
Negombo ...	...	34 54	
Kalpitiya ...	...	5 0	
			7,741,082 91
Northern Province.			
Jaffna ...	...	26,718 74	
Point Pedro	...	48,547 81	
Valuvedditturai	...	18,290 87	
Kankesanturai	...	79,284 81	
Mannar ...	...	792 82	
Pesalai ...	...	1,146 39	
Vankalai ...	...	—	
Kayts ...	...	180,987 69	
Mullaittivu...	...	22 0	
Pukulam ...	...	2,009 30	
			357,800 43
Carried over ...		—	8,098,883 34

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ...		—	8,098,883 34
Southern Province.			
Galle ...	...	467,203 71	
Hambantota	...	41 68	
			467,245 39
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa ...	...	55,785 49	
Trincomalee	...	31,071 16	
			86,856 65
Total ...		—	8,652,985 38

1905 compared with 1904.

Increase.		Rs. c.
Western Province	...	275,771 52
Northern Province	...	2,893 99
Southern Province	...	52,715 69
Eastern Province	...	—
		331,381 20
Deduct Decrease ...		12,827 56
Nett Increase	...	318,553 64

Decrease.		Rs. c.
Western Province	...	—
Northern Province	...	—
Southern Province	...	—
Eastern Province	...	12,827 56

The following tables show the collections under the head of "Harbour Dues" at Colombo and under the head of "Port Dues" in the Provinces :—

Harbour Dues collected during the last Eight Years.

		Rs.			Rs.
1898	...	965,347	1902	...	1,111,972
1899	...	1,008,213	1903	...	1,148,190
1900	...	1,146,769	1904	...	1,205,296
1901	...	1,123,428	1905	...	1,213,029

Port Dues collected during 1904 and 1905 in the several Provinces.

	1904. Rs. c.	1905. Rs. c.
Western Province (Beruwala, Negombo, and Kalpitiya) ...	762 94	684 26
Northern Province	6,865 56	6,681 26
Southern Province	32,389 34	29,651 84
Eastern Province	3,810 78	3,421 8
Total ...	43,828 62	40,438 44

	Increase over 1904. Rs. c.	Decrease below 1904. Rs. c.
Western Province	—	78 68
Northern Province	—	184 30
Southern Province	—	2,737 50
Eastern Province	—	389 70
Nett Decrease ...	—	3,390 18

In Colombo the increase in 1905, as compared with 1904, amounts to Rs. 7,732·49, due principally to an increase in over hour dues. Between 1883 and 1905 the increase amounted to Rs. 834,010·35, or 220 per cent.

The duty collected on estate products (tea, coffee, cacao, and cinchona) under the "Medical Wants Ordinance" amounted in 1905 to Rs. 159 488·68, as compared with Rs. 148,504·09 in 1904, there being an increase in the recoveries of Rs. 10,984· 9, due to larger exports of tea and cacao.

The duty imposed on tea "in order that the proceeds of such duty may be devoted to increasing the consumption of Ceylon tea in foreign lands" amounted to Rs. 509,472·32. From 1st October Rs. 3,052·24 were also recovered as export duty on cardamoms, the produce of the Colony, to be devoted to a similar purpose as regards cardamoms.

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition (including dynamite, detonators, fuse, and blasting powder).—The duty collected shows a decrease of Rs. 3,467·26, mainly due to smaller imports of gunpowder :—

Articles.	Duty. 1904. Rs. c.	1905. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Guns, single-barrelled	6,300 0	6,160 0	—	140 0
Guns, double-barrelled	3,710 0	6,210 0	2,500 0	—
Pistols, single-barrelled	11 50	18 0	6 50	—
Pistols, double-barrelled and revolvers	1,953 0	1,440 50	—	512 50
Rifles, single-barrelled	460 0	365 0	—	95 0
Rifles, double-barrelled, and magazine	250 0	570 0	320 0	—
Rifles other	—	—	—	—
Cartridges	3,234 57	5,259 46	2,024 89	—
Gun implements and accessories	216 12	158 1	—	58 11
Fireworks	2,511 50	6,379 76	3,868 26	—
Gunpowder	22,062 50	7,493 75	—	14,568 75
Percussion caps	2,036 82	1,538 79	—	498 3
Shot	1,211 33	951 65	—	259 68
Detonators	1,255 66	2,516 83	1,261 17	—
Dynamite	10,633 91	14,137 57	3,503 66	—
Blasting powder	8,842 0	7,882 0	—	960 0
Fuse	6,660 24	6,800 57	140 33	—
Total	71,349 15	67,881 89	13,624 81	17,092 7
			Deduct Increase	13,624 81
			Nett Decrease	3,467 26

Cotton, Manufactured and Raw.—Cotton goods, twists, and thread show a total value of Rs. 8,695,957·90, and the duty on the quantity cleared amounts to Rs. 321,737·14, which gives an increase in duty of Rs. 53,780·93 :—

Cotton :	1904. Value. Rs. c.	1904. Duty. Rs. c.	1905. Value. Rs. c.	1905. Duty. Rs. c.
Raw	242,737 47	—	265,062 66	—
Waste	7,217 67	290 93	26,749 61	944 33
Lace and net	114,207 35	4,600 38	133,296 18	5,276 86
Piece goods :				
Bleached	1,880,023 84	70,473 95	1,846,302 91	72,867 18
Dyed	2,405,420 34	95,964 80	2,977,939 92	114,357 38
Gray	775,385 29	31,968 35	1,298,116 32	47,176 17
Muslin	42,618 91	1,722 50	33,887 36	1,402 56
Printed	806,569 10	31,753 47	1,006,854 83	36,095 54
Other	404,843 55	16,298 20	679,727 96	26,542 25
Thread	208,314 17	8,360 61	213,076 78	8,508 49
Yarn and twist :				
Bleached	1,030 36	41 22	255 88	10 24
Dyed	129,896 96	5,172 91	180,374 65	7,183 14
Gray	26,718 31	1,063 76	28,205 24	1,128 69
Other	6,128 5	245 13	6,107 60	244 31
Total	7,051,111 37	267,956 21	8,695,957 90	321,737 14

Value of Cotton Goods imported.

	1903. Rs. c.	1904. Rs. c.	1905. Rs. c.
United Kingdom	3,587,218 61	4,086,969 74	5,286,888 70
British Colonies	2,054,659 96	2,155,403 69	2,317,789 74
Foreign Countries	540,883 59	808,737 94	1,091,279 46
Total	6,182,762 16	7,051,111 37	8,695,957 90

	Compared with 1903. Increase. Rs. c.	Compared with 1903. Decrease. Rs. c.	Compared with 1904. Increase. Rs. c.	Compared with 1904. Decrease. Rs. c.
United Kingdom	1,699,670 9	—	1,199,918 96	—
British Colonies	263,129 78	—	162,386 5	—
Foreign Countries	550,395 87	—	282,541 52	—
Nett Increase	2,513,195 74		1,644,846 53	

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances.—The duty collected amounted to Rs. 4,134·57, showing a decrease of Rs. 227·31 as compared with 1904 :—

	1904. Value. Rs. c.	1904. Duty. Rs. c.	1905. Value. Rs. c.	1905. Duty. Rs. c.
Alkali ...	—	—	254 50	14 0
Arecanuts ...	765 75	—	5,195 0	—
Alizarine ...	2,255 1	124 3	4,153 0	228 45
Aniline ...	770 76	42 43	210 0	11 55
Cutch and Gambier ...	32,622 53	2,193 75	32,914 36	1,891 78
Indigo ...	596 90	36 35	616 54	33 95
Bark for tanners and dyers ...	24,374 7	1,340 66	26,033 47	1,431 93
Myrobalans ...	108 81	6 0	1,293 42	71 18
Dammar ...	7,183 12	—	5,759 15	—
Saltpetre ...	15,238 99	460 77	12,163 15	274 59
Dyes, unenumerated ...	4,925 7	157 52	3,150 24	161 95
Orchilla Weed ...	—	—	—	—
Lac ...	6 60	0 37	276 0	15 19
Total ...	88,847 61	4,361 88	92,018 83	4,134 57

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported as Government stores, valued at Rs. 195,895).—An increase in value of Rs. 48,973·06, and in quantity of 2,091¾ tons.

Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel.—The quantity imported was 610,439 tons, against 643,288 tons in 1904, a decrease in quantity of 32,849 tons. The landings at the two principal ports were as follows :—

	Tons.
Colombo ...	595,233
Galle ...	15,206
Total ...	610,439

Decrease 23,336 tons :—

		Tons.	Tons.
Colombo ...	1905	595,233	
	1904	615,043	
	Decrease		19,810
Galle ...	1905	15,206	
	1904	18,732	
	Decrease		3,526
Total Decrease ...		—	23,336

Kerosine Oil.—The following statement gives the results of a comparison of the quantities imported, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered on kerosine oil in 1905, with the immediately preceding four years :—

	1905.	Compared with 1901. + or —	Compared with 1901. Quantity.	Compared with 1902. + or —	Compared with 1902. Quantity.	Compared with 1903. + or —	Compared with 1903. Quantity.	Compared with 1904. + or —	Compared with 1904. Quantity.
Kerosine Oil.	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
Quantity imported ...	3,075,208	+	282,952	—	90,831	+	313,603	—	1,112,236
Quantity entered for Home Consumption	3,134,351	+	394,016	+	266,533	+	296,815	—	619,393
	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
Value of quantity imported ...	1,192,172 37	—	552,987 63	—	107,345 60	+	137,843 83	—	573,444 76
Duty recovered ...	783,594 84	+	98,510 53	+	66,599 73	+	74,204 47	—	154,842 34

+ Signifies increase ; — signifies decrease.

The falling off in imports of kerosine oil is, as regards Russian oil, largely due to the rioting and damage done at the Russian oil fields.

Food.—The following statement shows the increase and decrease in certain articles :—

	Increase. Value. Rs. c.	Increase. Duty. Rs. c.	Decrease. Value. Rs. c.	Decrease. Duty. Rs. c.
Biscuits ...	740 10	—	—	44 59
Beef and Pork ...	4,139 20	—	—	0 62
Butter ...	16,986 11	425 96	—	—
Cheese ...	—	—	6,894 53	530 49
Fish ...	100,304 22	—	—	298 51
Flour, Wheat ...	5,715 83	624 69	—	—
Potatoes ...	21,503 23	1,057 79	—	—
Curry Stuffs ...	—	—	468,135 20	19,285 26
Ham and Bacon ...	18,936 78	671 77	—	—
Provisions ...	34,663 58	1,605 19	—	—
Ghee ...	—	—	603 98	59 71

Grain.—The following is a statement of rice cleared for home-consumption for seven years :—

		Bushels.
1899	...	9,178,405
1900	...	9,592,323
1901	...	8,951,650
1902	...	8,873,871
1903	...	9,519,161
1904	...	9,560,321
1905	5,925,995 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. =	10,210,946
	Total for Seven Years ...	65,886,677

The duty collected on rice amounted to Rs. 2,963,077·43, and on other grain of all sorts to Rs. 367,093·05, making in all Rs. 3,330,170·48, particulars of which are annexed :—

	Rs. c.
Barley ...	1,019 62
Beans ...	12,210 23
Gram ...	69,261 32
Oats ...	4,934 1
Paddy ...	240,766 76
Peas ...	29,820 70
Wheat ...	435 30
Other ...	8,645 11
	367,093 5
Rice ...	2,963,077 43
Total ...	3,330,170 48

Live Stock.—The increase in the value of live stock imported is Rs. 52,353·55 compared with 1904. The number of cattle rose from 22,055 to 22,895, sheep and goats from 80,475 to 94,966, and horses from 319 to 329. The horses imported in 1904 were valued at Rs. 78,620 while those brought in 1905 were entered at Rs. 126,420, the average being Rs. 246 and Rs. 384 respectively. Goats were however entered at a lower value though their number was 2,936 more than in 1904.

Metals and Metalware.—An increase in value of Rs. 394,773·93 is shown by the following statement :—

	1904. Rs. c.	1905. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Brass sheets ...	6,937 60	10,794 26	3,856 66	—
Copper sheathing ...	23,134 23	11,159 87	—	11,974 36
Iron, angle, and Swedish bar	19,436 64	27,378 10	7,941 46	—
— bar, flat, rod, nail rod	102,407 58	104,137 45	1,729 87	—
— pig ...	14,303 87	6,168 14	—	8,135 73
— other (raw) ...	30,683 12	27,885 43	—	2,797 69
Lead, pig ...	291,020 0	488,942 75	197,922 75	—
— sheet ...	4,416 14	8,051 4	3,634 90	—
— other ...	294 94	—	—	294 94
Muntsz metal ...	1,476 87	391 11	—	1,085 76
Quicksilver ...	1,602 0	659 62	—	942 38
Spelter ...	—	—	—	—
Steel, blister ...	4,032 7	3,064 74	—	967 33
— cast ...	130,130 9	205,707 96	75,577 87	—
Tin plates ...	67,371 49	69,566 61	2,195 12	—
— slabs ...	96,249 96	109,575 20	13,325 24	—
Yellow metal ...	14,411 94	24,568 34	10,156 40	—
Zinc slabs ...	208 18	1,100 69	892 51	—
Unenumerated, dutiable (raw)	432 7	35 38	—	396 69
— free (raw) ...	11,601 27	10,941 5	—	660 22
Aluminium ware ...	2,168 90	1,455 88	—	713 2
Brass nails and wire ...	6,194 44	4,857 31	—	1,337 13
Brassware ...	151,593 99	152,293 33	699 34	—
Copper nails and wire ...	7,684 74	6,310 35	—	1,374 39
Copperware ...	38,758 33	33,903 84	—	4,854 49
Gold leaf ...	131 93	223 53	91 60	—
Hardware ...	942,965 86	1,051,917 86	108,952 0	—
Iron, corrugated ...	—	1,200 0	1,200 0	—
— drums and tanks ...	46,911 95	75,305 85	28,393 90	—
— galvanized ...	597,593 4	722,890 64	125,297 60	—
— hoop ...	192,823 21	248,361 60	55,538 39	—
— nails and rivets ...	107,716 99	169,785 97	62,068 98	—
— other (manufactured)	41,985 94	78,583 86	36,597 92	—
Lead, tea lead ...	766,265 85	498,798 68	—	267,467 17
Leadware ...	606 24	1,568 4	961 80	—
Pewterware ...	5,102 78	3,792 88	—	1,309 90
Plate, silver or silver-gilt	25,224 46	25,564 56	340 10	—
Electroplate ...	67,179 14	68,312 48	1,133 34	—
Nickelplate ...	3,093 37	715 29	—	2,378 8
Solder ...	38,415 48	42,310 15	3,894 67	—
Soldering fluid ...	5,632 33	8,135 28	2,502 95	—
Steelware ...	76,281 4	55,790 29	—	20,490 75
Tinware ...	61,188 72	39,723 8	—	21,465 64
Zinc, perforated ...	1,555 74	1,638 94	83 20	—
Zincware ...	13,176 23	11,607 26	—	1,568 97
Total ...	4,020,400 76	4,415,174 69	744,988 57	350,214 64

The most noticeable increases are in pig lead, galvanized iron and hardware ; tea lead, however shows a considerable decrease below 1904. The increase in pig and decrease in tea lead is due to the opening of a local mill for manufacture of tea lead.

Manures of all kinds.—There is a decrease in quantity of 854⅓ tons, and in value of Rs. 52,198·15, as under :—

	1904. Quantity.	1904. Value.	1905. Quantity.	1905. Value.
Manures, Raw:	Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Bone ...	4,377 18 2 25	247,297 94	4,171 18 3 23	211,107 77
Fish ...	3,134 17 1 12	181,008 32	3,487 3 2 18	208,925 84
Guano ...	10 8 0 7	1,559 25	20 6 1 6	2,883 38
Other ...	18 16 2 5	1,369 5	282 11 0 14	22,724 11
Manures, Manufactured:				
Castor Seed Poonac ...	10,543 16 1 5	671,180 81	10,493 18 0 27	674,796 8
Rape Seed Poonac ...	1,730 7 0 9	73,724 80	1,766 14 2 24	86,139 17
Superphosphate ...	569 14 3 20	52,624 42	394 15 0 0	46,294 35
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	428 4 3 23	84,997 2	391 2 1 20	77,718 80
Nitrate of Soda ...	30 7 3 4	5,110 56	—	—
Nitrate of Potash (or refuse of Saltpetre) ...	507 11 3 27	89,718 93	516 17 3 0	112,496 40
Sulphate of Potash ...	1,254 14 0 9	189,537 80	1,259 4 2 10	170,051 49
Muriate of Potash ...	240 0 0 0	26,124 29	265 0 0 0	35,184 65
Kainit ...	536 15 2 24	30,250 76	700 0 0 0	24,725 65
Basic Slag (or Thomas's Phosphate Powder) ...	1,788 18 0 0	85,902 48	1,320 10 3 22	54,334 6
Blood Meal ...	600 2 3 13	72,562 20	715 4 0 25	91,795 53
Ground Nut Cake ...	1,393 4 2 19	95,118 79	1,387 1 0 13	99,436 64
Other ...	6,274 9 2 19	484,276 80	5,413 12 1 27	421,592 15
Total ...	33,440 8 2 25	2,392,404 22	32,586 1 2 5	2,340,206 7

Oils, excluding kerosine oil, show an increase in value of Rs. 47,065·41, due principally to larger importations of "oil, other" and an increase in duty of Rs. 11,600·49, as compared with 1904:—

Oil :	1904. Value. Rs. c.	1904. Duty. Rs. c.	1905. Value. Rs. c.	1905. Duty. Rs. c.
Castor ...	123,891 23	7,168 5	118,117 45	6,872 42
Cocoanut ...	1,271 31	—	1,384 22	—
Fish ...	1,664 84	—	2,627 37	—
Gingelly ...	36,198 74	1,991 48	39,249 60	2,159 24
Lubricating ...	113,625 1	4,097 99	125,501 88	4,038 64
Linseed ...	32,618 48	1,818 8	36,040 92	1,982 28
Turpentine ...	12,091 47	696 2	13,663 82	752 58
Liquid Fuel ...	185,662 60	—	175,754 60	—
Other ...	44,942 73	3,679 20	86,691 96	15,246 15
Total ...	551,966 41	19,450 82	599,031 82	31,051 31

Opium.—A decrease in quantity of 1,610 lb. as compared with 1904 and of 1,418 lb. as compared with 1903.

Poonac.—A decrease in quantity of 25,879 cwt. 27 lb.

Spices.—A decrease in value of Rs. 6,746·24 and in duty of Rs. 229·77 as under :—

	1904. Value. Rs. c.	1904. Duty. Rs. c.	1905. Value. Rs. c.	1905. Duty. Rs. c.
Cardamoms ...	1,770 75	—	489 30	—
Cloves ...	2,245 39	168 33	4,295 95	268 87
Ginger ...	43,691 49	1,398 58	40,422 83	1,277 26
Mace ...	1,145 24	91 86	564 0	55 11
Nutmegs ...	35 40	1 95	30 0	1 65
Pepper (long) ...	11,616 53	536 84	12,049 7	556 42
Pepper (whole) ...	18,225 61	939 66	15,445 40	820 70
Other ...	2,766 19	152 79	1,453 81	80 23
Total ...	81,496 60	3,290 1	74,750 36	3,060 24

Spirits of all kinds show an increase in value of Rs. 63,625·29, the quantity imported being 215,500 gallons, against 193,140 gallons in the previous year. Gin alone accounts for an increase of 17,699 gallons.

Spirits.	1904. Quantity Imported.	1904. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1904. Value of Imports.	1904. Duty.	1905. Quantity Imported.	1905. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1905. Value of Imports.	1905. Duty.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brandy ...	42,416·025	43,017·037	321,781 99	216,669 73	46,026·042	45,566·089	342,502 75	229,319 43
Gin ...	71,573·904	74,130·031	243,580 25	381,994 6	89,272·855	87,386·617	289,166 38	457,336 91
Spirits of Wine ...	53·072	53·072	159 70	610 42	164·081	164·081	553 52	2,014 69
Liquers ...	1,014·610	1,039·672	12,849 4	6,250 31	1,224·251	1,221·251	15,146 97	7,334 37
Rum ...	198·071	198·071	962 81	1,237 96	252·869	252·844	1,437 4	1,493 79
Whisky ...	77,787·362	74,391·269	493,868 86	379,667 48	78,540·057	79,212·350	488,642 31	403,584 43
Other ...	97·514	42·884	1,172 57	217 83	20·052	23·802	551 54	244 59
Total ...	193,140·558	192,872·036	1,074,375 22	986,647 79	215,500·207	213,827·034	1,138,000 51	1101328 21

The following table shows the results of a comparison of the importations, quantities entered for home consumption, value and duty recovered on spirits in 1905, with those of the immediately preceding four years :—

	Compared with 1901.		Compared with 1902.		Compared with 1903.		Compared with 1904.	
	+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.	+ or —	Quantity.
		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
Quantity imported in 1905 ...	+	33,357	+	31,899	+	5,079	+	22,360
Quantity entered for home consumption in 1905 ...	+	37,211	+	27,667	+	10,631	+	20,955
		Amount. Rs.		Amount. Rs.		Amount. Rs.		Amount. Rs.
Value of quantity imported in 1905 ...	+	93,366	+	116,227	—	2,389	+	63,625
Duty recovered in 1905	+	196,436	+	145,771	+	61,815	+	114,680

Sugar.—There is an increase as compared with 1904 in quantity of 16,101 cwt. 20 lb., and in duty of Rs. 31,748·91 :—

	1904. Quantity imported.	1904. Duty on Quantity cleared.	1905. Quantity imported.	1905. Duty on Quantity cleared.
Sugar.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
Candy and refined...	187,194 1 15	567,753 94	200,439 1 24	596,522 92
Unrefined ...	8,115 0 3	14,201 94	8,953 2 9	15,674 54
Palm and Jaggery...	16,778 0 18	12,589 69	18,795 2 23	14,097 2
Total ...	212,087 2 8	594,545 57	228,188 3 0	626,294 48
			212,087 2 8	594,545 57
		Increase ...	16,101 0 20	31,748 91

Specie shows a decrease of Rs. 4,245,617·29, particularized as follows :—

Countries whence imported.	1904.	1905.	Increase	Decrease.
Silver.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	—	—	—	—
British India ...	6,300,250 0	2,430,425 0	—	3,869,825 0
Hong Kong ...	218,851 0	16,677 0	—	202,174 0
Mauritius ...	266,000 0	—	—	266,000 0
Straits Settlements	173,914 50	127,975 0	—	45,939 50
India (excluding British) ...	200 0	2,700 0	2,500 0	—
China ...	410,370 0	351,614 0	—	58,756 0
Egypt ...	1,005 0	600 0	—	405 0
Aden ...	—	800,000 0	800,000 0	—
Total ...	7,370,590 50	3,729,991 0	802,500 0	4,443,099 50
Gold.				
United Kingdom ...	40,854 73	8,049 77	—	32,804 96
New South Wales ..	150,000 0	300,000 0	150,000 0	—
Natal ...	—	—	—	—
Victoria ...	1,245,000 0	—	—	1,245,000 0
West Australia ...	2,325,000 0	2,850,000 0	525,000 0	—
Egypt ...	2,250 0	—	—	2,250 0
France ...	4,500 0	2,250 0	—	2,250 0
British India ...	—	—	—	—
Japan ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3,767,604 73	3,160,299 77	675,000 0	1,282,304 96
Copper coin from British India ...	20,329 6	22,616 23	2,287 17	—
Grand Total ...	11,158,524 29	6,912,907 0	1,479,787 17	5,725,404 46
			Deduct Increase ...	1,479,787 17
			Nett Decrease ...	4,245,617 29

Silk Manufactures of all kinds show a decrease in value of Rs. 57,507·66, and in duty of Rs. 2,720·26 :—

	1904. Value. Rs. c.	1904. Duty. Rs. c.	1905. Value. Rs. c.	1905. Duty. Rs. c.
Broad Stuffs ...	302,793 6	16,592 10	272,575 0	14,961 34
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.	97,110 0	5,236 91	82,281 24	4,700 19
Lace	8,430 62	452 43	5,967 34	308 28
Ribbons	26,462 65	1,420 46	20,120 90	1,156 46
Velvet	16,122 37	886 92	7,232 66	397 81
Other	14,262 4	790 1	19,495 94	1,134 49
Total ...	465,180 74	25,378 83	407,673 8	22,658 57
	407,673 8	22,658 57		
Decrease ...	57,507 66	2,720 26		

Tobacco shows a decrease in quantity of 65,966 lb., and cigars an increase of 36,617 lb.

Woollen Manufactures show an increase in value of Rs. 68,062·83, and in duty of Rs. 2,691·62 :—

	1904. Value. Rs. c.	1904. Duty. Rs. c.	1905. Value. Rs. c.	1905. Duty. Rs. c.
Woollen :				
Berlin	7,452 11	408 85	4,862 69	267 53
Blankets	90,377 31	4,971 57	136,683 39	7,441 80
Carpets	6,305 82	338 91	6,416 63	352 64
Flannel	128,251 48	7,100 61	126,277 37	6,629 13
Other	291,996 93	15,649 36	318,206 40	16,469 82
Total ...	524,383 65	28,469 30	592,446 48	31,160 92

Wines of all kinds show a decrease of Rs. 71·76 in value. The quantity entered for home consumption was 48,083 gallons against 53,022 gallons in the previous year.

Wines.	1904. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1904. Value.	1904. Duty.	1905. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1905. Value.	1905. Duty.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sparkling :						
Champagne	3,789·474	90,128 48	9,475 25	4,449·993	103,497 61	11,129 7
Other	358·252	5,995 28	895 67	225·681	3,407 9	565 54
Still :						
Burgundy { in bottle ...	497·084	5,287 37	745 28	448·333	2,807 50	672 50
Burgundy { in wood ...	917	2,596 38	917 0	727·666	2,011 19	727 67
Claret { in bottle ...	1,383·039	8,739 86	1,730 75	1,727·661	11,410 23	2,159 18
Claret { in wood ...	15,588	29,235 52	7,842 0	13,436·5	28,212 2	6,718 25
Ginger { in bottle ...	417·508	2,057 7	208 77	469·83	2,455 30	235 26
Ginger { in wood ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hock { in bottle ...	1,142·309	8,429 77	1,460 96	1,297·246	9,711 42	1,628 45
Hock { in wood ...	250	675 48	125 0	229	565 90	114 50
Port { in bottle ...	3,564·945	36,404 8	5,346 73	3,409·6	31,580 62	5,119 72
Port { in wood ...	12,660·5	26,379 20	12,660 50	11,373·25	25,605 19	11,373 25
Sherry { in bottle ...	556·667	5,029 76	835 71	522·368	4,286 13	783 58
Sherry { in wood ...	1,773	6,820 58	1,773 0	1,506	5,776 52	1,506 0
Other { in bottle ...	6,273·337	47,853 18	9,414 95	5,872·276	48,186 69	8,808 46
Other { in wood ...	3,851·5	10,549 39	3,851 50	2,388·416	6,596 23	2,388 44
Total ...	53,022·615	286,181 40	57,283 7	48,083·82	286,109 64	53,929 87

Omitting the Harbour and Port Dues and the amounts collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance and on account of the Tea Fund and Cardamom Fund, the collections are distributed as follows :—

	Per cent.
Collected in Western Province	89·46
Do. Southern Province	5·4
Do. Northern Province	4·14
Do. Eastern Province	1

The following statement shows the total receipts of the Department:—

	Rs. c.
Customs	8,652,985 38
Harbour Dues	1,213,028 58
Port Dues	40,438 44
Medical Aid	159,488 68
Tea Fund	509,472 32
Cardamom Fund	3,052 24
Total ...	10,578,465 64

The cost of collection was 2·25 per cent. upon the total collections.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are Imported.
Value in Rupees.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australia.	Canada.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. (1) Live Animals	3500	59870	—	—	—	—	—	—	58000	—	63050	—	122920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horses ...	—	467375	—	—	—	—	—	—	3350	—	3350	—	470750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle ...	—	494548	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	60	—	494608	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Sheep and goats																													
(2) Food and Drink.	67780	10	81	—	—	—	—	—	774	—	774	—	890	171	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181
Bacon ...																													
Beef—																													
Salted ...	6285	463	2	—	112	—	—	—	648	—	760	—	1225	644	67	—	—	—	—	—	1031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1742
Tinned ...	13124	100	—	—	2344	—	1006	—	492	—	3908	—	4008	4237	27	—	—	—	—	35	31	—	283	—	—	—	—	—	4613
Beer and Ale—																													
Bottled ...	92336	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2218	—	14819	983	84879	3426	—	—	—	—	—	34	106359
In wood ...	144313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2133	—	768	—	—	—	—	—	2901
Biscuits ...	232299	383	—	—	106	—	—	—	8486	—	8592	—	8975	125	264	—	1	—	—	65	54776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55231
Butter—																													
Frozen ...	4330	—	—	—	2076	—	—	—	42565	—	44641	—	44641	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned ...	3900	88704	12	—	8	—	15	—	34957	—	37356	—	126086	—	12	—	—	—	—	9803	—	2516	57	—	—	—	578	—	13017
Cheese ...	11586	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	17213	—	17213	—	17297	—	—	—	114	—	—	1312	722	26341	—	—	—	—	1507	—	30004
Coffee—																													
Mixed ...	907	637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmixed ...	74	1789016	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1789021	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Confectionery ...	174098	661	—	—	43	—	—	—	6917	—	6960	—	7657	1233	53	2	25	6	—	3409	222	—	806	—	—	—	242	—	6016
Curry Stuffs—																													
Chillies ...	—	772500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	772500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coriander Seed	—	163188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163188	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
Cummin Seed	—	188781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188781	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
Fennel Seed ...	—	39660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garlic ...	—	105461	—	1250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106711	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Mathi Seed ...	—	36831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Tamarind ...	—	114491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114491	—	—	1251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1251
Turmeric ...	—	87065	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87065	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Other ...	68	1529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1529	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Eggs ...	—	7393	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish—																													
Cured or salted	151	1477386	500	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1487863	—	25	88618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89043
Maldive ...	—	64436	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2068241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned ...	59666	62	2971	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3144	8992	54	—	—	—	—	7224	1084	—	646	—	—	334	—	—	18334
Flour, Wheat ...	6	899062	—	4	9701	—	—	—	72328	147085	229114	—	1123180	—	555	126	14581	—	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15549
Fruit, Fresh—																													
Apples ...	1131	340	—	—	1150	—	—	205	12838	17154	31357	—	31697	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	286	—	1186	—	—	—	—	—	1489
Grapes ...	21283	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	271	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	2029	—	—	—	—	3626	—	—	—	5655
Other ...	736	723	8	45	391	—	—	—	1493	2056	3850	—	4626	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6449	—	193	—	—	—	6774

Fruit, preserved—																															
Currants ...	4894	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates ...	30	62073	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins ...	3718	4759	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100	—	4859	64	—	—	—	—	—	472	54	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	676
Other ...	54520	25682	3257	774	3649	—	1044	1856	23068	800	31634	—	61630	5524	4974	—	—	—	—	8385	886	—	419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20298
Ghee ...	159	125236	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	50	119	—	125365	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Grain—																															
Barley ...	18965	4323	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	85	—	4408	—	—	—	6470	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6595
Beans ...	1110	39569	8401	90378	—	—	—	—	32	—	32	—	138380	—	7914	—	113	—	—	161	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8329
Gram ...	—	618479	—	25876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	644355	—	6075	3104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9179
Oats ...	—	13448	—	—	143	2801	—	—	33680	—	36624	—	50072	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Paddy ...	—	2367598	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2370598	—	—	1600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1600
Peas ...	1265	403007	7710	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	244	—	410961	—	—	236	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
Rice ...	138	37234365	89310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37323919	—	294	1240742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1241036
Wheat ...	—	7833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	11	97439	105	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	39	—	97583	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ham ...	79142	59	—	—	10	—	438	—	5096	—	5544	—	5617	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	241
Milk, preserved...	9597	—	767	—	—	1585	—	—	410	—	1995	—	2762	5505	—	—	120	473	—	973	2214	347	50	—	—	—	255421	—	—	—	265796
Mutton, tinned ...	1506	4	—	—	444	414	1078	—	1924	—	3860	—	3864	555	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590
Onions ...	—	501473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501473	—	—	3642	—	—	—	96	75	—	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4094
Pork, salted ...	887	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	210	—	222	190	3	—	—	—	—	—	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349
Potatoes ...	3692	173544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173544	—	—	—	600	—	—	29436	2208	22	157025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189291
Sago in bulk ...	333	401	50777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51178	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Salt—																															
Refined ...	6675	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Spices—																															
Cardamoms ...	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloves ...	—	4295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, dry ...	—	40292	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40297	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Mace ...	—	170	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nutmegs ...	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper ...	—	18334	8743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27077	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	1403	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416
Spirits—																															38
Brandy ...	22698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1195	7	1202	—	1202	—	—	—	—	—	—	317901	682	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	318601
Gin ...	44069	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	133	244946	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	245087
Liqueur ...	6952	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	459	—	—	79	—	—	6424	875	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8041
Whisky ...	487084	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	494	—	—	—	—	—	1055	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1557
Sugar—																															
Palm and Jaggery	—	93975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refined or candied	59488	137617	13601	1386605	43875	—	—	—	1477	—	45352	—	1605612	—	39076	21	460150	49455	—	—	12890	1007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1051324
Unrefined ...	34	98041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98041	—	5	545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
Wines ...	83054	129	—	—	307	—	—	—	7943	1879	11091	—	12387	4574	76	—	742	4301	—	149565	9506	760	1520	—	19102	—	—	—	—	—	190638
Unenumerated (provisions) ...	339368	68467	2389	8376	5312	55	18935	—	25640	318	50260	—	129797	14377	4179	488	4	—	—	14230	9622	366	2920	—	—	—	14671	191	61217		
(3) Narcotics.																															
Opium ...	123	357756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1911
Tobacco, manufactured—																															
Cigars ...	245519	13152	84	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15068	10283	1190	—	—	240	—	17	5207	17974	—	—	758	—	—	—	—	—	64314
Snuff ...	174	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Other ...	65820	3789	8	—	71	—	—	—	81	—	152	—	5525	49972	96	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	53496

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are Imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australia.	Canada.	Total of British Colonies.	United States	China.	Foreign India	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	—	36867	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	5	—	37014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1510
II.—Raw Materials.																													
(2) Metal.																													
Brass, sheets ...	6658	3167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	968
Copper, sheathing...	9165	752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	752	—	—	—	—	1242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1242
Iron—																													
Angle and Swedish bar ...	5996	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	3723	—	—	758	—	—	—	—	16787	—	—	21268
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ...	32399	3631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3631	—	—	—	—	61486	—	—	1429	—	—	—	—	5190	—	—	68105
Pig ...	6168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel—																													
Blister ...	2141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	922
Cast ...	76267	1192	—	—	—	—	—	—	763	—	763	—	1955	86	—	—	—	35480	—	1500	90419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127485
Zinc, slabs ...	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	908	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	1008
(3) Other.																													
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—																													
Arecanuts ...	—	5195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutch ...	—	32828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltpetre ...	825	10954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
(*b*) Miscellaneous—																													
Coal ...	4705474	5265518	—	—	—	—	—	—	7040	—	7040	—	5272558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474000	474000
Fibre—																													
Coir ...	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palmyra ...	—	57766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manures, raw—																													
Bone ...	—	203347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203347	—	—	7760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7760
Fish ...	—	203879	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guano ...	2883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	22724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds (excluding ood Stuffs)—																													
Cotton ...	7	168036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	—	9970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortoise-shell ...	—	6033	4616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26002	—	2735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2763

(*c*) Timber Unworked Teak ...	—	280219	32899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313118	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175544
III.—Manufactured Articles.																															
(1) Textile.																															
(*a*) Apparel, made up	203332	32093	270	130	121	—	—	—	248	—	369	—	32982	—	8648	3	8496	—	—	3507	208357	1680	—	—	3927	—	—	58472	293090		
(*b*) Cotton—																															
Lace and Net ...	115247	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	—	15	—	3524	—	—	2380	10358	—	—	—	—	—	1517	—	17794		
Piece Goods—																															
Bleached ...	1675618	157423	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157463	802	1426	70	82	—	—	3383	5013	1394	—	—	—	—	—	1047	13217		
Dyed ...	717932	1529489	3432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1535314	—	1913	24983	10044	39258	—	19374	200565	270376	50566	—	—	—	107184	307	724689		
Gray ...	1163136	27938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27938	105234	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	1386	—	—	—	—	—	—	107040		
Muslin ...	26501	6724	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6758	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	628		
Printed ...	972788	20627	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20643	—	106	40	669	—	—	621	2678	528	—	—	—	—	8777	—	13419		
Other ...	407683	118149	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118677	—	209	3196	9301	19141	—	842	91648	7991	2951	—	—	—	4877	13182	153362		
Thread ...	192403	2599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2599	—	—	103	264	12855	—	789	4062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18073		
Yarn and Twist—																															
Bleached ...	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Dyed ...	10490	148977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148977	—	—	6	1800	—	—	—	720	—	—	—	—	—	18379	—	20905		
Gray ...	1125	26860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	—	220		
Other ...	—	6107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(*c*) Linen—																															
Piece Goods ...	31998	3092	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	3250	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1993		
(*d*) Silk and Satin—																															
Broad Stuffs ...	52724	38767	144	2776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41717	—	32218	4	255	425	—	34299	14619	41133	—	—	—	—	4583	50592	178128		
Handkerchiefs,&c	64189	7036	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7054	—	1826	53	373	—	—	1303	793	—	—	—	—	—	—	6687	11035		
Lace ...	4957	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	77	—	—	—	—	43	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	770		
Ribbons ...	19471	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	389		
Velvet ...	1530	2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	1045	2634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3679		
Other ...	9393	794	—	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1053	—	481	46	—	—	—	3295	3004	—	—	—	—	—	—	2220	9046		
(*e*) Woollen—																															
Berlin ...	1367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3495		
Blankets ...	2286	132410	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	132411	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1984		
Carpets ...	1456	4456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	503		
Flannel ...	54158	12168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12178	—	—	—	5529	—	—	337	54073	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59939		
Other ...	167075	24979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24979	—	2	—	3529	771	—	2455	81483	450	36918	—	—	—	501	39	126148		
(*f*) Of Mixed Materials—																															
Blankets ...	2493	5281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5281	365	5	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	502		
Carpets ...	5527	1160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	1028	1646		
Handkerchiefs,&c	4880	17452	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17475	—	96	—	—	324	—	369	15307	—	2067	—	—	—	—	—	18163		
Piece Goods ...	167447	237075	2044	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240361	—	5842	71914	2021	449	—	4394	16938	32787	—	—	—	—	5616	845	140806		
Other ...	3869	1865	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1875	—	85	11	—	—	—	—	1214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1310		
(2) Metal (other than Machinery)																															
Brass—																															
Nails and Wire ...	4427	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381		
Brassware ...	40529	104080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104082	—	28	3017	145	1195	—	—	3294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7679		
Copper—																															
Nails and Wire ...	5594	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	—	—	—	—	372	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440		
Copperware ...	10901	22802	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22802	—	10	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200		
Hardware ...	894736	15587	—	—	69	—	—	—	173	—	242	—	16046	17245	368	31	25509	3253	—	4763	89037	169	250	—	—	75	10	300	141130		

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are Imported.—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australia.	Canada.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Iron—																													
Galvanized ...	596978	3998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3998	14586	—	—	136	58239	—	—	48952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121913
Drums and Tanks	27547	7505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7505	—	—	—	—	34349	—	—	5303	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	40252
Hoop ...	87898	14102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14108	—	—	505	18245	20702	—	—	106901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146353
Nails and Rivets	43479	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	691	11681	—	—	3854	45240	—	—	59606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125613
Lead—																													
Tea lead ...	498595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202
Leadware ...	1568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate—																													
Electroplate ...	62487	318	130	—	100	—	—	—	15	—	115	—	563	337	75	—	1651	—	—	—	2597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5260
Nickelplate ...	636	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solder ...	42310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steelware ...	52150	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378	5	—	—	—	346	—	—	2910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3261
Tinware	26012	1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1869	—	—	—	97	—	15	—	10463	—	—	—	—	—	—	1266	11841
(3) Other—																													
Acids—																													
Sulphuric ...	21752	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371
Other. ...	2326	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	980
Arms—																													
Guns, single ...	13277	145	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	195	1706	—	50	—	1701	—	—	2503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5960
Guns, double ...	49603	2528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2528	—	—	—	—	907	—	—	1280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2187
Revolvers ...	2670	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	965	100	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	1471
Beads ...	626	2322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2322	9	—	—	9975	—	—	588	4036	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	14875
Books ...	111714	61688	500	—	98	—	—	—	1348	—	1456	—	63644	828	—	514	—	125	—	699	171	—	40	130	—	—	—	50	2557
Bricks and Tiles ...	17236	220423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220423	291	—	42	5	—	—	660	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	998
Brooms and Brushes	17877	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	52	114	—	135	—	—	753	787	—	90	—	—	—	—	125	2056
Cables; Cordage, and Twine ...	9777	52069	—	925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52994	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1531
Candles	37604	15283	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	143	—	15426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1
Carriages and Carts	15045	5584	30	1888	—	—	—	—	—	540	540	—	8042	1420	170	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	40645
Casks and Shooks	157629	119758	1630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121448	—	5	118	83748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38111	84171
Cement ...	109988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7978	16457	1662	6389	90531	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	123086
Chemists' Sundries	258299	12226	3103	634	325	—	—	—	3516	108	3949	—	19912	23105	81	—	4236	409	—	4535	22770	—	6314	—	—	—	—	—	62092
Chinaware ...	231773	369	199	1117	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	1785	—	2903	—	21	287	—	—	53898	11935	33	—	—	—	—	642	70546
Clocks ...	12573	412	22	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	459	9727	65	—	—	—	—	1482	1773	—	33	—	—	—	—	1469	13160
Earthenware ...	5974	36842	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36942	—	3	14628	—	3156	—	120	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	17951
Explosives—																													
Caps, Percussion	7538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155
Cartridges ...	25918	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	82	—	4	—	—	—	—	206	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	297
Fireworks ...	15	—	—	22166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22166	—	7700	—	—	—	—	—	1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9717
Fuse ...	18726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15246	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	15246
Gunpowder, blasting	15866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10086

Gunpowder, sporting ...	7613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	710	1221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1931
Fullersearth ...	176	25472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fancy Articles ...	214642	30039	579	552	963	—	—	—	—	—	963	—	32183	867	11323	151	12459	—	—	3593	26906	301	1690	2	—	—	—	25418	82774
Furniture ...	37030	9488	1719	275	—	50	—	—	15	—	65	—	11732	706	1974	165	15269	—	—	277	4449	—	—	—	—	—	—	1049	23939
Glass—																													
Plate ...	8909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8317	—	—	8420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16737
Window and German sheet ...	5830	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	29632	—	30	22150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51812
Other ...	93571	3526	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	4395	1438	372	7	10114	7195	—	1460	34835	1523	276	—	—	—	6	5042	62286
Gunny bags ...	39	137267	575	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	137852	—	2737	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2737
Haberdashery ...	852,122	773,607	33,629	1,040	986	427	134	1034	455	95	3407	—	816026	5	12433	—	24740	—	—	6872	71627	263	1802	5	—	285	212	1255	130203
Hats and Bonnets	116,700	17798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17798	—	20	—	—	927	—	790	5296	—	665	—	—	—	—	—	7698
Instruments, Musical	43758	3004	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	3112	1507	89	—	—	—	—	1077	15740	—	525	—	—	—	—	188	19126
Jewellery ...	61208	174734	440	721	577	—	—	—	48	—	632	—	176527	1856	16373	—	1890	—	—	—	6263	—	—	—	—	—	—	9654	36051
Lamps ...	55109	6574	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6598	5567	42	12	19152	506	—	75	20029	55	—	—	—	—	—	1088	46551
Leather—																													
Goat and Sheep Skins ...	781	16786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	16827	—	110	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287
Leather Articles—																													
Boots and Shoes ...	143171	3125	22	258	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3410	3264	1020	7	1685	—	—	508	694	—	20	—	—	—	—	350	7570
Harness and Saddlery ...	29833	670	—	—	100	—	—	—	212	—	312	—	982	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Machinery—																													
Oil-making ...	15853	2420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7263
Sewing Machines	32412	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	4699	140	—	—	—	—	198	6303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11340
Spinning and Weaving ...	11090	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	259062	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1341	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1341
Manures—																													
Castor Seed Poonac	—	674796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape Seed Poonac	—	86139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphate of Ammonia	77718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nitrate of Soda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nitrate of Potash (or refuse of Saltpetre) ...	—	108866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3630
Sulphate of Potash	—	13467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156584
Muriate of Potash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35184
Kainit ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24725
Basic Slag (or Thomas's Phosphate Powder) ...	15770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38563
Superphosphate	2600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4824	—	—	38869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43693
Blood Meal ...	51998	30521	—	—	9276	—	—	—	—	—	9276	—	39797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Nut Cake...	—	95793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95793	—	—	3643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3643
Other ...	65075	106486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	627	627	—	107113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249402
Matches ...	237	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	43734	840	—	—	1242	—	—	—	—	154110	—	137	200063
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets ...	239	12539	249	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13115	—	12276	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1232	13623
Nets, Fishing ...	5	14208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14208	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are Imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australia.	Canada.	Total of British Colonies.	United States	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oil—																													
Castor ...	3949	112050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112050	—	—	328	—	—	—	1474	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2117
Fish ...	1951	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Gingelly ...	—	36381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36386	—	—	2862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2862
Cocoanut ...	—	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	—	—	1092	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1094
Kerosine—																													
Bulk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	931509	—	—	—	—	931509
Case ...	—	23307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23307	189229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45349	—	—	—	—	237352
Linseed ...	24217	11823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquid Fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127626
Lubricating	35431	7272	497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7769	78451	—	—	—	—	—	—	1077	—	—	2770	—	—	—	—	82298
Turpentine ...	11909	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1030	—	—	—	—	—	—	714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1744
Other	9560	14500	78	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	50165	42	69	1476	—	—	—	3010	3028	—	1374	—	—	—	—	—	26960
Painters' Colours	127587	5529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5529	1534	—	—	2	862	—	—	4330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6728
Paper—																													
Printing ...	185143	1546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1546	—	—	3	7224	2597	—	414	35698	444	1169	—	—	—	—	47	47596
Writing ...	69030	2536	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2538	2431	—	70	29044	—	—	333	3303	—	15332	10	—	—	—	—	50523
Perfumery ...	53309	7933	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	7940	893	1580	—	262	—	—	6381	18297	393	59	—	—	—	—	—	28011
Photographic Materials ...	32724	864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	649
Pictures ...	19863	1120	20	201	—	—	—	—	5	—	171	—	1587	601	7	92	—	—	—	90	2469	—	50	9	—	—	—	312	3630
Poonac—																													
Gingelly ...	—	1484972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1484972	—	—	31005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31005
Printing Materials	34309	1487	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1488	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338
Shot ...	4791	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11024
Soap ...	240172	9881	59	—	1037	—	—	—	112993	4830	118860	—	128800	2651	15	—	2157	341	—	1518	23526	1932	1865	—	—	309	—	3057	37371
Soldering Fluid...	8106	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery excluding Paper ...	151496	3104	1	107	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	3319	1379	95	25	4289	—	—	255	5310	—	9424	90	—	—	782	135	21784
Stores, Government ...	2125569	662742	—	—	—	—	147194	—	—	—	147194	—	927263	40868	—	—	265	5348	—	—	33021	—	—	—	—	—	10	250	79762
Stones, Worked...	11558	1770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1770	—	—	315	—	—	—	—	43	—	5816	—	—	—	—	—	6174
Tar ...	5218	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	67
Tea Chests ...	599377	43516	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43616	345	14167	—	1122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5079	—	882800	925774
Timber, Worked	1258	3666	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3671	—	—	20	2320	2805	—	—	2682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34121
Toys ...	30017	2774	19	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2809	59	15	200	2252	6	—	1071	9802	—	—	—	—	—	—	668	14073
Umbrellas ...	307535	2283	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2313	—	203	9	—	—	—	40840	8384	—	423	—	—	—	18	376	50253
Varnish ...	22395	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1254
Watches ...	26946	29572	5	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	29620	14808	20	—	828	—	—	840	673	—	—	—	—	—	3633	—	21612
Unenumerated ...	873960	262289	3460	496	270	—	—	—	2802	24	3126	—	276070	34266	8507	154	4018	13022	—	11986	96824	1819	8050	257	—	—	—	2761	182841
IV.—Bullion and Coin.																													
Gold—																													
Coin ...	9750	—	—	—	300000	—	—	—	—	—	3150000*	—	3150000	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	549
Silver—																													
Bullion ...	—	1056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coin ...	—	3591157	123150	10284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3724591	—	5400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5400
Pearls and Precious Stones ...	—	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2084	—	—	—	—	2084

* Western Australia 2,850,000.

EXPORTS.

In 1905 the value of exports amounted to Rs. 116,054,839, distributed under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Ceylon Produce	100,898,551
Imports re-exported	1,291,158
Specie	300,350
Coal for use of Steamers	13,564,780
Total ...	116,054,839

The value of **Ceylon Produce** shows an increase of Rs. 26,995 as compared with 1903, and of Rs. 1,004,090 as compared with 1904. This increase is due principally to larger shipments of tea, the value of which rose from Rs. 56,854,563 to Rs. 59,564,245 in the year under review.

Imports re-exported also show a decrease below the figures of 1903 of Rs. 65,009, but an increase as compared with 1904 of Rs. 76,743.

The value of coal exported for use of steamers rose from Rs. 13,400,740 to Rs. 13,564,780 in spite of a fall in the quantity imported from tons 643,288 in 1904 to tons 610,439 in 1905.

The exports of specie show a decrease from Rs. 3,157,050 in 1904 to Rs. 300,350 in 1905.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom, including specie, rose from Rs. 51,344,423 in 1904 to Rs. 53,978,213 in 1905 ; while that to British Colonies fell from Rs. 21,283,769 in 1904 to Rs. 19,299,403 in 1905, and to Foreign countries from Rs. 31,637,734 in 1904 to Rs. 29,212,443.

The exports of tea to Russia (Asiatic and European) show an increase from 10,652,348 lb. in 1904 to 11,231,334 lb. in 1905, but there is a decrease of 635,219 lb. to the United States of America, the quantities exported being 5,609,369 lb. and 4,974,150 lb. for 1904 and 1905 respectively.

The following statement shows the principal countries to which green tea was exported since 1901, when it first appeared separately in the returns :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States of America.	Russia in Europe and Asia.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1901	260,949	549,013	360,374	40,122
1902 ...	411,514	736,534	1,264,303	133,180
1903 ...	1,794,853	2,695,628	3,522,444	152,388
1904 ...	1,736,795	1,584,838	1,596,446	425,657
1905 ...	264,807	1,285,300	621,859	855,121

There were exported in all 3,086,177 lb. green tea in 1905, as against 5,394,849 lb. of the same kind in 1904.

The exports of Ceylon Produce to Russia (Asiatic and European) were valued at Rs. 4,415,455 in 1905, as against Rs. 4,991,282 in 1904. Compared with 1904 the value of exports of Ceylon Produce to the United States of America also has fallen from Rs. 8,193,536 to Rs. 8,151,821 in 1905, due chiefly to smaller exports of cocoanut oil, and also to a fall in the average value of this article from Rs. 18 a cwt. in 1904 to Rs. 16·71 a cwt. in 1905.

In the staple articles of exports, cacao shows an increase of 2,076 cwt. over the figures of 1904 ; whereas cinnamon, cardamoms, and coffee have fallen from 47,217 cwt., 9,216 cwt., and 6,616 cwt. in 1904 to 46,935 cwt., 7,888 cwt., and 5,165 cwt. respectively in 1905.

Coir yarn, fibre, and rope exported from the two principal ports (Colombo and Galle) show an increase of 40,620 cwt. as compared with 1904, and of 36,872 cwt. as compared with 1903.

Copra exported from Colombo and Galle shows a decrease of 332,247 cwt. below 1904 and of 340,742 cwt. below 1903.

The exports of citronella oil have risen by 79,920 lb. Of the total value of Ceylon Produce exported, the products of the cocoanut palm represent 22·3 per cent.

The exports of rubber have more than doubled during the year, the quantity being 1,401 cwt. as against 676 cwt. in 1904.

Medical Aid Ordinance.—Coffee, cacao, cinchona, and tea are liable to duty under the Medical Aid Ordinance.

Table A shows the quantity and value of these products as compared with exportation of the preceding year :—

Table A.

Article.		Quantity.	Value.			
		Cwt.	Rs.			
Coffee ...	1904 ...	6,616 ...	380,900	Decrease	cwt.	1,451
	1905 ...	5,165 ...	289,450	Decrease	Rs.	91,450
Cacao ...	1904 ...	67,355 ...	2,448,354	Increase	cwt.	2,076
	1905 ...	69,431 ...	2,433,556	Decrease	Rs.	14,798
		lb.				
Cinchona...	1904 ...	162,656 ...	11,385	Decrease	lb.	10,259
	1905 ...	152,397 ...	10,667	Decrease	Rs.	718
Tea ...	1904 ...	157,929,333 ...	56,854,560	Increase	lb.	12,254,225
	1905 ...	170,183,558 ...	59,564,245	Increase	Rs.	2,709,685

The duty collected on the foregoing was—

	Medical Aid. Rs. c.	Tea Fund. Rs. c.
At Colombo	159,356 75	... 509,034 32
At Galle	131 93	... 438 0
Total ...	159,488 68	509,472 32

The quantity of tea exported to different countries will appear in the Return D appended.

Plumbago.—The royalty recovered on plumbago amounted to Rs. 153,216·22 as against Rs. 130,305·23, showing an increase of Rs. 22,910·99 and in quantity of 91,644 cwt.:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs. c.	Royalty. Rs. c.
1904 ...	521,204 ...	6,515,050 0 ...	130,305 23
1905 ...	612,848 ...	7,170,321 0 ...	153,216 22

The shipments from Colombo and Galle in 1905 were :—

Ports.	Quantity. Cwt.	Royalty. Rs. c.
Colombo	538,841 ...	134,714 45
Galle	74,007 ...	18,501 77
Total ...	612,848	153,216 22

Table B.

The other staple articles exported from Colombo and Galle, compared with 1904, are as follows :—

		1904.		1905.	
		Gallons.	Value. Rs.	Gallons.	Value. Rs.
Arrack ...	Colombo ...	74,216 ...	121,775 ...	73,037 ...	115,829
	Galle ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
		74,216	121,775	73,037	115,829
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Cardamoms...	Colombo ...	9,216 ...	835,338 ...	7,888 ...	583,072
	Galle ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
		9,216	835,338	7,888	583,072
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Plantation, Cinnamon	Colombo ...	47,194 ...	2,272,863 ...	46,925 ...	2,312,464
	Galle ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
		47,194	2,272,863	46,925	2,312,464
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Coir, Yarn, Fibre, Rope	Colombo ...	169,080 ...	1,198,377 ...	187,632 ...	1,310,436
	Galle ...	70,162 ...	801,952 ...	92,230 ...	1,007,585
		239,242	2,000,329	279,862	2,318,021
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Copra ...	Colombo ...	722,834 ...	7,971,993 ...	389,023 ...	4,881,476
	Galle ...	— ...	— ...	1,564 ...	15,093
		722,834	7,971,993	390,587	4,896,569
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Cocoanut Oil	Colombo ...	445,781 ...	8,024,058 ...	523,163 ...	8,742,053
	Galle ...	65,177 ...	1,173,186 ...	64,258 ...	1,073,751
		510,958	9,197,244	587,421	9,815,804
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
Citronella Oil	Colombo ...	573,975 ...	495,279 ...	751,904 ...	618,223
	Galle ...	588,901 ...	396,276 ...	490,892 ...	423,033
		1,162,876	891,555	1,242,796	1,041,256
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.
Cinnamon and Cinnamon Leaf Oil	Colombo ...	15,711 ...	5,718 ...	70,608 ...	14,792
	Galle ...	46,980 ...	5,130 ...	46,402 ...	6,587
		62,691	10,848	117,010	21,379
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Poonac ...	Colombo ...	242,670 ...	1,093,932 ...	265,667 ...	1,036,986
	Galle ...	1,003 ...	4,057 ...	310 ...	1,090
		243,673	1,097,989	265,977	1,038,076

		Rs. c.	
Timber exported from the Island ...	1904 ...	246,012 0	a decrease of Rs. 26,991.
	1905 ...	219,021 0	

		Cwt.	Rs. c.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1904 ...	38,586 ...	924,295 0	Increase over 1904 of cwt. 2,644 and Rs. 64,937.
	1905 ...	41,230 ...	989,232 0	

Summarized, the value of Ceylon Produce stands thus for 1905 :—

	Rs.
Articles under the Medical Aid Ordinance	62,297,918
Plumbago	7,170,321
Other staple articles (Table B)	23,350,723
General exports not specially enumerated above	8,079,589
	100,898,551

Shipment of articles on which duty was collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance in the year under review and for 1903 and 1904 :—

Coffee, Plantation.

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Rate per cwt. or lb. Rs. c.	Total Value. Rs.
1903 ...	8,784	... 57 16 ...	502,093
1904 ...	6,494	... 58 0 ...	376,652
1905 ...	5,055	... 56 70 ...	286,618

Coffee, Native.

1903 ...	110	... 42 35 ...	4,658
1904 ...	79	... 42 35 ...	3,345
1905 ...	29	... 39 0 ...	1,131

Coffee, Liberian.

1903 ...	79	... 21 0 ...	1,659
1904 ...	43	... 21 0 ...	903
1905 ...	81	... 21 0 ...	1,701

Cacao.

1903 ...	59,098	... 38 4 ...	2,248,145
1904 ...	67,355	... 36 35 ...	2,448,354
1905 ...	69,431	... 35 5 ...	2,433,556

Cinchona.

	lb.		
1903 ...	171,855	... 0 7 ...	12,030
1904 ...	162,656	... 0 7 ...	11,385
1905 ...	152,397	... 0 7 ...	10,667

Tea.

1903 ...	149,227,236	... 0 39 ...	58,198,622
1904 ...	157,929,333	... 0 36 ...	56,854,560
1905 ...	170,183,558	... 0 35 ...	59,564,245

Table C.

Quantity and Value of the Produce of the Cocoanut Palm exported in 1904 and 1905.

Articles.	Value. 1904. Rs.	1905. Rs.	Quantity. 1904.	1905.
Arrack ...	121,775 ...	115,829 ...	Gallons 74,216 ...	Gallons 7[illegible]
Cocoanuts ...	923,356 ...	945,894 ...	No. 17,295,467 ...	No. 18,115,[illegible]
Cocoanuts, desiccated ...	3,094,433 ...	3,301,491 ...	Cwt. 169,016 ...	Cwt. 184,059
Coir Fibre ...	799,009 ...	927,672 ...	Cwt. 131,416 ...	Cwt. 150,841
Coir Matting and other, manufactured ...	15,296 ...	8,370 ...	Pkgs. 277; Cwt. 674 ...	Pkgs. 290; Cwt. 156
Coir Rope ...	217,700 ...	213,460 ...	Cwt. 21,770 ...	Cwt. 21,346
Coir Yarn ...	983,665 ...	1,177,161 ...	Cwt. 86,060 ...	Cwt. 107,709
Copra ...	7,973,545 ...	4,904,209 ...	Cwt. 723,015 ...	Cwt. 391,438
Cocoanut Oil ...	9,197,352 ...	9,815,922 ...	Cwt. 510,964 ...	Cwt. 587,428
Cocoanut Shells ...	15,830 ...	53,515 ...	Cwt. 409 ...	Cwt. 1,473
Poonac ...	1,097,989 ...	1,038,076 ...	Cwt. 243,673 ...	Cwt. 265,977
Total Value ...	24,439,950	22,501,599		

showing a decrease of Rs. 1,938,351 below the year 1904.

Articles of Ceylon Produce showing an Increase or Decrease in 1905 in Quantity and Value as compared with 1903 and 1904.

Articles.		Increase.				Decrease.			
		1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack ...	gal.	418	—	—	—	—	14,135	1,179	5,946
Arecanuts ...	cwt.	8,028	351,257	—	—	—	—	19,316	417,210
Cacao ...	cwt.	10,333	185,411	2,076	—	—	—	—	14,798
Cardamoms...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	272	324,347	1,328	252,336
Cinnamon ...	cwt.	—	—	—	39,558	1,579	132,066	282	—
Coffee, Plantation	cwt.	—	—	—	—	3,729	215,475	1,439	90,034
Coffee, Native	cwt.	—	—	—	—	81	3,527	50	2,214
Coffee, Liberian	cwt.	2	42	38	798	—	—	—	—
Cocoanuts ...	No.	4,499,576	296,259	819,698	22,538	—	—	—	—
Coir Fibre ...	cwt.	18,652	134,538	19,425	128,663	—	—	—	—
Coir Rope ...	cwt.	579	5,790	—	—	—	—	424	4,240
Coir Yarn ...	cwt.	17,666	231,804	21,640	193,496	—	—	—	—
Copra ...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	340,577	2,627,331	331,577	3,069,336
Cocoanut, desiccated	cwt.	19,909	196,882	15,043	207,058	—	—	—	—
Fibre, Kitul	cwt.	197	794	—	—	—	—	876	52,894
Fibre, Palmyra	cwt.	—	—	—	—	7,022	112,717	7,341	121,656
Deer and Sambur Horns	cwt.	—	—	—	—	76	2,330	36	1,798
Other Horns	cwt.	143	1,190	103	2,083	—	—	—	—
Oil, Cocoanut	cwt.	—	—	76,464	618,570	100,195	1,206,674	—	—
Oil, Citronella	lb.	164,047	349,078	79,920	149,701	—	—	—	—
Oil, Cinnamon	oz.	26,541	1,983	54,319	10,531	—	—	—	—
Plumbago ...	cwt.	130,743	1,144,002	91,644	655,271	—	—	—	—
Poonac ...	cwt.	—	—	22,304	—	39,902	461,744	—	59,913
Salt ...	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Sapanwood...	cwt.	1,395	3,082	2,266	9,079	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	lb.	20,956,332	1,365,623	12,254,235	2,709,682	—	—	—	—
Timber, Ebony	tons	154	—	111	—	—	7,409	—	27,222
Timber, Satinwood	tons	—	—	220	18,362	9	21,505	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	465,811	94,550	296,181	64,937	—	—	—	—

Table D.

Statement showing the Exports of Tea, the Distribution of Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1904.

Countries.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom	111,983,810	104,258,920	7,724,890	—
British Colonies.				
Aden	9,508	14,405	—	4,897
British East Africa	17,603*	13,449	4,154	—
British Guiana	—	—	—	—
British India	2,040,292	954,584	1,085,708	—
British West Indies	30,300	30,750	—	450
Burma	9,221	5,104	4,117	—
Canada	6,446,184	5,966,737	479,447	—
Cape Colony	210,566	142,409	68,157	—
Fiji Islands	50	—	50	—
Gibraltar	30,821	14,310	16,511	—
Hong Kong	752,409	470,894	281,515	—
Maldive Islands	3,236	1,353	1,883	—
Malta	372,133	455,385	—	83,252
Mauritius	109,022	101,731	7,291	—
Natal	334,320	138,998	195,322	—
Newfoundland	84,598	124,586	—	39,988
New South Wales	9,246,516	9,373,736	—	127,220
New Zealand	3,974,002	3,680,212	293,790	—
Other British Possessions in Africa ...	66,388	30,795	35,593	—
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	5,355	4,736†	619	—
Queensland	952,004	805,255	146,749	—
South Australia	1,128,890	1,187,650	—	58,760
Straits Settlements	362,510	305,480	57,030	—
Tasmania	75,902	85,385	—	9,483
Victoria	7,936,216	7,727,867	208,349	—
West Australia	942,689	862,956	79,733	—
Zanzibar	29,359	25,852	3,507	—
Foreign Countries.				
Austria	301,779	142,956	158,823	—
Belgium	77,378	172,668	—	95,290
Borneo (excluding British) ...	500	500	—	—
China (excluding Hong Kong) ...	4,299,725	1,871,156	2,428,569	—
Cochin China	200	—	200	—
Denmark	69,372	84,931	—	15,559
Egypt	164,830	242,759	—	77,929
France	397,015	604,524	—	207,509
Germany	1,020,298	1,153,425	—	133,127
Greece	1,620	3,777	—	2,157
Holland	60,065	99,686	—	39,621
India (excluding British)	120	—	120	—
Italy	25,443	23,779	1,664	—
Japan	57,543	113,786	—	56,243
Java	—	25	—	25
Madagascar	30,836	18,924	11,912	—
Mozambique	23,830	27,095	—	3,265
Norway	10,226	8,498	1,728	—
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	2,463	—	2,463	—
Other Foreign Countries in America ...	100	—	100	—
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ...	408	63,995	—	63,587
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ...	11,950	2,250	9,700	—
Persia	45,195	13,702	31,493	—
Philippine Islands	16,530	9,914	6,616	—
Roumania	3,960	—	3,960	—
Russia in Asia	1,492,345	1,237,629	254,716	—
Russia in Europe	9,738,989	9,414,719	324,270	—
Siam	1,300	700	600	—
South America	49,918	45,117	4,801	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	490	1,634	—	1,144
Sweden	93,855	76,075	17,780	—
Switzerland	1,563	1,258	305	—
Turkey in Asia	34,278	67,881	—	33,603
Turkey in Europe	21,380	33,062	—	11,682
United States of America... ...	4,974,150	5,609,369	—	635,219
Total ...	170,183,558	157,929,333	13,954,235	1,700,010
		Deduct Decrease ...	1,700,010	
		Nett Increase in 1905 ...	12,254,225	

* Exclusive of 14 lb. tea Imports re-exported.
† Exclusive of 9 lb. tea Imports re-exported.

Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported to United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, with Value.

Staple Articles.	United Kingdom. Rs.	British Colonies. Rs.	Foreign Countries. Rs.
Arrack ...	—	112,924	2,905
Arecanuts ...	—	1,460,391	65,525
Cacao ...	1,611,178	333,499	488,879
Cardamoms ...	250,834	226,023	106,215
Cinnamon ...	296,025	81,247	1,935,226
Cinchona ...	7,553	—	3,114
Cocoanuts, fresh ...	655,807	8,600	281,487
Cocoanuts, desiccated ...	1,735,993	192,232	1,373,266
Coffee ...	191,243	82,838	15,369
Coir Stuffs ...	1,271,619	382,320	672,724
Copra ...	77,111	14,885	4,812,213
Fibre, Kitul ...	129,058	1	—
Fibre, Palmyra ...	11,025	2,824	37,108
Skins (dressed and undressed) ...	107,150	317,931	59,503
Horns of sorts (including Deer and Sambur) ...	62,680	4,570	—
Oil, Cocoanut ...	5,222,376	727,720	3,865,826
Oil, Essential and other kinds ...	379,705	67,477	620,042
Plumbago ...	1,929,505	33,556	5,207,260
Poonac ...	15	147	1,037,914
Tea ...	39,194,333	12,309,533	8,060,379
Timber (worked and unworked) ...	30,444	122,522	66,055
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	—	989,232	—
Total ...	53,163,654	17,470,472	28,711,010

An increase of Rs. 2,510,604 over 1904 to the United Kingdom, and of Rs. 709,775 to the British Colonies, and a decrease of Rs. 2,562,508 below 1904 to Foreign Countries.

The total collections made by the Department in 1905 on account of the Exports are as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Medical Aid Duty on Tea ...	151,944	6
Do. Coffee ...	532	15
Do. Cacao ...	6,944	31
Do. Cinchona ...	68	16
Government Cess on Tea ...	509,472	32
Government Cess on Cardamoms ...	3,052	24
Royalty on Elephants ...	400	0
Royalty on Plumbago ...	153,216	22
Duty on Arrack ...	68,158	33
Duty on Chanks ...	5,202	44
Duty on Deer and Sambur Horns ...	14,625	45
Total ...	913,615	68

Statement of the Trade of Ceylon with Silver-Standard Countries.

Country.	Imports from. Rs.	Exports to. Rs.
1904.		
Aden ...	6,643	8,567
Africa ...	32,025	86,328
British India ...	68,860,758	8,062,727
India, excluding British ...	2,039,745	156,698
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	70,939,171	8,314,320
China ...	200,918	697,427
Japan ...	1,757,075	158,483
Straits Settlements ...	753,667	625,415
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	2,711,660	1,481,325
1905.		
Aden ...	134,199	8,808
Africa ...	26,689	80,550
British India and Burma ...	68,310,346	6,188,588
India, excluding British ...	1,511,927	116,291
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Rupee currency ...	69,983,161	6,394,237
China ...	242,725	1,536,734
Japan ...	1,623,854	312,131
Straits Settlements ...	537,599	715,006
Total Value of Imports from and Exports to countries with Dollar currency ...	2,404,178	2,563,871

Total Value of Trade with Silver-Standard Countries.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1904 ...	83,446,476	0	1905 ...	81,345,447	0

Total Trade with all Countries.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1904 ...	234,149,909	0	1905 ...	231,292,074	0

Transhipment of Cargo.—The following statements show the amount of cargo transhipped and re-shipped, with the countries from which it came and those to which it was sent :—

Cargo Transhipped and Re-shipped.

Year.	Packages.
1901	479,451*
1902	464,779†
1903	460,532‡
1904	538,520
1905	472,947

* Also 375 tons liquid fuel and kerosine oil. † Also 909 tons kerosine oil.
‡ Also 2,820 tons kerosine oil and 95,843 gallons kerosine oil.

Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1905.

Country.	Packages.	Country.	Packages.
Aden	223	Japan	314
Australia	11,242	Java	31,913
Austria	1,894	Maldives	9,894
Belgium	1,586	Mauritius	6,299
Burma	16,966	Natal	37
China	13,686	New Zealand	44
Cochin China	1	Other British Possessions in Asia	1,828
Egypt	101	Philippine Islands ...	7
England	60,873	Russia in Asia ...	3,060
France	15,134	Sweden	100
Germany	1,922	Spain	2,814
Gibraltar	2	Straits Settlements ...	8,517
Hong Kong	6,744	Switzerland	85
Holland	334	U. S. America ...	3,948
India (British)... ...	267,948		
India (excluding British) ...	3,654	Total ...	472,947
Italy	1,777		

Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries and the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1904.

Country.	1904.			1905.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	No. of Packages landed and shipped.	No. of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.
Aden ...	121	—	121	59	—	59	—	—	—	62	—	62
Australia ...	22,535	2,811	25,346	15,018	51	15,069	—	—	—	7,517	2,760	10,277
Austria ...	7,712	—	7,712	767	—	767	—	—	—	6,945	—	6,945
Belgium ...	1,343	—	1,343	882	—	882	—	—	—	461	—	461
British East Africa ...	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27
Burma ...	743	—	743	716	—	716	—	—	—	27	—	27
Canada ...	1,389	—	1,389	1,217	—	1,217	—	—	—	172	—	172
Cape Colony ...	3,758	—	3,758	1,543	—	1,543	—	—	—	2,215	—	2,215
China(excludingHong Kong)	46,094	7,076	53,170	36,530	2,800	39,330	—	—	—	9,564	4,276	13,840
Cochin China ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Denmark ...	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Egypt ...	36	—	36	38	—	38	2	—	2	—	—	—
England ...	16,763	—	16,763	22,016	—	22,016	5,253	—	5,253	—	—	—
France ...	28,501	13,460	41,961	40,346	21,350	61,696	11,845	7,890	19,735	—	—	—
Germany ...	3,583	—	3,583	2,619	202	2,821	—	202	202	964	—	964
Gibraltar ...	121	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	121
Hong Kong ...	2,555	—	2,555	1,877	—	1,877	—	—	—	678	—	678
Holland ...	315	—	315	60	—	60	—	—	—	255	—	255
India (British) ...	214,289	16,287	230,576	119,221	38,334	157,555	—	22,047	22,047	95,068	—	95,068
India (excluding British) ...	647	—	647	367	—	367	—	—	—	280	—	280
Italy ...	557	—	557	473	—	473	—	—	—	84	—	84
Japan ...	5,376	—	5,376	13,318	—	13,318	7,942	—	7,942	—	—	—
Java ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maldive Islands ...	47,206	—	47,206	85,725	250	85,975	38,519	250	38,769	—	—	—
Malta ...	50	—	50	30	—	30	—	—	—	20	—	20
Mauritius ...	22,118	8	22,126	10,501	28	10,529	—	20	20	11,617	—	11,617
Mozambique ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand ...	26	—	26	18	—	18	—	—	—	8	—	8
Natal ...	852	—	852	97	—	97	—	—	—	755	—	755
Norway ...	—	—	—	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Newfoundland ...	33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
Other British Possessions in Asia ...	42,004	20,345	62,349	15,090	1,637	16,727	—	—	—	26,914	18,708	45,622
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persia ...	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Phillipine Islands ...	20	—	20	39	—	39	19	—	19	—	—	—
Portugal ...	—	—	—	380	52	432	380	52	432	—	—	—
Russia in Asia ...	2,978	250	3,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,978	250	3,228
Russia in Europe ...	600	—	600	911	—	911	311	—	311	—	—	—
Straits Settlements ...	3,346	—	3,346	1,089	—	1,089	—	—	—	2,257	—	2,257
Spain ...	161	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	—	161
Sumatra ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweden ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia ...	2	—	2	21	—	21	19	—	19	—	—	—
United States of America ...	2,390	—	2,390	37,254	—	37,254	34,864	—	34,864	—	—	—
Zanzibar ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total ...	478,283	60,237	538,520	408,243	64,704	472,947	99,175	30,461	129,636	169,215	25,994	195,209
						Deduct Decrease ...		25,994	Deduct Increase	99,175	Deduct Increase	129,636
						Increase ...		4,467	Decrease	70,040	Decrease	65,573

Abstract of Imports for 1905, show Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
(1) LIVE ANIMALS.			
Horses	—	8,428 0 0	
Cattle	—	31,383 6 8	
Sheep and Goats ...	—	32,974 1 4	
			72,785 8 0
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.			
Bacon	—	4,590 1 4	
Beef—			
Salted	616 16 0		
Tinned	1,449 13 4		
		2,066 9 4	
Beer and Ale—			
Bottled	13,247 0 0		
In wood	9,814 5 4		
		23,061 5 4	
Biscuits	—	19,767 0 0	
Butter—			
Frozen	3,264 14 8		
Tinned	9,533 10 8		
		12,798 5 4	
Cheese	—	3,925 16 0	
Coffee—			
Mixed	102 18 8		
Unmixed	119,279 13 4		
		119,382 12	
Confectionery... ...	—	12,518 1 4	
Curry Stuffs—			
Chillies	51,500 0 0		
Coriander Seed ...	10,885 4 0		
Cummin Seed ...	12,594 6 8		
Fennel Seed ...	2,644 0 0		
Garlic	7,120 4 0		
Mathi Seed	2,468 14 8		
Tamarind	7,716 2 8		
Turmeric	5,807 17 4		
Other	107 6 8		
		100,843 10 0	
Eggs	—	493 0 0	
Fish—			
Cured or salted ...	105,137 2 8		
Maldive	137,882 14 8		
Tinned	5,409 12 0		
		248,429 9 4	
Flour, Wheat	—	76,249 0 0	
Fruit, fresh—			
Apples	2,287 16 0		
Grapes	1,814 1 4		
Other	809 1 4		
		4,910 18 8	
Fruit, preserved—			
Currants	328 6 8		
Dates	4,176 17 4		
Raisins	616 17 4		
Other	9,096 10 8		
		14,218 12 0	
Ghee	—	8,372 10 8	
Grain—			
Barley	1,997 17 4		
Beans	9,854 12 0		
Gram	43,568 18 8		
Oats	3,339 6 8		
Paddy	158,146 10 8		
Peas	27,501 18 8		
Rice	2,571,006 4 0		
Wheat	522 4 0		
Other	6,506 13 4		
		2,822,444 5 4	
Ham	—	5,666 13 4	
Milk, preserved ...	—	18,543 13 4	
Mutton, tinned ...	—	397 6 8	
Onions	—	33,704 9 4	
Pork, salted	—	97 4 0	
Potatoes	—	24,435 2 8	
Sago in bulk	—	3,434 8 0	
Salt—			
Refined	—	450 12 0	
Carried over ...	—	3,560,800 12 0	72,785 8 0

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	3,560,800 12 0	72,785 8 0
Spices—			
Cardamoms... ...	32 12 0		
Cloves	286 6 8		
Ginger, dry... ...	2,694 16 0		
Mace	37 12 0		
Nutmegs	2 0 0		
Pepper	1,832 17 4		
Other	96 16 0		
		4,983 0 0	
Spirits—			
Brandy	22,833 8 0		
Gin	19,277 12 0		
Liqueur	1,009 12 0		
Whisky	32,576 1 4		
		75,696 13 4	
Sugar—			
Palm and Jaggery ...	6,265 2 8		
Refined or candied ...	181,094 18 8		
Unrefined	6,575 0 0		
		193,935 1 4	
Wines	—	19,071 18 8	
Unenumerated (provisions) ...	—	35,358 16 0	
			3,889,846 1 4
(3) NARCOTICS.			
Opium	—	23,986 0 0	
Tobacco, manufactured—			
Cigars	—	21,660 1 4	
Snuff	—	48 13 4	
Other	—	8,322 16 0	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	—	2,568 5 4	
			56,585 16 0
II.—RAW MATERIALS.			
(2) Metal.			
Brass, sheets	—	719 10 8	
Copper, sheathing ...	—	743 18 8	
Iron—			
Angle and Swedish bar ...	1,825 2 8		
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ...	6,942 6 8		
Pig	411 4 0		
		9,178 13 4	
Steel—			
Blister	204 4 0		
Cast	13,713 16 0		
		13,918 0 0	
Zinc, slabs	—	73 5 4	
(3) Other.			
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—			
Arecanuts	346 6 8		
Cutch	2,188 10 8		
Saltpetre	810 16 0		
		3,345 13 4	
(*b*) Miscellaneous—			
Coal	—	696,802 2 8	
Fibre—			
Coir	4 16 0		
Palmyra	3,851 1 4		
		3,855 17 4	
Manures, raw—			
Bone	14,073 16 0		
Fish	13,928 5 4		
Guano	192 4 0		
Other	1,516 2 8		
		29,710 8 0	
Seeds (excluding Food Stuffs)—			
Cotton	11,202 17 4		
Tea	664 13 4		
		11,867 10 8	
Tortoise-shell	—	1,917 13 4	
(*c*) Timber, unworked—			
Teak	—	32,580 16 0	
			804,713 9 4
Carried over ...	—	—	4,823,930 14 8

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	—	4,823,930 14 8
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
(1) Textile.			
(*a*) Apparel, made up ...	—	35,293 12 0	
(*b*) Cotton—			
Lace and Net	—	8,886 2 8	
Piece Goods—			
Bleached	123,086 10 8		
Dyed	198,529 0 0		
Gray	86,540 18 8		
Muslin	2,259 2 8		
Printed	67,123 6 8		
Other	45,314 16 0		
		522,853 14 8	
Thread	—	14,205 0 0	
Yarn and Twist—			
Bleached	17 0 0		
Dyed	12,024 16 0		
Gray	1,880 6 8		
Other	407 2 8		
		14,329 5 4	
(*c*) Linen—			
Piece Goods... ...	—	2,482 14 8	
(*d*) Silk and Satin—			
Broad Stuffs ...	18,171 5 4		
Handkerchiefs, &c. ...	5,485 4 0		
Lace	397 13 4		
Ribbons	1,341 6 8		
Velvet	482 1 4		
Other	1,299 9 4		
		27,177 0	
(*e*) Woollen—			
Berlin	324 2 8		
Blankets	9,112 1 4		
Carpets	427 13 4		
Flannel	8,418 6 8		
Other	21,213 9 4		
		39,495 13 4	
(*f*) Of Mixed Materials—			
Blankets	551 14 8		
Carpets	555 10 8		
Handkerchiefs, &c. ...	2,701 4 0		
Piece Goods ...	36,574 5 4		
Other	470 5 4		
		40,853 0 0	
(2) Metal (other than Machinery).			
Brass—			
Nails and Wire ...	323 14 8		
Brassware	10,152 13 4		
		10,476 8 0	
Copper—			
Nails and Wire ...	420 10 8		
Copperware	2,260 4 0		
		2,680 14 8	
Hardware	—	70,127 9 4	
Iron—			
Galvanized	48,192 12 0		
Drums and Tanks ...	5,020 5 4		
Hoop	16,557 5 4		
Nails and Rivets ...	11,318 17 4		
		81,089 0 0	
Lead—			
Tea Lead	33,253 12 8		
Leadware	104 10 8		
		33,357 13 4	
Plate—			
Electroplate ...	4,554 0 0		
Nickelplate ...	47 13 4		
		4,601 13 4	
Solder	—	2,820 13 4	
Steelware	—	3,719 5 4	
Tinware	—	2,648 2 8	
(3) Other.			
Acids—			
Sulphuric	1,698 5 4		
Other	232 13 4		
		1,930 18 8	
Carried over ...	—	919,028 1 4	4,823,930 14 8

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	919,028 1 4	4,823,930 14 8
Arms—			
Guns, single ...	1,295 9 4		
Guns, double ...	3,621 4 0		
Revolvers	284 9 4		
		5,201 2 8	
Beads	—	1,188 4 0	
Books	—	11,861 0 0	
Bricks and Tiles ...	—	15,910 9 4	
Brooms and Brushes ...	—	1,341 10 8	
Cables, Cordage, and Twine ...	—	4,286 16 0	
Candles	—	3,535 8 0	
Carriages and Carts ...	—	4,248 16 0	
Casks and Shooks ...	—	24,216 10 8	
Cement (exclusive of Government Stores)	—	15,538 5 4	
Chemists' Sundries ...	—	22,686 17 4	
Chinaware	—	20,273 12 0	
Clocks	—	1,746 2 8	
Earthenware	—	4,057 16 0	
Explosives—			
Caps, Percussion ...	512 17 4		
Cartridges	1,752 14 8		
Fireworks	2,126 10 8		
Fuse	2,264 16 0		
Gunpowder (Blasting) ...	1,730 2 8		
Gunpowder (Sporting) ...	636 5 4		
		9,023 6 8	
Fullersearth	—	1,709 17 4	
Fancy articles	—	21,973 5 4	
Furniture	—	4,846 14 8	
Glass—			
Plate	1,709 14 8		
Window or German sheet ...	3,862 16 0		
Other	10,683 9 4		
		16,256 0 0	
Gunny Bags	—	9,375 4 0	
Haberdashery	—	119,890 1 4	
Hats and Bonnets ...	—	9,479 14 8	
Instruments, Musical ...	—	4,399 14 8	
Jewellery	—	18,252 8 0	
Lamps	—	7,217 4 0	
Leather—			
Goat and Sheep Skins ...	—	1,193 0 0	
Leather Articles—			
Boots and Shoes ...	10,276 14 8		
Harness and Saddlery ...	2,061 0 0		
		12,337 14 8	
Machinery—			
Oil-making	1,702 8 0		
Sewing Machines ...	2,921 16 0		
Spinning and Weaving ...	864 16 0		
Tea	17,361 4 0		
		22,850 4 0	
Manures—			
Castor Seed Poonac ...	44,986 8 0		
Rape Seed Poonac ...	5,742 12 0		
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	5,181 4 0		
Nitrate of Soda ...	—		
Nitrate of Potash (or refuse of Saltpetre)	7,499 14 8		
Sulphate of Potash ...	11,336 14 8		
Muriate of Potash ...	2,345 12 0		
Kainit	1,648 6 8		
Basic Slag (or Thomas's Phosphate Powder) ...	3,622 4 0		
Superphosphate ...	3,086 4 0		
Blood Meal	6,119 13 4		
Ground Nut Cake ...	6,629 1 4		
Other	28,106 0 0		
		126,303 14 8	
Matches	—	13,353 10 8	
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets ...	—	1,798 9 4	
Nets, Fishing	—	949 4 0	
Oil—			
Castor	7,874 8 0		
Fish	175 2 8		
Gingelly	2,616 10 8		
Cocoanut	92 4 0		
Kerosine—			
Bulk	62,100 12 0		
Case	17,377 5 4		
Linseed	2,402 13 4		
Liquid Fuel	11,716 18 8		
Lubricating	8,366 10 8		
Turpentine	910 17 4		
Other	5,779 0 0		
		119,412 2 8	
Carried over ...	—	1,575,742 2 8	4,823,930 14 8

	Value. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	1,575,742 2 8	4,823,930 14 8
Painters' Colours ...	—	9,322 18 8	
Paper—			
Printing	15,619 0 0		
Writing	8,139 8 0		
		23,758 8 0	
Perfumery	—	5,950 13 4	
Photographic Materials ...	—	2,284 17 4	
Pictures	—	1,672 0 0	
Poonac—			
Gingelly	—	101,065 2 8	
Printing Materials ...	—	2,409 0 0	
Shot	—	1,054 6 8	
Soap	—	27,089 10 8	
Soldering Fluid ...	—	542 5 4	
Stationery, excluding Paper ...	—	11,773 5 4	
Stores, Government ...	—	208,839 12 0	
Stones, worked ...	—	1,300 2 8	
Tar	—	354 6 8	
Tea Chests	—	104,584 9 4	
Timber, worked ...	—	2,603 6 8	
Toys	—	3,126 12 0	
Umbrellas	—	24,006 14 8	
Varnish	—	1,594 16 0	
Watches	—	5,211 17 4	
Unenumerated ...	—	88,858 1 4	
			2,203,144 9 4
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.			
Gold—			
Coin	—	210,686 12 0	
Silver—			
Bullion	—	70 8 0	
Coin	—	248,666 1 4	
Pearls and Precious Stones ...	—	149 2 8	
			459,572 4 0
Total Value of Goods above enumerated ...			7,486,647 8 0
Value of Goods not enumerated			195,834 19 0½
Grand Total			7,682,482 7 0½
Deduct Value of Specie ...			460,860 9 4
Value of Goods, excluding Specie ...			£7,221,621 17 8½

Abstract of Exports for 1905, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the Rupee.

Ceylon Produce.	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
I. (1) ANIMALS, LIVING.		
Cattle	225 14 8	
Elephants	113 6 8	
Unenumerated	81 6 8	
		420 8 0
(2) FOOD AND DRINK.		
Aërated and Mineral Waters	589 5 4	
Bêche-de-mer	1,569 4 0	
Birds' Nests	66 13 4	
Cacao	162,237 1 4	
Cocoanuts—		
Desiccated	220,099 8 0	
Fresh	63,059 12 0	
Coffee—		
Arabian { Plantation	19,107 17 4	
Arabian { Native	75 8 0	
Liberian	113 8 0	
Confectionery and Preserves	8 18 8	
Curry Stuffs	71 14 8	
Fish, cured and salted	303 1 4	
Fruit—		
Fresh	88 5 4	
Preserved	8 5 4	
Grain—		
Rice	2 0 0	
Other	51 1 4	
Honey	68 1 4	
Ice	—	
Salt	—	
Sharks' Fins	1,688 13 4	
Carried over ...	469,207 18 8	420 8 0

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ..	469,207 18 8	420 8 0
Spices—		
Cardamoms	38,871 9 4	
Cinnamon—		
Plantation	154,164 5 4	
Wild	2 5 4	
Cloves and Mace	158 6 8	
Ginger	16 1 4	
Nutmegs	323 13 4	
Pepper	1,871 12 0	
Vanilla	2,497 13 4	
Spirits—		
Arrack	7,721 18 8	
Sugar—		
Palm and Jaggery	280 5 4	
Tea	3,970,949 13 4	
Unenumerated	2,083 6 8	
		4,648,148 9 4
(3) NARCOTICS.		
Tobacco, manufactured—		
Cigars	—	
Other	—	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	65,948 16 0	
		65,948 16 0
II.—RAW MATERIALS.		
(1) Textile.		
Cotton (Kapok and cotton for spinning) ...	1,579 13 4	
Unenumerated	1 6 8	
		1,581 0 0
Metal—		
Unenumerated	—	18 13 4
(3) Other.		
(*a*) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—		
Anatto Seed	269 0 0	
Arecanuts	101,727 14 8	
Arippo	171 2 8	
Cinchona Bark	711 2 8	
Croton Seed	359 14 8	
Cutch	—	
Dammar	89 0 0	
Myrobolans	10 0 0	
Nux-vomica	124 12 0	
Sapanwood	1,868 6 8	
Unenumerated	132 8 0	
		105,463 1 4
(*b*) Miscellaneous—		
Cocoanut Shells	3,567 13 4	
Cuttle Fish	193 2 8	
Domba Nuts	1,729 13 4	
Fibre—		
Coir	61,844 16 0	
Kitul	8,603 18 8	
Palmyra	3,397 2 8	
Gum	—	
Horns—		
Deer	3,056 0 0	
Sambur	1,012 0 0	
Other	415 6 8	
Ivory	73 6 8	
Mica	0 1 4	
Natural History Specimens	231 6 8	
Plants and Roots	830 13 4	
Plumbago	478,021 8 0	
Seeds—		
Gingelly	310 0 0	
Rubber	4,224 13 4	
Tea	878 16 0	
Other	284 1 4	
Shells—		
Chanks	6,915 0 0	
Other	2,596 14 8	
Skins, undressed	2,601 16 0	
Stones—		
Coral	99 9 4	
Other	505 6 8	
Tallow and Grease	—	
Tar	84 14 8	
Thorianite	4,954 6 8	
Thorite	20 0 0	
Tortoise-shell	2,456 16 0	
Unenumerated	5,262 12 0	
		594,170 16 0
(*c*) Timber, unworked—		
Ebony	2,246 8 0	
Halmilla	246 16 0	
Palu	613 8 0	
Satin	5,022 16 0	
Unenumerated	3,430 4 0	
		11,559 12 0
Carried over ...	—	5,427,310 16 0

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	5,427,310 16 0
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		
(1) Textile.		
(*a*) Apparel, made up	—	105 9 4
(*b*) Cotton—		
Lace and Net	2 0 0	
Piece Goods—		
Bleached	12 0 0	
Dyed	0 13 4	
Gray	106 9 4	
Other	106 12 0	
Thread	—	
Yarn and Twist—		
Dyed	506 13 4	
Gray	2,243 12 0	
		2,978 0 0
Mixed Materials—		
Carpets		6 13 4
(2) Of Metal (other than Machinery).		
Brass—		
Brassware	170 8 0	
Copper—		
Copperware	3 0 0	
Hardware	465 9 4	
Drums and Tanks	6 13 4	
Plate—		
Silver or Silver-gilt	133 6 8	
Steelware	0 13 4	
Tinware	16 5 4	
		795 16 0
(3) Other.		
Boats	—	
Books, Printed	53 14 8	
Bricks and Tiles...	484 2 8	
Cable, Cordage, and Twine other than Coir ...	5 6 8	
Carriages and Carts	213 16 0	
Casks	63 13 4	
Coir—		
Matting	321 0 0	
Rope	14,230 13 4	
Yarn	78,477 8 0	
Other	237 0 0	
Copra	326,947 5 4	
Curios and Fancy Articles	1,594 6 8	
Drugs, manufactured	372 12 0	
Earthenware	22 18 8	
Furniture	3,187 8 0	
Government Stores	—	
Haberdashery and Millinery	32 5 4	
Harness and Saddlery	—	
Images and Statues	34 13 4	
Instruments—		
Musical	2 13 4	
Scientific	—	
Jewellery	—	
Machinery—		
Agricultural	1,545 9 4	
Other	28 13 4	
Manure	103 8 0	
Marine Stores	119 13 4	
Mats, Mat Bags, and Baskets	541 17 4	
Oil—		
Castor	—	
Cinnamon	1,026 9 4	
Cinnamon Leaf	398 16 0	
Citronella	69,417 1 4	
Cocoanut	654,394 16 0	
Other	305 18 8	
Perfumery	220 2 8	
Pictures	16 9 4	
Poonac	69,205 1 4	
Rubber	37,196 6 8	
Shooks	—	
Skins, dressed	29,703 16 0	
Stones, worked	33 14 8	
Timber, worked—		
Palmyra Laths and Rafters	2,076 6 8	
Other	965 9 4	
Unenumerated	399 13 4	
		1,293,980 0 0
Pearls and Precious Stones	—	1,393 6 8
Total of Ceylon Produce ...	...	6,726,570 1 4
Specie	...	20,023 6 8
Imports exported	...	86,077 4 0
Coal for use of Steamers ...	...	904,318 13 4
Total Value of Exports ...	...	£ 7,736,989 5 4

IMPORTS.

Statements 1 *and* 2 *show the Comparative Value of the Imports of Ceylon and the Duties collected on Staple Articles.*

No. 1.

Countries.	1903. Value.	1904. Value.	1905. Value.	Compared with 1903. Increase.	Compared with 1903. Decrease.	Compared with 1904. Increase.	Compared with 1904. Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom ...	32890450 91	26170461 23	25180405 37	—	7710045 54	—	990055 86
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ...	330 0	—	—	—	330 0	—	—
Cape Colony ...	150796 50	584 75	3 0	—	150793 50	—	581 75
Mauritius ...	38275 22	32024 95	26688 80	—	11586 42	—	5336 15
Natal ...	342 50	26983 10	700 0	357 50	—	—	26283 10
Zanzibar ...	4265 75	4187 50	563 0	—	3702 75	—	3624 50
Other British Possessions	—	75 0	333 25	333 25	—	258 25	—
America :							
British Guiana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies ...	—	61 3	—	—	—	—	61 3
Canada ...	1135 38	635 62	650 0	—	485 38	14 38	—
Newfoundland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia :							
Aden ...	9989 84	6643 31	134199 27	124209 43	—	127555 96	—
British North Borneo ...	116 0	5682 0	86209 25	86093 25	—	80527 25	—
Hong Kong ...	1259690 55	1033910 15	1565483 91	305793 36	—	531573 76	—
British India ...	59894770 81	64296653 56	64086932 98	4192162 17	—	—	209720 58
Burma ...	3778262 9	4564103 54	4223413 24	445151 15	—	—	340690 30
Maldive Islands ...	1448316 99	1892669 37	2042165 50	593848 51	—	149496 13	—
Perak ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements ...	947164 91	753667 13	537599 6	—	409565 85	—	216068 7
Other British Possessions	8797 13	2443 0	3160	—	5637 13	717 0	—
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales ...	378086 91	286330 15	578453 94	200367 3	—	292123 79	—
New Zealand ...	40249 63	1008 90	5388 7	—	34861 56	4379 17	—
Queensland ...	22066 17	23655 62	175169 53	153103 36	—	151513 91	—
South Australia ..	344726 60	405681 81	480732 78	136006 18	—	75050 97	—
Tasmania ...	8220 22	4758 6	3096 56	—	5123 66	—	1661 50
Victoria ...	2830368 68	1675456 82	530877 87	—	2299490 81	—	1144578 95
Western Australia ...	449481 75	2587162 85	2938393 56	2488911 81	—	351230 71	—
Europe :							
Gibraltar ...	995 50	1311 50	1263 14	267 64	—	—	48 36
Malta ...	3686 88	2044 69	4515 50	828 62	—	2470 81	—
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Algiers ...	—	—	177 50	177 50	—	177 50	—
Egypt ...	34521 38	37396 24	33867 99	—	653 39	—	3528 25
Madagascar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reunion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America :							
Central America ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America ...	312 0	—	—	—	312 0	—	—
United States ...	721887 38	725963 10	801156 54	79269 16	—	75193 44	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia :							
Arabia	558 48	652 16	2977 75	2419 27	—	2325 59	—
Borneo (excluding British) ...	115100 80	324914 99	145577 85	30477 5	—	—	179337 14
China (excluding Hong Kong) ...	207883 1	200917 85	242724 94	34841 93	—	41807 9	—
Cochin China ...	—	—	50 0	50 0	—	50 0	—
India (excluding British)	2340036 53	2039745 44	1511927 15	—	828109 38	—	527818 29
Japan ...	1583483 90	1757074 50	1623854 44	40370 54	—	—	133220 6
Java ...	1779 50	52256 43	496274 42	494494 92	—	444017 99	—
Sumatra ...	11 65	0 50	549 48	537 83	—	548 98	—
Persia ...	—	469 0	255 0	255 0	—	—	214 0
Philippines ...	11076 96	13997 77	9057 87	—	2019 9	—	4939 90
Russia in Asia ...	857108 25	1394813 50	980329 63	123221 38	—	—	414483 87
Carried over ...	110384346 76	110326397 12	108455178 14	9533547 84	11462716 46	2331032 68	4202251 66

Countries.	1903. Value.		1904. Value.		1905. Value.		Compared with 1903. Increase.		Compared with 1903. Decrease.		Compared with 1904. Increase.		Compared with 1904. Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	110384346	76	110326397	12	108455178	14	9533547	84	11462716	46	2331032	68	4202251	66
Foreign Countries.														
Asia—*contd.*														
Siam ...	8030	36	61763	51	172767	60	164737	24	—		111004	9	—	
Turkey in Asia ...	—		30	0	18	0	18	0	—		—		12	0
Other Foreign Countries	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Australasia :														
New Caledonia ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Other Foreign Countries	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Europe :														
Austria-Hungary ...	985006	49	841819	41	878261	1	—		106745	48	36441	60	—	
Belgium ...	469883	0	377162	27	544566	9	74683	9	—		167403	82	—	
Denmark ...	11998	19	12895	50	16496	74	4498	55	—		3601	24	—	
France ...	744549	63	750634	71	755239	19	10689	56	—		4604	48	—	
Germany ...	2061008	13	2452636	94	2692912	71	631904	58	—		240275	77	—	
Greece ...	—		653	0	—		—		—		—		653	0
Holland ...	488582	3	653937	98	677506	1	188923	98	—		23568	3	—	
Italy ...	369440	16	270539	66	322936	12	—		46504	4	52396	46	—	
Norway ...	39466	33	32002	76	72726	33	33260	0	—		40723	57	—	
Portugal ...	8829	96	5066	71	2861	75	—		5968	21	—		2204	96
Roumania ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Russia in Europe ...	40312	33	50988	77	2961	0	—		37351	33	—		48027	77
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	26978	15	21679	75	26821	9	—		157	6	5141	34	—	
Sweden ...	250442	8	184864	30	182329	79	—		68112	29	—		2534	51
Switzerland ...	370762	45	438662	30	431801	50	61039	5	—		—		6860	80
Turkey in Europe ...	—		1508	97	1852	20	1852	20	—		343	23	—	
	116259636	5	116483243	66	115237235	27	10705154	9	11727554	87	3016536	31	4262544	70
Deduct Specie ...	15370263	25	11158524	29	6912907	0	—		8457356	25	4245617	29	—	
Value of Goods ...	100889372	80	105324719	37	108324328	27	10705154	9	3270198	62	7262153	60	4262544	70
							Deduct Decrease		3270198	62	Deduct Decrease		4262544	70
							Nett Increase in 1905 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1903		7434955	47	Nett Increase in 1905 in Value of Goods excluding Specie, as compared with 1904		2999608	90

No. 2.

Description of Goods.	1903. Duties.		1904. Duties.		1905. Duties.		Compared with 1903. Increase.		Compared with 1903. Decrease.		Compared with 1904. Increase.		Compared with 1904. Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Arms and Ammunition ...	84478	9	71349	15	67881	89	—		16596	20	—		3467	26
Cotton Manufactures ...	245785	80	267956	21	321737	14	75951	34	—		53780	93	—	
Curry Stuffs ...	118621	3	125640	68	106455	42	—		12165	61	—		19185	26
Earthenware and Chinaware	22673	8	22742	71	19792	61	—		2880	47	—		2950	10
Fish, dried and salted ...	148001	59	173748	30	173854	72	25853	13	—		106	42	—	
Grain ...	3079420	86	3119734	42	3330170	48	250749	62	—		210436	6	—	
Haberdashery ...	73426	41	82180	65	98018	81	24592	40	—		15838	16	—	
Malt Liquors ...	35775	97	32643	94	31710	30	—		4065	67	—		933	64
Hardware ...	58717	40	52139	74	57978	60	—		738	80	5838	86	—	
Metals ...	75279	81	77400	90	91659	83	16380	2	—		14258	93	—	
Oil, Kerosine ...	709390	37	938437	18	783594	84	74204	47	—		—		154842	34
Spirits and Cordials ...	1039512	82	986647	79	1101328	21	61815	39	—		114680	42	—	
Sugar ...	621361	36	594545	57	626294	48	4933	12	—		31748	91	—	
Tobacco ...	216511	97	243498	53	265096	5	48584	8	—		21597	52	—	
Wines ...	62931	56	57283	7	53929	87	—		9001	69	—		3353	20
Woollens ...	27594	48	28469	30	31160	92	3566	44	—		2691	62	—	
Other goods unenumerated	858663	62	880325	59	893629	50	34965	88	—		13303	91	—	
Total ...	7478146	22	7754743	73	8054293	67	621595	89	45448	44	484281	74	184731	80
							Deduct Decrease		45448	44	Deduct Decrease		184731	80
							Nett Increase in Duty in 1905, as compared with 1903		576147	45	Nett Increase in Duty in 1905, as compared with 1904		299549	94

Return showing for Ceylon the Total Value of Goods, including Specie, entered into and exported from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, viâ the Suez Canal, for the Year 1905.

Countries.	Value of Imports. Rs.	c.	Value of Exports. Rs.	c.
United Kingdom	25,180,405	37	53,978,213	0
British Possessions.				
British West Indies	—		10,615	0
Canada	650	0	2,302,656	0
Gibraltar	1,263	14	10,963	0
Malta	4,515	50	130,709	0
Newfoundland	—		29,722	0
Foreign Countries.				
Algiers	177	50	—	
Arabia ...	2977	75	30	0
Austria	878,261	1	2,962,999	0
Belgium	544,566	9	1,998,899	0
Denmark	16,496	74	205,984	0
Egypt	33,867	99	282,242	0
France	755,239	19	1,372,132	0
Foreign West Indies... ...	—		30	0
Germany	2,692,912	71	6,583,854	0
Greece	—		567	0
Holland	677,506	1	344,395	0
Italy	322,936	12	184,364	0
Norway	72,726	33	11,262	0
Roumania	—		1,386	0
Russia in Europe	2,961	0	3,893,535	0
Russia in Asia	980,329	63	522,321	0
Spain	26,821	9	314,048	0
Portugal	2,861	75	460	0
Sweden	182,329	79	69,257	0
Switzerland	431,801	50	622	0
Turkey in Europe	1,852	20	11,339	0
Turkey in Asia	18	0	24,706	0
United States of America ...	801,156	54	8,155,648	0
Total	33,614,632	95	83,402,958	0

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1905.

Countries.	Imports : Country of Production. Rs.	c.	Exports thereto. Produce and manufacture of the Colony. Rs.	c.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and manufacture. Rs.	c.	Total Value of Exports. Rs.	c.
United Kingdom	25,170,655	37	53,827,187	0	151,026	0	53,978,213	0
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.								
Africa :								
British East Africa	—		6,461	0	141	0	6,602	0
Cape Colony...	3	0	90,254	0	1,482	0	91,736	0
Mauritius	26,688	80	52,904	0	4,779	0	57,683	0
Natal	700	0	140,096	0	3,090	0	143,186	0
Zanzibar	563	0	11,436	0	—		11,436	0
Other British Possessions	333	25	26,346	0	30	0	26,376	0
America :								
British West Indies	—		10,605	0	10	0	10,615	0
Canada	650	0	2,302,536	0	120	0	2,302,656	0
Newfoundland	—		29,702	0	20	0	29,722	0
Asia :								
Aden	134,199	27	8,551	0	257	0	8,808	0
British North Borneo	86,209	25	1,795	0	—		1,795	0
Hong Kong	1,555,199	91	322,681	0	6,793	0	329,474	0
British India	60,473,159	75	5,071,733	0	787,186	0	5,858,919	0
Burma	4,223,413	24	25,020	0	4,299	0	29,319	0
Maldive Islands	2,042,165	50	38,439	0	61,854	0	100,293	0
Straits Settlements	414,449	6	654,988	0	60,018	0	715,006	0
Other British Possessions	3,160	0	6,411	0	15,023	0	21,434	0
Carried over ...	68,960,894	3	8,799,958	0	945,102	0	9,745,060	0

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1905—contd.

Countries.	Imports : Country of Production.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and manufacture.	
	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	68,960,894 3	8,799,958 0	945,102 0	9,745,060 0
British Possessions, Dependencies, Protectoraties—contd.				
Australasia :				
Fiji Islands	—	318 0	190 0	508 0
New South Wales	278,453 94	3,465,672 0	9,416 0	3,475,088 0
New Zealand	5,388 7	1,484,587 0	10,836 0	1,495,423 0
Queensland	175,169 53	355,759 0	364 0	356,123 0
South Australia	480,732 78	429,158 0	50 0	429,208 0
Tasmania	3,096 56	30,565 0	—	30,565 0
Victoria	530,877 87	2,966,746 0	4,982 0	2,971,728 0
Western Australia	88,393 56	351,210 0	2,468 0	353,678 0
Europe :				
Gibraltar	1,263 14	10,932 0	31 0	10,963 0
Malta	4,515 50	130,400 0	309 0	130,709 0
Foreign Countries. Total ...	70,528,784 98	18,025,305 0	973,748 0	18,999,053 0
Africa :				
Algiers	177 50	—	—	—
Egypt	33,867 99	273,259 0	8,983 0	282,242 0
Madagascar	—	10,792 0	—	10,792 0
Mozambique	—	10,555 0	1,520 0	12,075 0
Reunion	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	1,016 0	—	1,016 0
America :				
Foreign West Indies	—	30 0	—	30 0
South America	—	31,762 0	—	31,762 0
United States	801,156 54	8,151,821 0	3,827 0	8,155,648 0
Other Foreign Countries	—	103,974 0	—	103,974 0
Asia :				
Arabia	2,977 75	—	30 0	30 0
Borneo (excluding British)	145,577 85	175 0	—	175 0
China (excluding Hong Kong)	237,324 94	1,526,360 0	10,374 0	1,536,734 0
Cochin China	50 0	70 0	78,545 0	78,615 0
India (excluding British)	1,511,927 15	101,338 0	14,953 0	116,291 0
Japan	1,623,854 44	310,331 0	1,800 0	312,131 0
Java	496,274 42	5,450 0	13,818 0	19,268 0
Persia	255 0	15,819 0	—	15,819 0
Philippines	9,057 87	6,315 0	20 0	6,335 0
Russia in Asia	980,329 63	522,321 0	—	522,321 0
Siam	172,767 60	455 0	150 0	605 0
Sumatra	549 48	1,104 0	680 0	1,784 0
Turkey in Asia	18 0	24,706 0	—	24,706 0
Other Foreign Countries	—	615 0	15 0	630 0
Australia :				
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	24,032 0	325 0	24,357 0
Europe :				
Austria-Hungary	878,261 1	2,962,389 0	610 0	2,962,999 0
Belgium	544,566 9	1,995,701 0	3,198 0	1,998,899 0
Denmark	16,496 74	205,904 0	80 0	205,984 0
France	755,011 75	1,367,542 0	4,590 0	1,372,132 0
Germany	2,692,912 71	6,568,464 0	15,390 0	6,583,854 0
Greece	—	567 0	—	567 0
Holland	677,506 1	341,695 0	2,700 0	344,395 0
Italy	322,936 12	180,389 0	3,975 0	184,364 0
Norway	72,726 33	11,222 0	40 0	11,262 0
Portugal	2,861 75	100 0	360 0	460 0
Roumania	—	1,386 0	—	1,386 0
Russia in Europe	2,961 0	3,893,134 0	401 0	3,893,535 0
Spain (excluding Gibraltar)...	26,821 9	314,048 0	—	314,048 0
Sweden	182,329 79	69,257 0	—	69,257 0
Switzerland...	431,801 50	622 0	—	622 0
Turkey in Europe	1,529 87	11,339 0	—	11,339 0
Total ...	12,624,887 92	29,046,059 0	166,384 0	29,212,443 0
United Kingdom ...	25,170,655 37	53,827,187 0	151,026 0	53,978,213 0
British Colonies ...	70,528,784 98	18,025,305 0	973,748 0	18,999,053 0
Foreign Countries ...	12,624,887 92	29,046,059 0	166,384 0	29,212,443 0
Grand Total ...	108,324,328 27	100,898,551 0	1,291,158 0	102,189,709 0

Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1905.

Province.	Imports.	Sundries.		Exports.					Rent.						Harbour Dues.	Port Dues.	Medical Aid Dues.	Tea Fund.	Curdamom Fund.	Total.
		Fines and Forfeitures.	Undervalued Goods.	Plumbago.	Elephants.	Horns.	Chanks.	Arrack.	Single.	Double.	Exports.	Bonded.	Baggage.	Coastwise.						
Western and North-Western	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	7,188,560 73	946 50	651 7	134,714 45	400 0	14541 45	—	68158 33	261,370 15	29276 96	5,335 57	—	2,275 76	—	1213028 58	—	159,356 75	509,034 32	3,052 24	9,590,702 86
Beruwala ...	33,136 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,675 15	0 48	—	—	—	—	—	276 48	—	—	—	35,088 88
Negombo ...	16 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	183 90	—	—	—	218 44
Kalpitiya ...	—	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223 88	—	—	—	228 88
Northern.																				
Jaffna ...	21,717 2	259 38	—	—	—	—	2,647 4	—	2,068 75	26 55	—	—	—	—	—	958 8	—	—	—	27,676 82
Point Pedro ...	43,712 58	5 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,825 77	4 1	—	—	—	—	—	742 68	—	—	—	49,290 49
Valuvedditurai	16,593 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,680 73	16 40	—	—	—	—	—	760 60	—	—	—	19,051 47
Kankesanturai	73,050 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,033 63	169 90	30 51	—	—	—	—	879 54	—	—	—	80,164 35
Mannar ...	730 8	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	287 54	—	—	—	1,080 36
Pesalai ...	1,092 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	157 34	—	—	—	1,303 73
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 32	—	—	—	7 32
Kayts ...	166,133 24	72 50	—	—	—	—	2,500 60	—	12,219 89	61 46	—	—	—	—	—	2,079 20	—	—	—	183,066 89
Mullaittivu ...	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	19 60	—	—	—	41 60
Pukulam ...	1811 59	10 0	—	—	—	—	54 80	—	132 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	789 36	—	—	—	2,798 66
Southern.																				
Galle ...	424,382 13	35 0	—	18,501 77	—	—	—	—	22,798 13	630 23	128 35	728 10	—	—	—	29619 6	131 93	438 0	—	497,392 70
Hambantota ...	11 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 62	28 56	—	—	—	—	—	32 78	—	—	—	74 46
Eastern.																				
Batticaloa ...	53,455 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,130 32	194 49	4 80	—	—	—	—	2155 48	—	—	—	57,940 97
Trincomalee ...	29,888 73	—	—	—	—	84 0	—	—	979 43	119 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,265 60	—	—	—	32,336 76
Total ...	8,054,293 67	1,373 83	651 7	153,216 22	400 0	14625 45	5,202 44	68158 33	316,031 24	30528 4	5,501 23	728 10	2,275 76	—	1213028 58	40438 44	159,488 68	509,472 32	3,052 24	10,578,465 64

Statement showing the Total Repayments made by the Department for the Year 1905.

	Western Province.	Southern Province.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Imports :—		
Grain ...	896 42	121 36
Cotton Manufactures ...	36 29	—
Spirits and Cordials ...	734 29	—
Sugar ...	4,467 30	—
Kerosine Oil ...	85,688 50	—
Other Goods ...	21,359 70	22 13
Exports: Plumbago ...	12 93	—
Port and Harbour Dues :—		
Colombo Harbour Dues ...	2,196 32	—
Port Dues at Outports ...	—	—

Eastern Province—*Nil.*

	Western Province.	Southern Province.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Reimbursements :—		
Tea Fund ...	—	—
Medical Aid Dues ...	—	—
Single Rent ...	56 13	26 16
Double Rent ...	31 20	—
Export Rent ...	—	—
Baggage Rent ...	—	—
Bonded Rent ...	—	—
Coastwise Rent ...	—	—
	115,479 8	169 65

Northern Province—*Nil.*

EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Exports of Ceylon Produce and Imports Exported in the Years 1903, 1904, and 1905.

COUNTRIES.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Compared with 1903.		Compared with 1904.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	54134018	51344423	53978213	—	155805	2633790	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ...	10224	5909	6602	—	3622	693	—
Cape Colony ...	86177	64514	91736	5559	—	27222	—
Mauritius ...	58073	68734	57683	—	390	—	11051
Natal ..	52079	69334	143186	91107	—	73852	—
Zanzibar ...	24726	9952	11436	—	13289	1484	—
Other British Possessions	34276	12166	26376	—	7900	14210	—
America :							
British Guiana ...	195	—	—	—	195	—	—
British West Indies ...	6679	13220	10615	3936	—	—	2605
Canada ...	2409408	2195295	2302656	—	106752	107361	—
Newfoundland ...	69620	44951	29722	—	39898	—	15229
Asia :							
Aden ..	13382	8567	8808	—	4574	241	—
British North Borneo ...	22	—	1795	1773	—	1795	—
British India ...	10990687	8020864	6159269	—	4831418	—	1861595
Burma ...	22826	41863	29319	6493	—	—	12544
Hong Kong ...	210889	189719	329474	118585	—	139755	—
Maldive Islands ...	74500	165365	100293	25793	—	—	65072
Straits Settlements ...	774959	625415	715006	—	59953	89591	—
Other British Possessions	16060	418247	21434	5374	—	—	396813
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ...	—	150	508	508	—	358	—
New South Wales ...	2875509	3568778	3475088	599579	—	—	93690
New Zealand ...	1387481	1396435	1495423	107942	—	98988	—
Queensland ...	277669	316088	356123	78454	—	40035	—
South Australia ...	618715	460964	429208	—	189507	—	31756
Tasmania ...	39271	36474	30565	—	8706	—	5909
Victoria ...	2654948	3050442	2971728	316780	—	—	78714
Western Australia ...	268825	326196	353678	84853	—	27482	—
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	8157	9978	10963	2806	—	985	—
Malta	145510	164149	130709	—	14801	—	33440
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Egypt ...	244110	271198	282242	38132	—	11044	—
Madagascar ..	16614	6812	10792	—	5822	3980	—
Mozambique ...	42123	10782	12075	—	30048	1293	—
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ...	1248	—	1016	—	232	1016	—
America :							
Foreign West Indies	—	—	30	30	—	30	—
South America ...	12464	28567	31762	19298	—	3195	—
United States ...	8550978	8227981	8155648	—	395330	—	72333
Other Foreign Countries in America ...	4723	66413	103974	63251	—	37561	—
Asia :							
Arabia ...	—	—	30	30	—	30	—
Borneo (exc. British)	—	180	175	175	—	—	5
China (excluding Hong Kong) ...	1895832	697427	1536734	—	359098	839307	—
Cochin China ..	75	84	78615	78540	—	78531	—
India (excluding British)	95304	156698	116291	20987	—	—	40407
Japan ...	99585	158483	312131	212546	—	153648	—
Java ..	23415	20140	19268	—	4147	—	872
Persia ...	6618	4933	15819	9201	—	10886	—
Philippines ...	8952	3980	6335	—	2617	2355	—
Russia in Asia ...	1431493	445996	522321	—	909172	76325	—
Carried over ...	89734418	82727866	84482874	1891732	7143276	4477043	2722035

COUNTRIES.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Compared with 1903.		Compared with 1904.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	89734418	82727866	84482874	1891732	7143276	4477043	2722035
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Asia—*contd.*							
Siam ...	255	1787	605	350	—	—	1182
Sumatra ...	113	724	1784	1671	—	1060	—
Turkey in Asia ...	14074	32914	24706	10632	—	—	8208
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ...	139383	23038	630	—	138753	—	22408
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ...	350	371	—	—	350	—	371
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ...	4563	910	24357	19794	—	23447	—
Europe :							
Austria-Hungary ...	1164969	1983810	2962999	1798030	—	979189	—
Belgium ...	2664824	2837408	1998899	—	665925	—	838509
Denmark ...	224357	101170	205984	—	18373	104814	—
France ...	1759252	1849487	1372132	—	387120	—	477355
Germany ...	7123546	8679930	6583854	—	539692	—	2096076
Greece ...	1034	1359	567	—	467	—	792
Holland ...	301699	497291	344395	42696	—	—	152896
Italy ...	694828	611950	184364	—	510464	—	427586
Norway ...	7676	10639	11262	3586	—	623	—
Portugal ...	—	—	460	460	—	460	—
Roumania ...	—	—	1386	1386	—	1386	—
Russia in Europe ...	4588335	4546036	3893535	—	694800	—	652501
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	258148	287255	314048	55900	—	26793	—
Sweden ...	65480	59572	69257	3777	—	9685	—
Switzerland ...	1440	506	622	—	818	116	—
Turkey in Europe ...	15591	11903	11339	—	4252	—	564
TOTAL ...	108764335	104265926	102490059	3830014	10104290	5624616	7400483
Deduct Value of Specie	6536612	3157050	300350	—	6236262	—	2856700
Value of Goods ...	102227723	101108876	102189709	3830014	3868028	5624616	4543783
				Deduct Increase	3830014	Deduct decrease 4543783	
				Nett Decrease in 1905 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1903	38014	1080833	Nett Increase in 1905 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1904

		Rs.
Value of Ceylon Produce.....		100,898,551
Do.	Imports exported	1,291,158
Do.	Specie.....	300,350
	Total.....	102,490,059

Decennial Return of Exports of Coffee, Cinnamon, Cocoanut Oil, Coir, Cinchona Bark, and Tea, the Produce of the Colony, 1896 to 1905.

Year.	COFFEE.		CINNAMON.		COCOANUT OIL.		COIR.		CINCHONA BARK.		TEA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs.
1896 ...	23122	1721133	3182823	1273129	4863702	6079627	162601	1118059	1377180	68849	110095193	41836173
1897 ...	18604	1472246	3850005	2194502	6077773	6383289	179406	1716685	591136	32512	114466318	46931190
1898 ...	12692	878693	4281165	2440264	5816818	6109217	207762	1892581	977760	97760	122395517	47734251
1899 ...	19145	1350413	5501096	2760692	5358199	6062419	187761	1430673	683228	47826	129661908	51864763
1900 ...	10243	593634	4616108	2549763	5827643	6673171	214313	2066419	590692	64976	149264602	53735257
1901 ...	9090	537482	4458720	2386802	5901006	7601233	215134	1695601	499985	49998	144275608	47610950
1902 ...	10401	639795	4365872	2468948	6861829	10007860	216237	1741587	307063	27635	150829707	54298694
1903 ...	8973	508410	5433568	2444564	8557086	11022596	243233	1950398	171855	12030	149227236	58198622
1904 ...	6616	380900	5288304	2272940	6358663	9197352	239920	2009942	162656	11385	157929333	56854560
1905 ...	5165	289450	5256720	2312498	7310215	9815922	280043	2321848	152397	10667	170183558	59564245
Total ...	124051	8372156	46234381	23104102	62932934	78952686	2146410	17943793	5513952	423638	1398328980	518628705

Value of Imports and Exports, including Specie and Bullion, from and to each Country, in the Years 1903, 1904, 1905.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	32890451	26170461	25180405	54134018	51344423	53978213
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.						
Africa :						
British East Africa ...	330	—	—	10224	5909	6602
Cape Colony	150797	585	3	86177	64514	91736
Mauritius	38275	32025	26689	58073	68734	57683
Natal	342	26983	700	52079	69334	143186
Zanzibar	4266	4187	563	24725	9952	11436
Other British Possessions ...	—	75	333	34276	12166	26376
America :						
British Guiana ...	—	—	—	195	—	—
British West Indies ...	—	61	—	6679	13220	10615
Canada	1135	636	650	2409408	2195295	2302656
Newfoundland	—	—	—	69620	44951	29722
Asia :						
Aden	9990	6643	134199	13382	8567	8808
British North Borneo ...	116	5682	86209	22	—	1795
British India	59894771	64296654	64086933	10990687	8020864	6159269
Burma	3778262	4564104	4223413	422826	441863	29319
Hong Kong	1259691	1033910	1565484	210889	189719	329474
Maldive Islands	1448317	1892669	2042166	74500	165365	100293
Straits Settlements ...	947165	753667	537599	774959	625415	715006
Other British Possessions ...	8797	2443	3160	16060	418247	21434
Australasia :						
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	150	508
New South Wales ...	378087	286330	578454	2875509	3568778	3475088
New Zealand	40250	1009	5388	1387481	1396435	1495423
Queensland	22066	23656	175170	277669	316088	356123
South Australia... ...	344727	405682	480733	618715	460964	429208
Tasmania	8220	4758	3097	39271	36474	30565
Victoria	2830369	1675457	530878	2654948	3050442	2971728
Western Australia ...	449482	2587163	2938394	268825	326196	353678
Europe :						
Gibraltar	996	1311	1263	8157	9978	10963
Malta	3687	2045	4515	145510	164149	130709
Foreign Countries.						
Africa :						
Algiers	—	—	177	—	—	—
Egypt	34521	37396	33868	244110	271198	282242
Madagascar	—	—	—	16614	6812	10792
Mozambique	—	—	—	42123	10782	12075
Other Foreign Countries in Africa	—	—	—	1248	—	1016
America :						
Foreign West Indies ...	—	—	—	—	—	30
South America	312	—	—	12464	28567	31762
United States	721887	725963	801157	8550978	8227981	8155648
Other Foreign Countries in America	—	—	—	40723	66413	103974
Asia :						
Arabia	558	652	2978	—	—	30
Borneo (excluding British) ...	115101	324915	145578	—	180	175
China (excluding Hong Kong) ...	207883	200918	242725	1895832	697427	1536734
Cochin-China	—	—	50	75	84	78615
India (excluding British) ...	2340037	2039745	1511927	95304	156698	116291
Japan	1583484	1757075	1623854	99585	158483	312131
Java	1780	52256	496274	23415	20140	19268
Sumatra	12	—	549	113	724	1784
Persia	—	469	255	6618	4933	15819
Philippines	11077	13998	9058	8952	3980	6335
Russia in Asia	857108	1394813	980330	1431493	445996	522321
Siam	8030	61764	172768	255	1787	605
Turkey in Asia	—	30	18	14074	32914	24706
Other Foreign Countries in Asia	—	—	—	139383	23038	630
Australasia :						
New Caledonia	—	—	—	350	371	—
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia	—	—	—	4563	910	24357
Europe :						
Austria-Hungary ...	985006	841819	878261	1164969	1983810	2962999
Belgium	469883	377162	544566	2664824	2837408	1998899
Denmark	11998	12895	16497	224357	101170	205984
France	744550	750635	755239	1759252	1849487	1372132
Germany	2061008	2452637	2692913	7123546	8679930	6583854
Greece	—	653	—	1034	1359	567
Holland	488582	653938	677506	301699	497291	344395
Italy	369440	270540	322936	694828	611950	184364
Norway	39466	32003	72726	7676	10639	11262
Portugal	8830	5067	2862	—	—	460
Roumania	—	—	—	—	—	1386
Russia	40312	50989	2961	4588335	4546036	3893535
Spain	26978	21860	26821	258148	287255	314048
Sweden	250442	184864	182330	65480	59572	69257
Switzerland	370762	438662	431801	1440	506	622
Turkey in Europe ...	—	1509	1852	15591	11903	11339
Total ...	116259636	116483243	115237235	108764835	104265926	102490059

SHIPPING.

The arrivals at the Port of Colombo in the year 1905 numbered 2,000 steamers aggregating 5,129,235 tons, and 465 sailing vessels aggregating 49,810 tons, showing an increase in the number of steamers of 34 vessels, but a decrease in tonnage of 13,327 tons; and in sailing vessels a decrease of 38 vessels aggregating 3,450 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The arrivals at the Port of Galle in the year 1905 numbered 151 steamers aggregating 328,509 tons, and 8 sailing vessels aggregating 611 tons, showing a decrease in steamers of 5 vessels aggregating 17,488 tons, and a decrease also in sailing vessels of 5 aggregating 291 tons, as compared with the year 1904.

The number of vessels which called to coal at Colombo and Galle during the year 1905 was—

	No.	Tons.
Colombo	537	1,204.676
Galle	47	108,428

Compared with the preceding year, this shows a decrease in Colombo of 58 vessels aggregating 168,808 tons, and a decrease also in Galle of 34 vessels aggregating 69,915.

The dues paid by vessels entering the Colombo Harbour for coaling during the year 1905 amounted to Rs. 59,082·50, a decrease of Rs. 6,912·50 as compared with the preceding year.

The total collection of Harbour Dues at Colombo during the year 1905 amounted to Rs. 1,'86,942·52, a decrease of Rs. 12,184·32 compared with the year 1904.

Compared, however, with the collection of the year 1883, the year when the Harbour Revenue was first established, viz., Rs. 379,018·23, the receipts in the year 1905 show an increase of Rs. 807,924·29.

The total collections under this heading since 1883 and up to 31st December, 1905, amounted to Rs. 17,625,867·64.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered at and cleared from ports in the Island during the year 1905, exclusive of those calling to coal, are as follows :—

Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
3,664	5,605,664	3,662	5,552,261

Classified as regards the several ports for each Province, the numbers and tonnage are—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Western Province	2,520	5,182,105	2,518	5,142,905
Southern Province	159	329,120	159	327,440
Northern Province	873	58,829	905	66,285
Eastern Province	112	35,610	80	15,631

The number and tonnage of vessels for the past three years are—

	Inwards.		*Outwards.*	
Year.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1903	3,452	5,184,690	3,457	5,132,048
1904	3,719	5,646,016	3,725	5,580,583
1905	3,664	5,605,664	3,662	5,552,261

The nationality of vessels inwards and outwards during the year 1905 for the Island is thus made up :—

	Entered Inwards.		*Cleared Outwards.*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	1,756	4,040,723	1,749	3,998,158
Colonial	1,382	97,900	1,393	99,990
American	—	—	—	—
Austrian	51	166,182	51	166,182
French	139	419,172	136	412,290
German	198	751,405	197	746,445
Japanese	—	—	—	—
Maldivian	83	10,047	82	9,620
Russian	3	7,201	3	7,201
Danish	3	7,332	3	7,332
Spanish	26	65,594	26	65,594
Norwegian	10	9,801	9	9,142
Italian	11	26,771	11	26,771
Dutch	2	3,536	2	3,536

NOTE.—There is no doubt that the decrease in the number and tonnage is mainly due to the Russo-Japanese war. Not a single Japanese vessel entered during 1905, and only three Russian.

Compared with the years 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904, the result inwards and outwards is as follows :—

Inwards.	*Outwards.*
1901.—An increase of 297 vessels and 1,048,057 tons.	1901.—An increase of 226 vessels and 1,081 298 tons.
1902.—An increase of 246 vessels and 624,080 tons.	1902.—An increase of 233 vessels and 578,589 tons.
1903.—An increase of 212 vessels and 420,974 tons.	1903.—An increase of 205 vessels and 420,213 tons.
1904.—A decrease of 55 vessels and 40,352 tons.	1904.—A decrease of 63 vessels and 28,322 tons.

The total Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the year ended 31st December, 1905, are shown under the following headings :—

	Rs.	c.
Entering Dues	274,502	50
Tonnage Dues	387,625	95
Over-hour Dues	21,435	0
Wharfage Dues	471,599	62
	1,155,163	7
Dues collected on Live Stock	51,779	45
Total collected for the year ended 31st December, 1905	1,206,942	52
Total collected for the year ended 31st December, 1904	1,199,126	84
Increase	7,815	68

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards during the year 1905, exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders, at Colombo and Galle are shown below :—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ... Inwards ...		2,000	5,129,235	465	49,810	2,465	5,179,045
Colombo ... Outwards ...		1,992	5,094,427	438	45,322	2,430	5,139,749
	Total ...	3,992	10,223,662	903	95,132	4,895	10,318,794
Galle ... Inwards		151	328,509	8	611	159	329,120
Galle ... Outwards		150	326,816	9	624	159	327,440
	Total ...	301	655,325	17	1,235	318	656,560

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal at Colombo, and the entering dues paid since 1883, the date of the commencement of the levy on account of the Breakwater, are—

Year.	No.	Tons.	Entering Dues. Rs. c.
1883 ...	110	168,216	10,145 0
1884 ...	135	217,419	12,955 0
1885 ...	148	244,131	14,460 0
1886 ...	136	219,132	12,822 50
1887 ...	179	288,471	17,230 0
1888 ...	256	432,133	25,340 0
1889 ...	302	484,697	29,359 0
1890 ...	344	557,646	33,342 0
1891 ...	326	540,370	31,975 0
1892 ...	307	520,299	30.822 50
1893 ...	348	619,979	35,872 50
1894 ...	369	696,583	39,240 0
1895 ...	387	786,819	42,265 0
1896 ...	384	794,899	40,955 0
1897 ...	366	787,785	40,420 0
1898 ...	493	1,004,145	53,722 50
1899 ...	498	1,020,393	53,972 0
1900 ...	607	1,309,760	64,715 0
1901 ...	630	1,390,960	66.397 50
1902 ...	610	1,339,945	65,713 50
1903 ...	590	1,297,974	64,430 0
1904 ...	595	1,373,484	65,995 0
1905 ...	537	1,204,676	59,082 50
	Total ...		911,231 50

The detailed return of Harbour Dues referred to in the foregoing remarks is shown in the following statements Nos. 1 and 2 :—

No. 1.—Return of Vessels entered at the Port of Colombo and Entering Dues paid during the Year 1905.

Tonnage Scale.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Total.	Amount of Entering Dues.
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.		Rs. c.
Up to 50 tons ...	3	48	—	114	165	412 50
From 50 and up to 100 ...	2	191	—	19	212	1,060 0
100 ,, 150 ...	47	125	—	8	180	1,470 0
150 ,, 200 ...	13	104	—	1	118	1,180 0
200 ,, 300 ...	72	2	8	—	82	1,640 0
300 ,, 400 ...	21	—	28	—	49	1,470 0
400 ,, 500 ...	3	—	—	—	3	120 0
500 ,, 700 ...	232	—	—	—	232	12,500 0
700 ,, 900 ...	17	—	—	—	17	1,020 0
900 ,, 1,100 ...	26	—	—	—	26	1,820 0
1,100 ,, 1,300 ...	63	—	—	—	63	4,980 0
1,300 ,, 1,500 ...	67	—	—	—	67	6,030 0
1,500 ,, 1,800 ...	62	—	—	—	62	6,200 0
1,800 and upwards ...	1,955	—	—	—	1,955	234,600 0
Total ...	2,583	470	36	142	3,231	274,502 50

No. 2.—Return showing the Collection of Harbour Dues under the various headings during the Year ended December 31, 1905.

Description of Vessel.	Entering Dues.		Over-hour Dues.		Tonnage Dues.				Live Stock.		Wharfage.	
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Exceeding 96 Hours.	Exceeding 288 Hours.	Under 200 Tons.		Over 200 Tons.		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.				
					Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Am'nt.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Steamers ...	256,297 50	2,182 50	6,920 0	2,225 0	238 16	250 2	131,184 50	91,342 74	Rs. 51,213·45	Rs. 566·00	Rs. 273,479·90	Rs. 198,119·72
Sailing Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Coal Steamers	12,480 0	—	3,835 0	3,400 0	—	—	157,477 6	—				
Native Craft ...	3,097 50	445 0	1,292 50	3,762 50	5,354 52	1,778 95	—	—				
Total ...	271,875 0	2,627 50	12,047 50	9,387 50	5,592 68	2,028 97	288,661 56	91,342 74	51,213·45	566·00	273,479·90	198,119·72

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock Dues.	Wharfage Dues.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883	99,075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884	100,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886	109,412 50	8,826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891	158,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892	159,410 0	12,343 75	190,947 32	28,310 60	277,071 98	668,083 65
1893	166,512 50	10,958 75	190,380 56	27,919 60	278,912 7	674,683 48
1894	179,612 50	12,046 25	209,621 1	24,847 17	280,596 3	706,722 96
1895	189,207 50	14,005 0	228,874 27	30,083 80	317,206 90	779,377 47
1896	202,707 50	13,985 0	233,215 29	38,115 0	348,517 82	836,540 61
1897	191,255 0	17,162 50	260,297 21	36,145 60	365,816 56	870,676 87
1898	219,490 0	16,471 25	291,582 77	35,923 20	401,880 14	965,347 36
1899	230,617 50	15,375 0	307,713 74	46,799 80	407,707 21	1,008,213 25
1900	247,907 50	20,769 50	368,913 41	51,721 25	457,457 60	1,146,769 26
1901	249,418 50	18,108 0	366,296 99	49,581 90	440,022 99	1,123,428 38
1902	258,727 50	16,342 50	343,111 75	55,196 35	430,635 16	1,104,013 26
1903	255,675 0	17,063 75	354,677 99	55,812 90	464,961 11	1,148,190 75
1904	273,040 0	15,548 50	391,050 77	49,101 60	470,385 97	1,199,126 84
1905	274,502 50	21,435 0	387,625 95	51,779 45	451,599 62	1,186,942 52
Total ...	4,211,728 50	310,498 50	5,322,306 20	675,802 72	7,105,531 72	17,625,867 64

SHIPPING.

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, from each Country, in the Year 1905

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ...	173	537730	14814	96	345874	7950	269	883604	22764	11	33597	972	6	11504	410	17	45101	1382	184	571327	15786	102	357378	8360	286	928705	24146
British India ...	1752	1614425	65950	738	649972	21694	2490	2264397	87644	41	103785	3704	13	36175	966	54	139960	4670	1793	1718210	69654	751	686147	22660	2544	2404357	92314
America ...	—	—	—	1	831	52	1	831	52	1	4705	102	—	—	—	1	4705	102	1	4705	102	1	831	52	2	5536	154
Australia ...	48	187128	6452	9	29611	1060	57	216739	7512	21	86258	2272	9	36739	1207	30	122997	3479	69	273386	8724	18	66350	2267	87	339736	10991
Padang ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2730	72	3	8991	246	4	11721	318	1	2730	72	3	8991	246	4	11721	318
Straits Settlements	12	36789	1140	22	69961	1782	34	106750	2922	6	13668	512	4	11293	333	10	24961	845	18	50457	1652	26	81254	2115	44	131711	3767
France (Marseilles)	1	2749	73	2	6649	177	3	9398	250	28	87561	2333	34	113429	2924	62	200990	5257	29	90310	2406	36	120078	3101	65	210388	5507
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	151799	4232	5	21819	700	39	173618	4932	34	151799	4232	5	21819	700	39	173618	4932
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	35809	1006	2	7679	258	12	43488	1264	10	35809	1006	2	7679	258	12	43488	1264
Russia (Novorissisk	2	6819	192	1	3953	87	3	10772	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6819	192	1	3953	87	3	10772	279
Do. (Odessa)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1325	70	1	1325	70	—	—	—	1	1325	70	1	1325	70
Shanghai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7007	171	2	7007	171	—	—	—	2	7007	171	2	7007	171
Hong Kong (China)	57	188074	5262	16	60403	1624	73	248477	6886	32	106888	2756	62	225778	5570	94	332666	8326	89	294962	8018	78	286181	7194	167	581143	15212
Rangoon ...	74	177911	6624	9	23985	785	83	201896	7409	1	4163	130	1	3371	115	2	7534	245	75	182074	6754	10	27356	900	85	209430	7654
Yokohama ...	10	26688	720	—	—	—	10	26688	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	26688	720	—	—	—	10	26688	720
Kobe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	60734	1562	2	4729	147	20	65463	1709	18	60734	1562	2	4729	147	20	65463	1709
Maldive Islands ...	4	268	92	1	2794	72	5	3062	164	74	9233	1130	9	814	125	83	10047	1255	78	9501	1222	10	3608	197	88	13109	1419
Trieste ...	1	2640	75	—	—	—	1	2640	75	23	74820	2006	—	—	—	23	74820	2006	24	77460	2081	—	—	—	24	77460	2081
Antwerp ...	1	3623	102	—	—	—	1	3623	102	21	72574	1942	—	—	—	21	72574	1942	22	76197	2044	—	—	—	22	76197	2044
Venice ...	2	4604	180	—	—	—	2	4604	180	7	18809	552	1	2395	78	8	21204	630	9	23413	732	1	2395	78	10	25808	810
Genoa ...	—	—	—	1	2292	74	1	2292	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2292	74	1	2292	74
South Africa ...	3	6204	143	11	33175	689	14	39379	832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6204	143	11	33175	689	14	39379	832
Mauritius ...	3	9039	262	11	36630	959	14	45669	1221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9039	262	11	36630	959	14	45669	1221
Manila ...	—	—	—	1	1834	52	1	1834	52	1	2761	65	7	17228	487	8	19989	552	1	2761	65	8	19062	539	9	21823	604
Barcelona ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	28178	801	11	28178	801	—	—	—	11	28178	801	11	28178	801
Akyab ...	3	7391	187	2	4631	135	5	12022	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7391	187	2	4631	135	5	12022	322
Natal ...	—	—	—	14	18044	815	14	18044	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18044	815	14	18044	815
Madagascar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3266	80	1	3266	80	—	—	—	1	3266	80	1	3266	80
French India ...	35	2365	348	4	8241	227	39	10606	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2365	348	4	8241	227	39	10606	575
Saigon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3266	78	—	—	—	1	3266	78	1	3266	78	—	—	—	1	3266	78
Bangkok ...	4	2913	148	—	—	—	4	2913	148	6	4669	222	—	—	—	6	4669	222	10	7582	370	—	—	—	10	7582	370
Batavia ...	—	—	—	1	3305	76	1	3305	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3305	76	1	3305	76
Sabang ...	—	—	—	1	1768	58	1	1768	58	1	2385	72	2	2402	101	3	4787	173	1	2385	72	3	4170	159	4	6555	231
Sourabaya ...	—	—	—	1	2307	74	1	2307	74	2	6020	164	1	3618	82	3	9638	246	2	6020	164	2	5925	156	4	11945	320
Moulmein ...	5	9786	266	1	2311	64	6	12097	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9786	266	1	2311	64	6	12097	330
Malta ...	1	2986	65	—	—	—	1	2986	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2986	65	—	—	—	1	2986	65
Delagoa Bay ...	—	—	—	1	503	38	1	503	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	503	38	1	503	38
Penang ...	1	2032	78	4	10290	268	5	12322	346	1	2489	72	—	—	—	1	2489	72	2	4521	150	4	10290	268	6	14811	418
Havre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3274	120	—	—	—	1	3274	120	1	3274	120	—	—	—	1	3274	120
St. Petersburg ...	—	—	—	1	3154	125	1	3154	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3154	125	1	3154	125
Batoum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	339	34	—	—	—	1	339	34	1	339	34	—	—	—	1	339	34
Java ...	—	—	—	1	2870	70	1	2870	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2870	70	1	2870	70
Port Said ...	—	—	—	1	2445	68	1	2445	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2445	68	1	2445	68
Suez ...	1	2615	68	1	2976	72	2	5591	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2615	68	1	2976	72	2	5591	140
Total ...	2193	2834779	103241	952	1330809	39147	3145	4165588	142388	343	892336	26110	176	547740	14871	519	1440076	40981	2536	3727115	129351	1128	1878549	54018	3664	5605664	183369

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, to each Country, in the Year 1905.

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom...	293	991379	26587	71	235711	7071	364	1227090	33658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	991379	26587	71	235711	7071	364	1227090	33658
British India ...	779	582502	30506	1613	1448379	51351	2392	2030881	81857	29	78754	2554	44	110446	4580	73	189200	7134	808	661256	33060	1657	1558825	55931	2465	2220081	88991
Australia ...	66	239151	6962	2	5130	198	68	244281	7160	20	85255	2220	1	3543	98	21	88798	2318	86	324406	9182	3	8673	296	89	333079	9478
America ...	16	48120	1280	1	2591	68	17	50711	1348	11	38723	957	—	—	—	11	38723	957	27	86843	2237	1	2591	68	28	89434	2305
Straits Settlements	4	18096	331	5	13554	375	9	31650	706	8	27172	707	12	35402	872	20	62574	1579	12	45268	1038	17	48956	1247	29	94224	2285
Do. (Penang)	1	1439	48	1	4099	101	2	5538	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1439	48	1	4099	101	2	5538	149
France (Marseilles)	2	6784	198	1	3564	87	3	10348	285	33	103357	2978	23	67024	1836	56	170381	4814	35	110141	3176	24	70588	1923	59	180729	5099
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	154141	3476	8	32202	958	41	186343	4434	33	154141	3476	8	32202	958	41	186343	4434
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	145510	4124	7	27488	642	51	172998	4766	44	145510	4124	7	27488	642	51	172998	4766
Shanghai ...	—	—	—	1	442	34	1	442	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	442	34	1	442	34
Hong Kong ...	8	25020	725	28	87651	2587	36	112671	3312	47	174641	4400	30	92577	2710	77	267218	7110	55	199661	5125	58	180228	5297	113	379889	10422
Rangoon ...	4	17270	469	59	109995	4506	63	127265	4975	—	—	—	1	4705	112	1	4705	112	4	17270	469	60	114700	4618	64	131970	5087
Yokohama ...	19	52130	1346	6	15802	560	25	67932	1906	3	12823	340	4	13941	325	7	26764	665	22	64953	1686	10	29743	885	32	94696	2571
Kobe ...	2	6279	172	—	—	—	2	6279	172	1	4056	94	—	—	—	1	4056	94	3	10335	266	—	—	—	3	10335	266
Java ...	—	—	—	3	6372	170	3	6372	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6372	170	3	6372	170
Batavia ...	—	—	—	1	2250	64	1	2250	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2250	64	1	2250	64
Maldive Islands ...	2	71	40	—	—	—	2	71	40	42	4932	552	40	4688	528	82	9620	1080	44	5003	592	40	4688	528	84	9691	1120
Trieste ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	67137	1668	10	29040	732	29	96177	2400	19	67137	1668	10	29040	732	29	96177	2400
Antwerp ...	9	29978	762	—	—	—	9	29978	762	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	29978	762	—	—	—	9	29978	762
Venice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4428	106	1	2301	54	3	6729	160	2	4428	106	1	2301	54	3	6729	160
Cape Ports ...	15	20605	673	8	10923	534	23	31528	1207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20605	673	8	10923	534	23	31528	1207
Mauritius ...	7	23594	992	6	19436	532	13	43030	1524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23594	992	6	19436	532	13	43030	1524
Manila ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	18136	530	4	9857	305	11	27993	835	7	18136	530	4	9857	305	11	27993	835
Barcelona ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	30027	865	—	—	—	12	30027	865	12	30027	865	—	—	—	12	30027	865
Akyab ...	—	—	—	14	6234	199	14	6234	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6234	199	14	6234	199
Port Said ...	—	—	—	5	11396	360	5	11396	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11396	360	5	11396	360
Djibouti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3512	140	3	3512	140	—	—	—	3	3512	140	3	3512	140
French India ...	59	5873	759	4	2471	65	63	8344	824	8	32	37	—	—	—	8	32	37	67	5905	796	4	2471	65	71	8376	861
Saigon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5796	138	2	5796	138	—	—	—	2	5796	138	2	5796	138
Diamond Islands...	—	—	—	1	3174	72	1	3174	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3174	72	1	3174	72
Zanzibar ...	—	—	—	1	2164	61	1	2164	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2164	61	1	2164	61
Odessa ...	5	13867	338	1	2280	62	6	16147	400	3	9160	235	—	—	—	3	9160	235	8	23027	573	1	2280	62	9	25307	635
St. Petersburg ...	2	3800	110	—	—	—	2	3800	110	1	2209	58	—	—	—	1	2209	58	3	6009	168	—	—	—	3	6009	168
Taku ...	—	—	—	1	2292	62	1	2292	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2292	62	1	2292	62
Moulmein ...	—	—	—	1	1944	48	1	1944	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1944	48	1	1944	48
Muscat ...	—	—	—	1	3025	72	1	3025	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3025	72	1	3025	72
Pacific Ports ...	9	43168	845	—	—	—	9	43168	845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	43168	845	—	—	—	9	43168	845
Havre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3274	90	1	3274	90	—	—	—	1	3274	90	1	3274	90
Bangkok ...	—	—	—	1	659	34	1	659	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	659	34	1	659	34
Nicobar Islands ...	1	79	10	3	331	42	4	410	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	79	10	3	331	42	4	410	52
Vladivostock ...	1	3154	88	—	—	—	1	3154	88	2	4976	136	—	—	—	2	4976	136	3	8130	224	—	—	—	3	8130	224
Copenhagen ...	1	1987	46	—	—	—	1	1987	46	2	4781	142	—	—	—	2	4781	142	3	6768	188	—	—	—	3	6768	188
Total ...	1305	2134346	73287	1839	2001869	69315	3144	4136215	142602	327	970250	26179	191	445796	14120	518	1416046	40299	1632	3104596	99466	2030	2447665	83435	3662	5552261	182901

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1905.

Nationality of Vessels.		Entered.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ...	1,182	2,766,788	91,075	574	1,273,935	34,395	1,756	4,040,723	125,470
	Colonial ...	1,020	88,365	13 280	362	9,535	3,618	1,382	97,900	16,898
Foreign	Austrian ...	40	132,388	3,716	11	33,794	918	51	166,182	4,634
	French ...	56	150,681	4,796	83	268,491	7,686	139	419,172	12,482
	German ...	143	541,031	14,292	55	210,374	5,230	198	751,405	19,522
	Maldivian ...	74	9,233	1,130	9	814	125	83	10,047	1,255
	Russian ...	—	—	—	3	7,201	260	3	7,201	260
	Danish ...	1	2,489	54	2	4,843	134	3	7,332	188
	Spanish ...	1	2,761	70	25	62,833	1,460	26	65,594	1,530
	Norwegian ...	8	7,674	321	2	2,127	82	10	9,801	403
	Italian ...	9	22,169	515	2	4,602	110	11	26,771	625
	Dutch ...	2	3,536	102	—	—	—	2	3,536	102
	Total ...	2,536	3,727,115	129,351	1,128	1,878,549	54,018	3,664	5,605,664	183,369

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1905.

Nationality of Vessels.		Cleared.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ...	722	2,074,946	65,653	1,027	1,923,212	59,774	1,749	3,998,158	125,427
	Colonial ...	590	49,301	7,880	803	50,689	9,145	1,393	99,990	17,025
Foreign	Austrian ...	25	88,140	2,152	26	78,042	2,482	51	166,182	4,634
	French ...	69	208,601	5,914	67	203,689	6,308	136	412,290	12,222
	German ...	154	603,309	15,497	43	143,136	3,958	197	746,445	19,455
	Maldivian ...	42	4,932	552	40	4,688	528	82	9,620	1,080
	Russian ...	3	7,201	260	—	—	—	3	7,201	260
	Danish ...	2	6,007	138	1	1,325	50	3	7,332	188
	Spanish ...	22	55,737	1,265	4	9,857	265	26	65,594	1,530
	Norwegian ...	1	2,292	50	8	6,850	303	9	9,142	353
	Italian ...	2	4,130	105	9	22,641	520	11	26,771	625
	Dutch ...	—	—	—	2	3,536	102	2	3,536	102
	Total ...	1,632	3,104,596	99,466	2,030	2,447 665	83,435	3,662	5,552,261	182,901

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1905.

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Colombo ...	1399	2514137	85705	549	1227879	32434	1948	3742016	118139	341	889289	26039	176	547740	14871	517	1437029	40910	1740	3403426	111744	725	1775619	47305	2465	5179045	159049
Negombo ...	3	159	28	10	10	10	13	169	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	159	28	10	10	10	13	169	38
Kalpitiya ...	—	—	—	1	17	5	1	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	5	1	17	5
Beruwala ...	41	2874	381	—	—	—	41	2874	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	2874	381	—	—	—	41	2874	381
Galle ...	123	250463	9892	34	75610	2143	157	326073	12035	2	3047	71	—	—	—	2	3047	71	125	253510	9963	34	75610	2143	159	329120	12106
Jaffna ...	29	3216	359	2	1394	90	31	4610	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	3216	359	2	1394	90	31	4610	449
Kayts ...	339	20596	3021	15	1092	137	354	21688	3158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	20596	3021	15	1092	137	354	21688	3158
Kankesanturai ...	31	6964	438	—	—	—	31	6964	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	6964	438	—	—	—	31	6964	438
Valluvettiturai ...	42	4504	496	1	103	9	43	4607	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	4504	496	1	103	9	43	4607	505
Point Pedro ...	42	5178	548	—	—	—	42	5178	548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	5178	548	—	—	—	42	5178	548
Mannar ...	5	129	34	7	276	44	12	405	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	129	34	7	276	44	12	405	78
Pesalai ...	4	296	37	5	282	39	9	578	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	296	37	5	282	39	9	578	76
Pukulam ...	37	859	271	314	13940	3779	351	14799	4050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	859	271	314	13940	3779	351	14799	4050
Trincomalee ...	39	4388	612	8	9565	368	47	13953	980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	4388	612	8	9565	368	47	13953	980
Batticaloa ...	59	21016	1419	6	641	89	65	21657	1508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	21016	1419	6	641	89	65	21657	1508
Total ...	2193	2834779	103241	952	1330809	39147	3145	4165588	142388	343	892336	26110	176	547740	14871	519	1440076	40981	2536	3727115	129351	1128	1878549	54018	3664	5605664	183369

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1905.

Colombo ...	808	1825686	59366	1105	1901029	59914	1913	3726715	119280	327	970250	26179	190	442784	14062	517	1413034	40241	1135	2795936	85545	1295	2343813	73976	2430	5139749	159521
Negombo ...	16	347	97	20	134	40	36	481	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	347	97	20	134	40	36	481	137
Kalpitiya ...	5	165	38	10	52	47	15	217	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	165	38	10	52	47	15	217	85
Beruwala ...	11	138	58	26	2320	273	37	2458	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	138	58	26	2320	273	37	2458	331
Galle ...	132	272000	9884	26	52428	1931	158	324428	11815	—	—	—	1	3012	58	1	3012	58	132	272000	9884	27	55440	1989	159	327440	11873
Jaffna ...	32	3729	400	25	2871	319	57	6600	719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	3729	400	25	2871	319	57	6600	719
Kayts ...	82	3815	684	212	13015	1871	294	16830	2555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	3815	684	212	13015	1871	294	16830	2555
Kankesanturai ...	3	2750	116	13	4965	202	16	7715	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2750	116	13	4965	202	16	7715	318
Valluvettiturai ...	58	5196	670	25	2728	304	83	7924	974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	5196	670	25	2728	304	83	7924	974
Point Pedro ...	29	2654	372	31	3832	381	60	6486	753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	2654	372	31	3832	381	60	6486	753
Mannar ...	18	807	124	—	—	—	18	807	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	807	124	—	—	—	18	807	124
Pesalai ...	15	1056	126	1	8	11	16	1064	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1056	126	1	8	11	16	1064	137
Mullaittivu ...	3	194	32	—	—	—	3	194	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	194	32	—	—	—	3	194	32
Pukulam ...	21	919	162	337	17746	3934	358	18665	4096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	919	162	337	17746	3934	358	18665	4096
Trincomalee ...	34	11907	707	—	—	—	34	11907	707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	11907	707	—	—	—	34	11907	707
Batticaloa ...	38	2983	451	8	741	88	46	3724	539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	2983	451	8	741	88	46	3724	539
Total ...	1305	2134346	73287	1839	2001869	69315	3144	4136215	142602	327	970250	26179	191	445796	14120	518	1416046	40299	1632	3104596	99466	2030	2447665	83435	3662	5552261	182901

Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards from and to each Country in the Years 1903, 1904, *and* 1905.

Countries.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1903.		1904.		1905.		1903.		1904.		1905.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	244	809329	273	901715	286	928705	372	1202466	365	1205093	364	1227090
British Colonies.												
Australia	93	336464	80	306075	87	339736	98	352224	95	343388	89	333079
British India	2355	2088457	2579	2506979	2544	2404357	2313	1931190	2556	2437505	2465	2220081
Seychelles	2	3421	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3361	—	—
Hong Kong	129	399442	130	424332	167	581143	91	277824	96	293109	113	379889
Maldive Islands ...	76	12646	108	9706	88	13109	70	10909	108	9675	84	9691
Diamond Islands ...	1	1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10965	1	3174
Straits Settlements ...	71	207176	63	208252	44	131711	22	65370	37	122937	29	94224
Suez	—	—	1	3155	2	5591	—	—	1	3155	—	—
Africa	20	49167	15	37868	14	39379	12	15194	—	—	—	—
Aden	—	—	2	5578	—	—	3	7998	2	5530	1	3025
Cape Ports	15	22635	22	33998	14	18044	11	12702	21	27497	23	31528
Mauritius	23	60855	21	60243	14	45669	17	47734	15	46479	13	43030
Foreign Countries.												
Austria	30	93449	27	91501	24	77460	32	101072	26	84652	29	96177
Soerabaya	—	—	1	3382	4	11945	1	2275	—	—	—	—
Sabang	—	—	—	—	4	6555	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delagoa Bay	—	—	1	2363	1	503	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padang	6	19140	5	15983	4	11721	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samarang	—	—	2	5614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Possessions in India ...	49	23187	55	13025	39	10606	63	4116	88	8939	71	8376
France	47	122744	61	167100	65	210388	53	131945	45	115564	59	180729
Germany (Bremen) ...	44	206717	41	171787	39	173618	34	151405	33	140059	41	186343
Do. Hamburg ...	14	41268	5	16561	12	43488	42	158755	53	186013	51	172998
Holland	—	—	—	—	1	2292	—	—	2	7171	—	—
Barcelona	13	38091	14	33770	11	28178	12	35487	12	32538	12	30027
Japan (Yokohama) ...	53	171605	11	31769	10	26688	39	143745	26	90860	32	94696
Port Said	5	9276	3	9961	1	2445	10	24502	5	13723	5	11396
Laccadive Islands ...	—	—	1	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	410
Zanzibar	4	8595	2	4914	—	—	6	13876	—	—	1	2164
Antwerp	27	97344	26	90936	22	76197	—	—	10	33680	9	29978
Philippine Islands ...	5	15115	13	35996	9	21823	12	36657	13	30943	11	27993
Russia	38	102529	18	53747	6	15590	52	138978	15	44471	16	41738
Borneo	—	—	1	2310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batavia	1	3324	2	7627	1	3305	2	4467	—	—	1	2250
United States of America ...	1	1685	2	5756	2	5536	26	73653	27	81432	28	89434
Siam	6	12368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saigon	—	—	3	8627	1	3266	1	1919	4	11918	2	5796
Denmark	8	19739	1	3923	—	—	2	4748	4	10841	3	6768
Java	1	2145	1	2310	1	2870	1	2233	2	5196	3	6372
Rangoon	46	137912	76	219814	85	209430	46	137456	49	147345	64	131970
Shanghai	1	2993	2	7211	2	7007	—	—	—	—	1	442
Moulmein	5	7483	6	12902	6	12097	6	11123	—	—	1	1944
Kobe	12	37364	23	82268	20	65463	—	—	3	12817	3	10335
Penang	5	13980	—	—	6	14811	6	25992	—	—	2	5538
Akyab	2	5101	8	17241	5	12022	2	4033	2	4669	14	6234
Venice	—	—	11	26548	10	25808	—	—	4	10058	3	6729
Havre	—	—	1	4100	1	3274	—	—	—	—	1	3274
Bangkok	—	—	2	1658	10	7582	—	—	—	—	1	659
Malta	—	—	—	—	1	2986	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	1	3266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibuti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3512
Pacific Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	43168
Total ...	3452	5184690	3719	5646016	3664	5605664	3457	5132048	3725	5580583	3662	5552261

Comparative Table, 1901 *to* 1905.

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Compared with					Compared with				
1901 ...	3367	4557607	3436	4470963	1903 ...	3452	5184690	3457	5132048
1905 ...	3664	5605664	3662	5552261	1905 ...	3664	5605664	3662	5552261
	Increase 297	Increase 1048057	Increase 226	Increase 1081298		Increase 212	Increase 420974	Increase 205	Increase 420213
Compared with					Compared with				
1902 ...	3418	4981584	3429	4973672	1904 ...	3719	5646016	3725	5580583
1905 ...	3664	5605664	3662	5552261	1905 ...	3664	5605664	3662	5552261
	Increase 246	Increase 624080	Increase 233	Increase 578589		Decrease 55	Decrease 40352	Decrease 63	Decrease 28322

Return showing for Ceylon the Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels entered and cleared from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries, via *Suez Canal, during the Year* 1905.

Countries.	With Cargo.				For Coal.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	286	928,705	364	1,227,090	76	154,268	78	187,961
Foreign Countries.								
Antwerp	22	76,197	9	29,978	9	12,406	8	16,757
America	2	5,536	28	89,434	20	50,570	30	82,216
Austria	24	77,460	29	96,177	2	4,739	19	46,336
France	65	210,388	59	180,729	6	14,235	33	87,796
Germany (Bremen) ...	39	173,618	41	186,343	3	5,571	4	13,877
Hamburg	12	43,488	51	172,998	9	18,590	11	36,175
Russia	6	15,590	15	39,446	14	29,800	9	23,226
Port Said	1	2,445	5	11,396	13	28,183	120	311,349
Denmark	—	—	3	6,768	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,995
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	11	28,178	12	30,027	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	468	1,561,605	616	2,070,386	152	318,362	313	808,688

His Majesty's Customs,
Colombo, April 3, 1906.

W. H. JACKSON,
Principal Collector.

CEYLON

Scale - 24 Miles to an Inch.

Lines on Railway .....

Lines on Road .....

Boundaries of Inspectors Districts .....

Postal Telegraph Offices .....

Railway Telegraph Stations .....

Only those Offices where lines branch off or terminate are shown.

Kankasanturai
Point Pedro
Kayts
JAFFNA
Paranthan
Tellemanaar (Cable hut)
MULLAITIVU
MANKULAM
Mannar
NORTHERN DISTRICT
Medawachchiya
TRINCOMALEE
ANURADHAPURA
Puttalam
NORTH MIDLAND DISTRICT
KALKUDAH
BATTICALOA
KALMUNAI
SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICT
KURUNEGALA
Matale
Madulkelle
Wattegama
Polgahawela
KANDY
Teldeniya
Kegalla
Hewaheta
Gampola
Maturata
Walagoda
Kandapola
Ragala
Vidapusselawa
Madulsima
Dolosbage
Heneratgoda
Ruwanwela
N'piliya
Yatiyantota
Kotmale
Irunugala
BADULLA
COLOMBO
Avisawella
T'alawakelle
Nuwara Eliya
Hatton
Nanu Oya
Agrapatana
Bandarawela
Haputale
Bogawantalawa
Koslande
SOUTH MIDLAND DISTRICT
RATNAPURA
KALUTARA
Neboda
Pelmadulla
Deniyaya
HAMBANTOTA
GALLE
MATARA

Lith. S. G. O, Colombo. No 262/06.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1905.

Mails.

Number of articles passing through the post.—The estimated total number of articles, exclusive of parcels, dealt with during the year was 26,586,540, an increase on the year 1904 of 2,530,242. The statistics show the whole increase to have been in letters and post cards, the number of articles of printed matter, including newspapers, circulars, and samples, appearing to have been stationary.

The use of post cards is still the most remarkable feature, the increase on the previous year's figures being 23·60 per cent., against an increase in letters of 12·36. The vogue of the picture post card is most strongly marked in the traffic to and from foreign countries, as distinguished from the United Kingdom and India, more than double the number having been sent and received in the year 1905 than in 1904.

The number of registered letters dealt with increased from 170,949 in 1904 to 179,871 in 1905. Of the latter 14,578 were also insured, the insurance fees amounting to Rs. 7,033·79.

Table I.—Estimated Number of Articles which passed through the Post during the Year 1905.

	Letters.		Post Cards.	Printed Matter, Samples, &c.	Total.
	Paid.	Official Free.			
INTERNAL ...	8,076,510	3,360,366	2,084,832	4,444,578	17,966,286
EXTERNAL.					
From United Kingdom ...	595,944	—	44,928	594,972	1,235,844
To United Kingdom ...	490,158	—	149,472	121,770	761,400
From India	1,415,178	—	412,668	491,400	2,319,246
To India	2,005,398	—	355,374	178,416	2,539,188
From other countries ...	471,420	—	118,908	137,646	727,974
To other countries ..	481,536	—	348,084	206,982	1,036,602
Total ...	13,536,144	3,360,366	3,514,266	6,175,764	26,586,540

Table II.—Comparative Statement of Correspondence dealt with during the last Five Years.

	Letters and Post Cards.		Printed Matter and Samples.		Total.	
	No.	Increase.	No.	Increase.	No.	Increase.
1901 ...	16,435,128 ...	— ...	4,586.692 ...	— ...	21,021,820 ...	—
1902 ...	16,682,868 ...	247,740 ...	5,295,968 ...	709,276 ...	21,978,836 ...	957,016
1903 ...	17,020,748 ...	337,880 ...	6,064,470 ...	768,502 ...	23,085,218 ...	1,106,382
1904 ...	17,879,778 ...	859,030 ...	6,176,520 ...	112,050 ...	24,056,298 ...	971,080
1905 ...	20,410,776 ...	2,530,998 ...	6,175,764 ...	— ...	26,586,540 ...	2,530,242

2. *New Post and Receiving Offices.*—New Post Offices were opened at Dandugama, Halgran-oya, Padukka, and Ukuwela, and new Receiving Offices at Karandeniya, Peradeniya Junction, Talangama, and Wirawila.

3. *Inland mail services.*—The completion of the section of the Northern Railway between Anuradhapura and Pallai brought the Jaffna peninsula into direct and through communication by rail with Colombo and accelerated the postal services throughout the Northern Province. Letters can now be delivered at Jaffna in fifteen hours, Mannar in twenty-four hours, and Mullaittivu in twenty-three hours after posting at the General Post Office, Colombo. The horse coach mail service from Jaffna to Vaddukoddai was extended to Kayts.

4. *External mail services.*—The regularity of the weekly services to Europe and Australia, enjoyed for so many years by the Colony, was threatened by the interval between the termination of the Imperial contract with the Orient Company on 31st January, and the beginning of a new contract between the same Company and the Australian Government on the 4th April, 1905. With the ready assistance, however, of the Indian Postal Administration the regularity of the service was maintained *viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin, by which the alternate mails from Europe were delivered in Colombo punctually on Monday mornings. The corresponding homeward mails had, however, to be despatched on Tuesday evenings—that is at least twenty-four hours earlier than before—to catch the homeward-bound steamer at Bombay.

The vexed question of the proper and fair proportion to be paid by Ceylon of the Imperial subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for its mail services was settled by the arbitration of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, upon whose award the Colony's contribution was fixed at £5,220 per annum during the seven years' contract from 1st February, 1898, to 31st January, 1905, and £5,347 for the current three years' contract terminating on 31st January, 1908.

The disadvantages from a postal point of view of the uncertainty in the hours of arrival and departure of the mail packets, consequent upon Colombo being an intermediate port, have been lessened by the acceleration of the service by twenty-four hours between the terminal ports, but there is still room for improvement in this respect so far as Colombo is concerned.

On the 15th July, 1905, penny postage was inaugurated from Ceylon to Australia, and the postage rate from Australia to Ceylon was reduced from 2½*d.* to 2*d.* from the same date.

The weight of mails sent to the United Kingdom and its distribution between the various mail packets calling at Colombo are shown in the following table :—

Mails to the United Kingdom.

Table III.—Weight of Mails despatched to the United Kingdom.

Year.	By P. & O. Packets.		By Orient Packets.		By French Packets.		By German Packets.		Total.	
	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.	Letters and Post Cards.	Other Articles.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1896	5,174	15,556	3,086	9,504	584	1,431	583	1,283	9,427	27,774
1897	5,217	17,056	3,280	9,992	859	2,466	736	2,116	10,092	31,630
1898	5,482	17,977	3,512	11,774	997	2,477	784	1,990	10,775	34,218
1899	6,836	20,217	4,925	14,043	561	1,160	841	2,508	13,163	37,928
1900	6,506	19,153	4,721	13,730	1,164	3,283	1,126	3,098	13,517	39,264
1901	7,211	20,817	5,399	14,240	1,485	4,014	1,774	4,479	15,869	43,550
1902	7,464	21,226	5,700	15,933	1,422	4,333	1,825	5,630	16,411	47,122
1903	8,121	23,305	6,182	17,750	1,000	3,274	1,993	5,079	17,296	49,408
1904	8,043	24,451	6,989	20,715	1,073	4,698	1,754	5,704	17,859	55,568
1905	8,416	26,172	5,779	19,654	2,011	8,275	2,230	9,278	18,436	63,379

Included in the figures in the column "By P. and O. packets" are 634 lb. of letters and 1,717 lb. other articles forwarded *viâ* Bombay, but the general effect of the temporary cessation of the Orient service was the greater use made of the French and German packets.

Returned Letter Office.

There was an increase in the number of articles dealt with in the Returned Letter Office at the rate of 8·35 per cent. over the previous year, which is almost entirely accounted for by the corresponding increase of 8·12 per cent. in the total number of articles dealt with in the post.

Table IV.—Statistics of the Returned Letter Office for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Total No. of Letters received.	Total No. of Letters returned to Senders.	No. of Letters destroyed.	Property found. Value. Rs.
1896 ...	127,195	110,182	19,769	14,928
1897 ...	134,570	114,930	27,783	8,622
1898 ...	146,806	122,063	24,743	11,213
1899 ...	161,618	129,250	32,368	8,955
1900 ...	170,320	141,399	28,981	12,655
1901 ...	171,027	156,820	14,207	8,557
1902 ...	168,569	145,901	22,370	10,258
1903 ...	151,328	129,871	21,457	11,582
1904 ...	148,160	128,046	20,114	11,204
1905 ...	160,534	140,125	20,409	12,816

Articles of value were found in the postal packets opened as follows :—	Rs. c.
Money Orders	3,464 81
Postal Orders	339 50
Cheques	8,442 59
Stamps	44 18
Cash	525 30
Total ...	12,816 38

With the exception of Rs. 12·56 in cash and Rs. 6·86 in stamps, the whole of this property was returned to the senders. Unclaimed and non-returnable articles sold by public auction during the year realized Rs. 155·06.

Parcels.

The total number of parcels dealt with during the year was 414,203, or 3,032 less than in the previous year. Eliminating the inward ordinary parcels, which have not increased during the last five years, there was an increase of 5,981 in the other classes of parcels passing through the post. A total sum of Rs. 876,184 was collected from the addressees of value-payable parcels, of which Rs. 502,980 was remitted to senders in Ceylon and Rs. 373,204 to senders in India.

The total amount of Customs duty collected on parcels received from abroad was Rs. 79,410.

The following table gives comparative figures for the last five years :—

Table V.—Summary of Number of Parcels passing through the Post since the Year 1901.

Year.	Inland.		Indian.		United Kingdom.	Other Countries	Total.
	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Ordinary.	Value-payable.			
1901	225,206	56,114	19,725	40,849	26,253	6,247	374,394
1902	208,121	65,473	23,440	47,913	25,211	7,918	378,076
1903	209,083	70,249	25,874	51,922	28,012	7,165	392,305
1904	217,145	76,478	29,329	56,650	29,787	7,846	417,235
1905	208,132	78,282	31,075	57,754	30,530	8,430	414,203

The parcel post traffic with other countries, as shown in Table VI., shows progress in the exchanges with India, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Germany, and German Colonies, while the exchanges with Australia, New Zealand, and Natal have slightly decreased.

A step further in bringing the United States of America into the ring of countries with parcel post facilities was made during the year by the arrangement of an official service between the Postal Departments of the United Kingdom and of the United States, in which there are no non-postal charges in America, such as the American Express Company's sample office and storage fees. Parcels sent by the official service are, however, limited in weight to 4 lb. 6 oz.

[See page 4 Table VI.]

Of the total number of parcels dealt with in the post, viz., 414,203, no less than 315,829 were handled at the General Post Office in Colombo. The figures given in Table VII. show the rapid increase in the work of this branch of the office and very clearly also the much more rapid growth of the external than of the inland business.

Table VII.—Number of Parcels dealt with in the General Post Office, Colombo.

Year.	Inland.						Foreign.			Grand Total.
	Posted at the General Post Office.				Received in Transit to other Offices.	Total.	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Inland and Foreign.
	Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1896	52,974	22,842	13,802	89,618	29,415	119,033	11,500	34,239	45,739	164,772
1897	54,717	28,994	14,771	98,482	21,771	120,252	12,645	43,785	56,430	176,683
1898	55,947	30,005	14,296	100,248	22,160	122,408	13,868	45,167	59,035	181,443
1899	58,581	30,898	13,920	103,399	24,112	127,511	16,148	55,498	71,646	199,157
1900	59,827	33,028	16,938	109,793	39,372	149,165	17,288	64,858	82,146	231,311
1901	63,001	39,347	19,533	121,881	47,085	168,966	21,704	71,370	93,074	262,040
1902	54,929	47,461	17,776	120,166	47,545	167,711	25,035	79,447	104,482	272,193
1903	55,894	49,436	23,807	129,137	45,987	175,124	26,747	86,226	112,973	288,097
1904	56,978	52,359	23,545	132,882	50,452	183,334	30,702	92,910	123,612	306,946
1905	59,668	52,002	26,893	138,563	49,477	188,040	32,335	95,454	127,789	315,829

Money Orders.

Table VIII.—Money Order Business for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Issued only.		Indian. Issued and paid.		United Kingdom. Issued and paid.		Colonial & Foreign. Issued and paid.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896 ...	134,229	3,733,222	67,886	2,369,964	3,670	103,212	3,640	179,762	209,425	6,386,160
1897 ...	148,811	4,107,769	75,930	2,826,341	4,756	118,179	3,440	158,941	232,937	7,211,230
1898 ...	160,043	4,454,455	79,788	2,919,819	6,133	133,459	4,272	184,021	250,236	7,691,754
1899 ...	161,782	4,509,372	86,400	2,812,400	7,184	151,318	4,616	214,333	259,982	7,687,423
1900 ...	199,105	5,203,174	110,024	3,726,274	7,646	160,414	5,297	247,673	322,072	9,337,535
1901 ...	202,942	5,107,528	112,932	3,539,698	9,760	299,137	5,539	270,578	329,173	9,216,947
1902 ...	218,342	5,324,084	123,857	3,765,311	11,127	336,015	5,407	259,627	358,733	9,685,038
1903 ...	229,695	5,836,596	130,735	3,993,048	12,675	335,945	5,972	292,878	379,077	10,458,467
1904 ...	250,721	6,289,250	140,690	4,188,547	14,146	385,040	7,082	351,466	412,639	11,214,305
1905 ...	255,843	6,540,870	147,242	4,309,934	11,178	367,093	8,580	462,228	422,843	11,680,125

Table VI.—Parcel Post Exchange with India, United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries for the last Ten Years.

Year.	India.				United Kingdom.						Malta and Gibraltar.		Egypt.		Mauritius.		Hong Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.		Queensland.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Germany.		France.		Natal.		Netherlands India		Seychelles.		Grand Total.		
	Ordinary.		Value-Payable.		All Sea.		Overland.		P. & O. Company.																																					
	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched and Received.
1896	4847	4753	742	16473	5346	11659	—	—	38	204	31	32	26	183	127	47	70	72	452	495	107	48	218	50	43	8	28	10	33	53	10	—	48	43	76	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11500	34239	45739
1897	4991	7455	508	23102	5432	11653	—	—	57	196	29	47	31	222	230	65	112	108	513	602	64	66	140	73	23	22	24	18	45	18	12	—	187	—	67	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12645	43785	56430
1898	5858	7434	635	24072	5728	11872	—	—	58	172	12	60	48	257	250	76	115	113	508	689	113	82	70	100	33	21	33	18	60	15	—	—	281	23	66*	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13868	45167	59035
1899	6408	8576	733	31125	6743	13777	—	—	48	144	22	46	67	232	361	115	157	187	742	740	106	101	172	98	44	19	42	12	80	8	—	—	317	165	106	153	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16148	55498	71646
1900	6796	10528	629	36522	7275	15587	—	—	53	124	14	36	40	211	443	71	128	127	796	947	111	80	153	72	43	25	52	16	100	9	—	—	381	158	94	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17288	64858	82146
1901	8507	11218	770	40079	8755	16490	81	927	64	83	21	22	71	368	690	120	140	96	824	947	245	126	196	77	119	29	54	24	104	20	18	4	478	97	137	414	88	185	322	31	14	8	—	—	21704	71370	93074
1902	11125	12315	1300	46613	8401	15165	121	1524	52	46	27	28	93	607	557	139	195	110	934	1165	370	119	233	78	181	19	103	33	133	28	38	8	200	53	154*	537*	126	485†	666	43	20	41	—	—	25035	79447	104482
1903	13042	12832	1233	50689	8887	17302	176	1647	52	41	34	59	80	846	67	60	256	116	1000	1207	331	94	286	96	136	27	82	33	258	40	39	4	261	77	116*	487*	147†	385†	220	77	43	103	1	4	26747	86226	112973
1904	15341	13988	1877	54773	9237	18492	242	1712	60	44	44	39	95	867	90	39	307	154	1036	1237	401	95	487	103	151	32	84	38	277	50	56	10	383	83	98*	584*	150†	415†	217	56	69	97	—	2	30702	92910	123612
1905	16445	14630	1923	55831	9424	19076	431	1528	37	34	37	65	148	939	98	31	373	182	1339	1431	233	115	461	137	150	31	82	35	271	55	51	14	340	95	157*	578*	115†	498†	183	79	37	70	—	—	32335	95454	127789

* Includes parcels exchanged with German office, Shanghai, by direct service.
† Includes parcels exchanged with French Colonies by direct service

Table IX.—Money Order Business with India for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Ordinary.				Telegraph.				Value-payable Parcel Orders.				Grand Total.	
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued and paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896 ...	32847	1329564	3711	113163	10588	684165	850	58337	19554	179731	336	5004	67886	2369964
1897 ...	34762	1448343	3961	117132	15206	1010053	1078	66196	20453	178429	470	6188	75930	2826341
1898 ...	36653	1460483	4382	119962	15873	1066567	1189	75272	21107	189804	584	7371	79788	2919819
1899 ...	38508	1444450	4320	114386	14331	949108	1093	65649	27435	231061	713	7746	86400	2812400
1900 ...	49227	1800394	4072	111257	22277	1433106	1720	89911	32140	284508	588	7098	110024	3726274
1901 ...	50639	1742709	5396	162797	18622	1215692	1548	102985	36005	308404	722	7110	112932	3539698
1902 ...	56111	1959861	5360	163765	18532	1195798	1507	102336	41218	334934	1129	8616	123857	3765311
1903 ...	57682	2059484	5401	159721	19884	1284129	1832	130413	44642	349179	1294	10122	130735	3993048
1904 ...	63721	2227275	6154	184250	20006	1236763	2179	156556	47171	370565	1459	13138	140690	4188547
1905 ...	69446	2225135	7395	207218	18623	1332600	2152	156116	47803	373204	1823	15659	147242	4309932

Table X.—Money Order Exchanges with United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

Year.	United Kingdom.				Victoria.				New South Wales.				South Australia.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897 ...	4267	128309	1281	58736	45	1215	59	2413	56	1686	104	5778	10	285	41	2583
1898 ...	4586	134992	1547	68808	63	1800	62	2176	57	2765	118	5259	6	204	40	2326
1899 ...	5325	146845	1859	81482	75	1888	95	3758	67	2804	124	7014	21	2129	42	2272
1900 ...	5749	156313	1897	81464	64	1957	65	3159	42	938	114	5044	5	322	31	1460
1901 ...	7491	208076	2269	91062	79	2051	87	4128	70	3072	141	6353	11	576	38	2410
1902 ...	8892	248231	2235	87784	71	1874	52	1956	92	4161	170	7302	13	483	58	3835
1903 ...	10621	248524	2054	87421	59	1827	51	1722	82	3519	159	5093	8	267	41	2551
1904 ...	11731	279379	2415	105662	100	3800	69	3322	96	2944	179	5446	4	135	55	2513
1905 ...	9107	259510	2071	107582	106	3362	76	2978	110	4933	162	5883	17	975	46	2042

Year.	Queensland.				Western Australia.				Tasmania.				New Zealand.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897 ...	29	1321	155	10693	21	660	56	3677	145	2030	3	104	14	573	53	5371
1898 ...	18	984	185	11391	12	598	60	3620	183	2971	13	404	26	976	27	1034
1899 ...	19	822	154	13178	27	2143	73	3424	195	2554	19	604	28	1273	31	1182
1900 ...	25	1357	164	18202	293	3695	87	4793	180	2329	15	499	27	972	46	1635
1901 ...	27	722	157	13941	149	2431	116	6798	158	2129	27	1531	30	1519	87	3251
1902 ...	35	1652	171	14498	16	943	114	6674	53	571	14	450	36	2140	94	3920
1903 ...	26	877	150	12996	32	1320	132	6868	12	233	13	476	29	718	115	6803
1904 ...	34	1300	117	8443	31	1351	142	5970	19	236	12	368	33	1685	122	5296
1905 ...	25	840	139	9622	26	1043	186	9494	34	601	9	403	44	1879	130	6338

Year.	Mauritius.				Hong Kong.				Straits Settlements.				British North Borneo.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897 ...	17	1474	17	549	8	204	26	1153	61	2154	2380	105220	1	6	12	423
1898 ...	8	988	8	165	19	578	52	1893	48	813	3037	131892	4	29	22	1090
1899 ...	11	322	19	574	26	955	81	2612	94	2544	3076	141449	3	45	23	785
1900 ...	14	284	32	852	35	716	53	1150	101	4166	3630	179134	2	10	21	865
1901 ...	24	928	52	1322	74	4701	42	1576	84	2628	3584	178998	3	32	16	852
1902 ...	45	1277	42	1149	88	3071	98	3321	112	4705	3433	157541	3	41	21	991
1903 ...	42	1404	60	2072	111	4200	81	3852	134	4813	3982	189494	4	172	40	2439
1904 ...	46	1534	45	1043	124	4360	112	3765	126	4099	5051	269718	7	634	7	228
1905 ...	34	1764	73	2028	121	7851	176	5440	137 24	4478 956	3405 2891	176624 181385*	1	11	7	586

* Federated Malay States. Direct exchange from 1st June, 1905.

Year.	Egypt.				Natal.				Seychelles.				Grand Total.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897 ...	71	3434	96	5980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4745	143351	4283	20280
1898 ...	101	4691	103	5113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5131	152389	5274	235171
1899 ...	148	6822	165	13248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6039	171146	5761	271582
1900 ...	142	6856	109	7438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6679	179915	6264	305695
1901 ...	149	6578	173	13225	46	1479	114	7346	1	3	—	—	8396	236925	6903	332793
1902 ...	161	6963	217	17623	50	2365	116	6920	12	820	20	2382	9679	279297	6855	316346
1903 ...	161	6008	223	21225	28	1092	143	7512	11	458	43	2874	11360	275432	7287	353398
1904 ...	192	7531	148	9034	38	1164	147	4876	2	22	24	643	12583	310175	8645	426330
1905 ...	226	8939	147	8818	35	1335	174	10515	2	28	17	1061	10049	298505	9709	530799

422,843 money orders to the value of Rs. 11,680,125 were issued and paid during the year. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in inland orders of 5,122 in number and Rs. 251,620 in amount, an increase in the Indian exchange of 6,552 in number and Rs. 121,387 in amount, and in the exchanges with other countries, excluding Great Britain, there was an increase of 1,498 in number and Rs. 110,762 in amount. In the exchange with the United Kingdom there was a decrease of 2,968 in number and Rs. 17,947 in amount, which however is more than compensated for by the business done in British postal orders, of which 5,776 of the value of Rs. 52,623 were issued and paid during the year.

A feature of the exchanges with other countries is the growth of the remittances from the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States to Ceylon, which increased from 5,051 to 6,296 in number and from Rs. 269,718 to Rs. 358,009 in amount.

The number of orders issued free for other Public Departments was 18,641 to the value of Rs. 991,760.

The total commission collected, exclusive of Rs. 10,845 on official orders, was Rs. 83,140.

Postal Orders.

Table XI. shows the number and value of Ceylon postal orders sold, which maintained the usual rate of progress.

Table XI.—Ceylon Postal Orders sold and Commission earned for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.	Commission.
	50c.	Re. 1	Re.1·50	Rs. 2	Rs.2·50	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7·50	Rs. 10			
												Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1896 ...	1485	3602	1856	4311	2791	3608	1854	5671	350	2032	27560	92268 0	1216 20
1897 ...	1590	3738	2021	4332	3142	3899	2028	5867	443	2424	29484	100790 0	1321 9
1898 ...	1644	3815	2103	4379	3213	3908	2128	6142	453	2648	30433	105406 50	1373 62
1899 ...	1864	3790	2127	4769	3681	4294	2083	6369	465	2774	32216	116406 0	1448 13
1900 ...	1831	4033	2416	5098	3784	4511	2507	6624	463	2879	34146	117172 0	1531 16
1901 ...	1772	4625	2388	5586	3988	4699	2733	6867	489	3082	36229	124086 50	1622 82
1902 ...	1915	5137	2631	6484	3967	5017	2663	7762	483	2914	38973	130202 0	1714 82
1903 ...	2037	5314	2881	6745	4490	5330	2883	8466	550	3083	41779	140176 0	1841 26
1904 ...	2126	5415	2937	6924	4585	5642	2987	8767	623	3280	43286	146375 50	1919 71
1905 ...	2646	6708	3547	8572	5053	6562	3541	9838	578	3513	50558	165633 0	2201 93

The issue and payment of British postal orders began in January, 1905, and the number and value issued at post offices in Ceylon up to the 31st December, 1905, is shown as follows :—

Table XII.—British Postal Orders sold during the Year, 1905.

Value.	No. sold.	Amount.	Value.	No. sold.	Amount.
s. d.		£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*		£ *s. d.*
0 6	.. 59 ..	1 9 6	10 6	.. 33 ..	17 6 6
1 0	.. 180 ..	9 0 0	11 0	.. 16 ..	8 16 0
1 6	.. 92 ..	6 18 0	11 6	.. 18 ..	10 7 0
2 0	.. 157 ..	15 14 0	12 0	.. 59 ..	35 8 0
2 6	.. 175 ..	21 17 6	12 6	.. 42 ..	26 5 0
3 0	.. 124 ..	18 12 0	13 0	.. 29 ..	18 17 0
3 6	.. 47 ..	8 4 6	13 6	.. 16 ..	10 16 0
4 0	.. 112 ..	22 8 0	14 0	.. 17 ..	11 18 0
4 6	.. 30 ..	6 15 0	14 6	.. 7 ..	5 1 6
5 0	.. 384 ..	96 0 0	15 0	.. 91 ..	68 5 0
5 6	.. 31 ..	8 10 6	15 6	.. 6 ..	4 13 0
6 0	.. 80 ..	24 0 0	16 0	.. 29 ..	23 4 0
6 6	.. 33 ..	10 14 6	16 6	.. 13 ..	10 14 6
7 0	.. 58 ..	20 6 0	17 0	.. 13 ..	11 1 0
7 6	.. 64 ..	24 0 0	17 6	.. 13 ..	11 7 6
8 0	.. 68 ..	27 4 0	18 0	.. 13 ..	11 14 0
8 6	.. 20 ..	8 10 0	18 6	.. 6 ..	5 11 0
9 0	.. 39 ..	17 11 0	19 0	.. 21 ..	19 19 0
9 6	.. 18 ..	8 11 0	20 0	.. 1,417 ..	1,417 0 0
10 0	.. 454 ..	227 0 0	21 0	.. 147 ..	154 7 0
			Grand Total ..	4,231	2,465 16 6

The object of introducing this system of remittance was to facilitate the transmission of small sums of money, and the numbers of the orders of small value sold appear to have justified their introduction; but the large numbers or orders sold of the round values of 5*s*., 10*s*., and 20*s*. indicate that they have supplied a want of some other character, and no doubt the greater facilities of the postal order as a means of easy, quick, and cheap remittance have in themselves been an inducement to the public to use them.

Post Office Savings Banks.

The steady progress of these Savings Banks was well maintained during the year. The total amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1905, was Rs. 1,748,127, an increase of Rs. 57,912 on the previous year.

Savings Bank business was added at four new offices. Depositors, deposits, and withdrawals all show an average growth. In comparison, however, with the popularity of these institutions in Western countries the Ceylon Post Office Savings Bank does not stand very well, the proportion of depositors to population being 1 in 62 only in Ceylon, as compared with 1 in 4½ in the United Kingdom.

The very low rate of interest given by the Post Office Savings Bank must always act prejudicially to its progress in a country where, in other directions, interest is so much more profitable. The exceedingly high proportion withdrawals bear to deposits denotes that the Post Office Savings Bank is generally regarded only as a temporary resting-place for savings, which are quickly withdrawn to be put to more profitable use.

The value of the investments at market rates on 31st December, 1905, was Rs. 13,522 less than their value at cost price. After taking this depreciation into account, the balance held in reserve, amounting to Rs. 161,843, shows a sound financial position.

The statistics and balance sheet for the year are given in Tables XIII. and XIV. below :—

Table XIII.—Post Office Savings Bank Business for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.	Amount of Invested Funds.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
1896. ...	139	39684	754693	19500	12371	605054	27 47	6300	14683	9376	36659	1026471	1019594
1897 ...	140	37339	742765	20266	18280	680277	20 78	7787	7243	1282	42620	1071898	1083662
1898 ...	143	35631	693886	20766	15243	675501	25 0	6684	5059	1546	46133	1097251	1121185
1899 ...	146	37314	736634	21516	14063	666575	26 14	7016	5009	2326	48816	1168060	1217748
1900 ...	147	37370	772324	29467	14534	712558	28 28	7521	5496	2425	51887	1257293	1344672
1901 ...	149	39169	786261	26260	15893	769925	24 6	7706	5584	2567	54426	1315469	1379726
1902 ...	150	45025	927310	28147	16840	811719	25 41	8208	6536	3681	57007	1454858	1502106
1903 ...	150	47191	948665	31308	17931	840889	27 49	8338	6812	5698	58121	1597616	1682272
1904 ...	151	50411	1008538	33307	19586	954211	27 76	9848	7012	4249	60884	1690215	1776491
1905 ...	155	51956	1042063	34953	22315	1018488	27 37	10543	7421	4455	63850	1748127	1835170

Dr. Table XIV.—Balance Sheet for the Year ended December 31, 1905. *Cr.*

Liabilities.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Assets.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount due to depositors on December 31, 1905 :—			Cash at bank on December 31, 1905 :—		
Current Ledger balances	1,710,090 11		Trustees' account ..	36,155 14	
Dormant Ledger balances	27,371 24		Postmaster-General's account ..	6,239 14	
Suspense Ledger balances	130 75		Cash in hands of Postmasters on December 31, 1905	4,797 89	
Warrants issued, but not paid ..	10,535 39		Cash in transit from Postmasters (since received) ..	4,232 18	
		1,748,127 49			51,442 35
Amount due to Postmaster-General on Money Order account ..	—	5,100 72	Investments at cost :—		
Balance held in reserve on December 31, 1905 ..	—	161 843 22	Ceylon Government Inscribed Stock ..	379,735 71	
			Indian Government Paper	1,234,773 30	
			Colonial Stock ..	220,661 12	
					1,835,170 13
			Accrued interest on investments ..	—	28,476 95
	Rs.	1,915,071 43		Rs.	1,915,071 43

Value of Investments at Market Rates on December 31, 1905.

	Rs. c.
Ceylon Stock	407,104 10
Indian Stock	1,210,145 0
Colonial Stock	204,399 30
Rs.	1,821,648 40

Profit and Loss Account.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Interest credited to depositors during the year 1905	34,953	58	Interest on investments due to 1905 received in 1905	32,776	54
Salaries and miscellaneous payments ..	10,636	23	Interest on investments due to 1905 received in 1906	28,476	95
Balance profit for the year 1905 ..	16,765	63	Interest on trustees' account ..	584	96
			Refund of income tax on Colonial Stock dividends	419	94
			Miscellaneous receipts	97	5
Rs.	62,355	44	Rs.	62,355	44

Reserve Fund.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance held in reserve on December 31, 1905	161,843	22	Balance in hand on December 31, 1904..	145,077	59
			Profit for the year 1905	16,765	63
Rs.	161,843	22	Rs.	161,843	22

Telegraph Traffic and Revenue.

The total number of telegrams sent and received during the year was 717,564, an increase on the previous year of 55,182 sent from offices in Ceylon and 2,422 received from abroad, and of 8·73 per cent. in total. The ordinary inland 25-cent telegram was again answerable for most of the growth in the traffic, and on tin ticket telegrams alone there was no less an increase than 13,568, or more than the total number sent in the year 1904.

Table XV.—Number of Telegrams of all Classes dealt with since the Year 1900.

DESPATCHED. STAMPED.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Inland.						
Urgent ..	20,329	21,075	20,052	18,754	17,546	17,726
Ordinary ..	301,688	332,355	339,164	368,754	389,369	414,550
Urgent State ..	46	96	84	68	91	108
Ordinary State ..	537	630	623	511	663	722
Press ..	282	207	175	220	172	277
Tin Tickets ..	—	—	483	8,890	11,968	26,520
To India.						
Private ..	42,002	43,281	40,787	43,257	47,447	47,430
State ..	255	365	430	302	302	472
Press ..	99	68	83	14	18	9
To other Countries.						
Private ..	14,509	15,119	16,529	19,666	20,272	21,722
State ..	679	898	787	734	907	1,059
Press ..	24	23	10	14	17	31
UNSTAMPED.						
Inland.						
Urgent Free State ..	7,718	15,582	14,192	11,905	9,421	10,760
Ordinary Free State ..	11,571	15,874	14,055	15,605	15,863	16,489
Ordinary bearing ..	254	234	236	275	268	253
Press bearing ..	750	860	946	1,196	1,694	1,690
Service Free ..	27,146	28,954	29,283	32,240	31,613	38,930
Re-addressed ..	8,496	7,256	7,006	8,675	8,960	10,462
Indian.						
Private Bearing ..	303	377	332	326	265	192
State Bearing ..	2,571	2,560	2,560	2,570	2,570	2,564
Press Bearing ..	280	300	412	580	869	757
Service Free ..	4,024	3,547	2,927	3,142	4,424	4,607
Re-addressed ..	345	268	222	168	112	305
Telegraph Money Orders	21,695	18,584	18,296	19,580	19,565	21,270
Bureau Calls ..	208	232	197	296	454	536
Foreign.						
Private Bearing ..	30	24	19	15	19	38
Press Bearing ..	70	139	33	35	33	53
Bureau Calls ..	821	832	1,012	1,722	1,944	2,535
Service Free ..	665	608	526	779	1,144	1,093
Re-addressed ..	79	53	49	85	61	73
Total ..	467,476	510,401	511,510	560,378	588,051	643,233
RECEIVED.						
From India and other countries ..	61,417	61,390	68,897	67,869	71,909	74,331
Grand Total ..	528,893	571,791	580,407	628,247	659,960	717,564

Table XVI.—Revenue of the Telegraph Branch for the Year 1905.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Stamps on message traffic ...	—	697,397 26
Recovered on uncharged messages	—	143 51
Recovered on weather and other telegrams	—	36 36
Received from Indian Government:—		
On messages transferred to Ceylon	31,300 89	
On Foreign and Indian reply deposits	2,536 79	
Bearing messages (outgoing) ...	11,217 26	
Refunds	351 61	
	—	45,406 55
	Rs.	742,983 68

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payments made to Indian Government on messages from Ceylon...	405,150 51	
Payments on reply deposits Indian and Foreign (outgoing) ...	1,888 12	
Do. bearing messages (incoming)	6,451 64	
Do. on weather and other telegrams	35 12	
Do. refunds ...	341 12	
		413,866 51
Do. reply deposits, Inland ...	—	100,415 74
Do. do. Indian and Foreign (incoming) ...	—	3,735 59
Do. refunds, Inland & Foreign		
Balance in favour of Ceylon Government	—	224,963 84
	Rs.	742,983 68

A further reduction in the rate to Europe was made from the 1st August, 1905, the Indian Telegraph Administration and the Cable Companies having agreed that the impetus to traffic resulting from the reduction of the rate from 4*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per word in the year 1902 justified a further reduction from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* The amount of Ceylon's share of the loss on the reduction of the rate from 4*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* was £406 8*s.* 3*d.* for the first year from April, 1902, to March, 1903, and £43 9*s.* 2*d.* for the second year to April, 1904. In the third year it was expected that the increase in the traffic would have resulted in the normal revenue of the cables being regained.

The report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, which as usual is annexed to this report, gives a full account of the work performed during the year and of the advance made. I quite agree with him that it is necessary at an early date to provide for the reconstruction of the oldest lines in the Island, and that the staff will have to be increased. The division of the Island into districts is an undoubted improvement, but if the districts are too large efficiency will be sacrificed to economy and the object aimed at will not be attained. The expansion of the Telephone System moreover requires the undivided attention of one staff officer, and the question of adding another Electrical Engineer to assist the Superintendent of Telegraphs must be considered in the near future.

Telephones.

The total revenue and expenditure on account of the Telephone System is included in the general statement for the Post and Telegraph Department. It was decided by the Government in June to make the telephones a branch independent of the Superintendent of Telegraphs and directly under the Postmaster-General. In October it was decided on the advice of the Consulting Electrical Engineer to close the Exchange and dismantle parts of the system which were considered immediately dangerous to human life, and the order of the Government was carried out. A temporary Exchange building was erected on open ground outside the Colombo Fort, and reconstruction was pushed forward with all possible speed, so that by the middle of January, 1906, all existing connections had been restored. The necessity for closing the Exchange was, after the order had been carried out, referred at my request to a Committee whose finding supported by scientific formulæ and calculations I would not, as a layman, presume to criticize, even though that part of the story came within the limits of this report. I think it right, however, to mention that Mr. Montagu, whose construction was condemned, was away from Colombo when the order to dismantle was given and carried out, and had no opportunity of saying anything on the subject.

Following the report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs will be found a memorandum by Mr. A. L. Cook, Manager of Telephones, to which I add the following table of calls on the Exchange for ten years. The sudden rise from 215,349 to 358,000 is due to a change from an attempt to note each call as made to the preferable system of estimating from actual counting for a week twice in the year, a procedure similar to that followed in the Post Offices in respect of correspondence passing through the post.

Total Calls on the Exchange from 1896 to 1905.

1896	... ...	31,069	1901	... ...	76,090
1897	... ...	55,219	1902	... ...	109,465
1898	... ...	76,069	1903	... ...	161,313
1899	... ...	96,764	1904	... ...	215,349
1900	... ...	70,987	1905	... ...	358,000

Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures on a cash basis showing the revenue and expenditure are given in the following tables:—

Table XVIII.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for 1905.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Sale of Postage Stamps ...	—	848,039 65
Unpaid Postage Collections ...	—	6,978 80
Commission on Money Orders:—		
Local, Indian, and Foreign ...	—	83,580 18
Sea Conveyance of Mails ...	—	23,568 6
Telegraph Receipts ...	—	224,963 84
Telephone Receipts ...	—	26,921 97
Cost of Establishment of Post Office Savings Bank ...	—	9,663 60
Other Collections:—		
Departmental Fines ...	654 81	

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Sale of Postal Office Publications	1,618 44	
Interest	5,428 52	
Abbreviated Addresses ...	3,425 0	
Sale of Unserviceable Articles	1,460 13	
Bag Fees	2,370 40	
Copying Fees	12 75	
Lapsed Money Orders ...	1,805 18	
Miscellaneous	1,019 9	
		17,794 32
	Rs.	1,241,810 42

Table XIX.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Postage Stamps.	Unpaid Postage Collections.	Money Order Commission.	Sea Conveyance of Mails.	Telegraph Receipts.	Telephone Receipts.	Reimbursements in Aid.	Other Collections.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896	542082	7727	59464	32	144852	—	6300	7917	768373
1897	615202	7532	58055	100665	168366	16274	7394	5947	979435
1898	644904	8338	66797	24848	188402	16638	6862	6211	963000
1899	607128	6682	64157	35452	183031	16315	6971	3795	923531
1900	656015	7216	79824	19607	197936	16387	7655	20365	1005005
1901	687517	7397	62418	29718	215056	17910	7864	11608	1039488
1902	706088	7761	69336	32091	192192	17782	8364	16400	1050012
1903	728987	8545	75601	31547	201148	19451	8567	17235	1091082
1904	783120	8035	84887	20474	232614	21597	9067	16981	1176779
1905	848039	6979	83580	23868	224964	26922	9664	17794	1241810

Table XX.—Expenditure of the Department for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Personal Emoluments. Postal.	Personal Emoluments. Telegraph.	Other Charges.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1896	232,554 3	125,446 60	556,719 20	914,739 83
1897	240,172 14	140,875 1	457,228 31	838,275 46
1898	228,883 31	147,886 35	555,606 47	932,376 13
1899	252,710 72	152,974 84	558,729 20*	964,414 76
1900	278,284 33	166,462 92	646,676 87*	1,091,424 12
1901	301,994 14	179,061 13	571,620 79*	1,052,676 6
1902	316,484 33	189,311 38	619,361 39*	1,125,157 10
1903	337,970 78	205,129 78	597,633 87*	1,140,734 43
1904	358,917 9	225,891 60	632,808 1*	1,217,616 70
1905	377,744 14	237,500 16	746,782 69*	1,362,026 99

* These figures include special expenditure on Telegraph and Telephone construction.

The revenue from postage stamps increased by Rs. 64,919, or at the rate of 8·29 per cent. The slight decrease in Unpaid Postage Collections is due to the action of the revised Franking Minute and the decrease in Money Order Commission is due to the revised scales brought into force in October, 1903. The decrease in Telegraph Receipts is apparent only and not actual, and is due to thirteen months' revenue having been shown in the account for 1904. The increase in the expenditure under the head of Personal Emoluments is accounted for by additional staff and the action of incremental salaries. Under Other Charges there was exceptionally heavy expenditure by the payment of arrears due to the Imperial Government on the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental mail contract according to the award of the arbitrator and on the reconstruction of the Colombo telephone routes.

The total expenditure exceeded the total revenue by Rs. 120,216 in a year of some abnormal payments.

Staff.

The numbers of the staff are shown in the following table :—

XXI.—Number of Employés in the Post and Telegraph Department during 1901–1905, exclusive of Mail Runners and Contractors' Agents.

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Postmasters-General	2	2	2	2	2
Accountant	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Accountant	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs	3	3	1	1	1
Inspectors of Post Offices	2	2	2	2	2
Clerks and Cashiers	164	159	154	136	136
Postmasters and Signallers	409	403	398	378	374
Sorters	45	43	42	38	36
Inspectors of Telegraphs	6	6	6	5	4
Sub-Inspectors of Telegraphs	22	20	5	5	5
Inspectors of Telephones			3	3	3
Sub-Inspectors of Telephones			2	2	2
Telephone Operators	6	6	6	6	6
Bookbinders	5	5	5	5	5
Receiving Officers	210	216	185	185	179
Supervisors of Mails	2	2	2	2	2
Batterymen	5	5	2	2	2
Linemen	86	84	80	68	68
Postmen, Messengers, Coolies, and Boys	346	320	307	282	282
	1,317	1,280	1,206	1,126	1,113

Miscellaneous.

The following may be of interest :—

(*a*) A gentleman complained of the non-delivery to a bank in Colombo of a letter containing a cheque. He had inadvertently addressed it to London.

(*b*) Another gentleman made a similar complaint of non-delivery of two letters containing cheques. His tappal cooly presented one of them for payment.

(*c*) Two boys employed by the Post Office were convicted of stealing stamps off letters and were whipped.

(*d*) A man of Pattiwila was fined Rs. 50 for using a defaced stamp.

(*e*) A sorter at the General Post Office was caught stealing stamps off letters and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

During the year under review 6 officers resigned, 6 retired, 5 died, and 6 were dismissed.

For the last time I desire to record my grateful appreciation of the loyal assistance rendered to me generally by the staff officers and subordinate officers of the Department. I wish in particular to thank my First Assistant, Mr. Macready, whose connection with the Ceylon Post Office for over twenty-five years has given him a knowledge of the men and of the details of Post Office work, internal and foreign, which is of incalculable value to the Head of his Department, and Mr. John Fox, the Accountant, whose training in the Imperial Post Office has enabled him frequently to give me the information and guidance of which I have been in need. If I have achieved any measure of improvement in the administration of the Post Office, I cannot take any credit to myself without saying that I could have done little, if anything, without the very valuable advice and assistance of these two officers.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, June 23, 1906.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1905.

Extensions.

FORTY-ONE miles of posts and 163 miles of wire were added to the Ceylon Telegraph System during 1905, making the total 1,653 miles of posts and 3,366 of wire on 31st December.

Details of the extensions carried out during the year are given below :—

For the Post Office.—

(1) Manipay to Kayts : 12½ miles of wooden posts and wire including half a mile of cable.
(2) Nawalapitiya to Dolosbage : 9 miles of iron posts and wire.
(3) Nawalapitiya to Kotmale : 7 miles of iron posts and wire.

The proposed extension to Pundalu-oya could not be carried out as a suitable building could not be obtained for the office.

Total increase to Post Office telegraphs is 28½ miles of posts and wire.

For the Railway Department.—

(1) Loop into the new station at Brookside : 1 mile of iron posts and wire.
(2) Anuradhapura to Madawachchiya : 17 miles of iron posts and wire.
(3) Panadure to Alutgama : 45 miles of copper wire on existing posts for extending the Tyer's Tablet System.
(4) Ragama to Rambukkana : 87 miles of iron wire on existing posts for the same purpose.

The extension, Nawalapitiya to Hatton, and the fixing of electric signal repeaters at various stations had to be postponed owing to some of the staff being withdrawn in connection with the Colombo telephone work referred to elsewhere.

Total increase to Railway telegraphs is 18 miles of posts and 134 miles of wire.

No posts or wires were dismantled during the year.

Extensions sanctioned for 1906 are—

For the Post Office.—

(1) Teldeniya to Rangalla
(2) Peradeniya to Kadugannawa
(3) Passara to Monaragala
(4) Galle to Dodanduwa and Hikkaduwa
(5) Negombo to Minuwangoda

For the Railway Department.—

(1) Tyer's Tablet extension, Rambukkana to Kandy.
(2) Direct wire, Hatton to Nanu-oya.
(3) Nawalapitiya to Hatton (revote ; in course of construction).
(4) Electric signal repeaters at Moratuwa, Ragama, Mirigama, Ambepussa, Gampola, and Nawalapitiya.

New Telegraph Offices opened during the Year.

For the Post Office.—

(1) Dolosbage (permanent)
(2) Kotmale (permanent)
(3) Marichchukkaddi (Pearl Fishery, temporary)
(4) Race Course (August week ; temporary)

For the Railway Department (permanent).—

(1) Madawachchiya
(2) Vavuniya
(3) Mankulam
(4) Paranthan
(5) Brookside

New Lines and Offices required.

None of the additional lines and offices mentioned in the report for 1904 as being required for the improvement of the service have been sanctioned with the exception of the office at Pelmadulla, and the remarks made on the subject in that report still hold good.

Statistics.

The usual curves showing the gradual increase in the mileage of wire and number of postal-telegraph offices in Ceylon will be found at the end of the report.

Maintenance of Lines and Offices.

The usual annual repairs of most of the lines were carried out during the year; the repairs of some sections had however to stand over, owing to nearly all the Inspectors being taken off their usual work to help in the dismantling and reconstruction of the telephone lines in Colombo during the last two and a half months of the year. This withdrawal of my staff has handicapped me considerably, and it will take some time to make good the time lost.

The work of replacing the iron wire by copper and the increasing of the number of posts per mile on the Coast Line was continued, the section Bentota to Kosgoda being completed during the year.

Several of the offices were rewired and rearranged.

Post Office Telegraph Interruptions.

There were 358 failures of the Postal-Telegraph System in 1905, being 9 more than in 1904. The average duration of these failures was eight hours and sixteen minutes, which was sixteen minutes longer than the average of the previous year. This was mainly due to the two long interruptions mentioned below :—

(1) Anuradhapura-Mannar section : wires in partial contact for 170 hours, the interruption commencing on the 7th August, 1905. This interruption was due to a fault or faults which were too variable for them to be localized by testing until shortly before they were removed, the faults having been passed and repassed by the linemen sent out to examine the line.

(2) Kurunegala-Anuradhapura section : lasting 82 hours, commencing on 14th September, 1905.

The record for the last ten years is given below :—

Year.	Number of interruptions.	Aggregate Duration.	Average Duration.	Mileage of Wire in Use.	Average Time of Interruption per Mile of Wire.
		Hours.	H. M.		H. M.
1896	206	2,162	10 30	1,493	1 45
1897	136	1,590	11 34	1,592	1 0
1898	146	1,747	11 58	1,653	1 5
1899	218	1,666	7 38	1,683	0 59
1900	321	3,388	10 33	2,071	1 38
1901	510	4,286	8 24	2,091	2 3
1902	387	3,670	9 29	2,124	1 43
1903	391	2,893	7 24	2,278	1 16
1904	349	2,818	8 0	2,453	1 8
1905	358	2,962	8 16	2,482	1 11

Traffic.

The total number of telegrams despatched in Ceylon in 1905 was 643,233 as compared with 588,051 in 1904, an increase of 9·3 per cent. The number of paid inland telegrams sent in 1905 was 461,846, or 9·5 per cent. more than in 1904.

The number of urgent paid telegrams shows a slight increase, the number for 1905 being 17,834 against 17,546 in 1904, or an increase of 288 messages; the proportion of urgent to total however is smaller, being 3·8 per cent. as against 4·1 in 1904. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of urgent to the total number of telegrams is decreasing yearly, showing clearly as it does that it is being gradually realized that it is not necessary to send an urgent telegram unless it is known that the lines are interrupted and there is a block in the traffic.

With such a restricted area as that covered by the Ceylon Telegraph System there should be no necessity for two classes of telegrams. At present, if carefully gone into, it would I think be found that the payment of the higher rates for at least 50 per cent. of the urgent telegrams sent was, except for swelling the revenue of the Colony, an absolute waste of money.

I made some strong comments in my last year's report on the abuse of the privilege of classing telegrams as Urgent by Government officers. I regret to notice that there is no improvement in this respect. The proportion of really important telegrams must be at least quite as high in paid as in unpaid telegrams—a fact that is to some extent borne out by the proportion in the case of the paid State telegrams; consequently the schedules given below are interesting as showing the extent to which this privilege is abused owing to its costing nothing to class a telegram as Urgent State instead of as State only.

Schedules showing Proportion of Urgent Telegrams in the Private Paid, Paid State, and Free State Classes.

Year.	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Percentage of Urgent to Total.
	Private Paid.		
1895–1896	19,111	109,820	14·8
1903–1904	17,546	404,225	4·1
1904–1905	17,834	444,012	3·8
	Paid State.		
1895–1896	63	394	13·8
1903–1904	91	663	12·1
1904–1905	108	772	12·3
	Free State.		
1903–1904	9,421	15,863	37·26
1904–1905	10,760	16,489	32·14

Numbers of Urgent and Ordinary Free State Telegrams despatched in last Four Years.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Urgent Free State	14,192	11,905	9,421	10,760
Ordinary Free State	14,055	15,605	15,863	16,489
Total	28,247	27,510	25,284	27,249

Delay in Transmission.

In the past it had been the custom to work out the time taken in transmission on one day only in the year, care being taken to choose a day when the weather was likely to be normal, *i.e.*, when a large number of interruptions was unlikely. This not being a really fair test, I decided in 1903 to have a record taken on the first Tuesday in each month, and, in the figures given below, the record for the last three years is compiled from the monthly returns. In these figures only those messages which are received during the ordinary working hours of the office of destination are counted :—

Year.	Average Time taken in Transit from any one Office to any other in Ceylon.	Average Time taken in Transit from any Office in Ceylon to Colombo.
	H. M.	H. M.
1895	1 27	0 56
1896	1 36	0 42
1897	0 56	0 46
1898	0 41	0 22½
1899	0 35	0 28
1900	—*	—*
1901	—*	—*
1902	0 28½	0 21½
1903	0 36	0 31
1904	0 32	0 25
1905	0 31	0 23

* No record taken.

The above do not include delays in delivery.

The monthly records are interesting as showing the variation consequent on the weather and the condition of the lines, and are given below :—

To all Offices.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	37	45	27	23	23
1904	26	27	43	34	31	40	39	24	23	27	22	50
1905	37	25	39	45	41	28	34	23	26	24	26	28
To Colombo only.												
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	27	51	21	18	16
1904	18	19	39	29	21	28	36	21	18	16	14	45
1905	40	18	30	—	26	18	28	17	17	14	18	18

Full statistics of all classes of telegrams will be found in the Postmaster-General's report, and will doubtless be fully commented on by him.

The usual curves showing the number of inland paid telegrams and their value sent each year since the Ceylon Government took back the control of the Ceylon Telegraphs from the Indian Government will be found at the end of the report. Previous to that there is no record.

Twelve heaviest and Twelve lightest Offices.

The schedules given below show the 12 offices from which the greatest number of telegrams have been sent during the year and also the 12 offices sending the fewest, but do not show the received or transit traffic. The point calling most for comment in these schedules are (1) that the Pearl Fishery (Marichchukaddi) office appears on the list of 12 heaviest offices, though open for less than three months; (2) that despite the improvement in the Jaffna mail service on the opening of the Railway, 1,348 more telegrams were sent from that office than the previous year :—

	1896.*	1898.*	1904.	1905.
Colombo and Sub-Offices ..	70,099	120,522	187,422	219,200
Kandy	10,176	23,432	32,698	33,487
Jaffna	9,173	23,142	31,847	33,195
Galle	10,414	19,024	26,532	27,470
Nuwara Eliya ..	4,937	10,920	13,541	15,174
Batticaloa ..	4,436	12,467	13,555	14,990
Trincomalee ..	4,156	9,420	11,508	12,480
Kurunegala ..	1,775	6,287	11,024	11,916
Negombo ..	2,357	5,780	8,981	9,733
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	8,073	9,136
Hatton ..	4,808	7,787	8,419	8,607
Marichchukaddi for two months and 28 days (1st February to 28th April only) ..	—	—	—	8,692

* The year before and year after the introduction of 25-cent telegram.

Twelve Lightest Offices.

Hewaheta	597	Uda Pussellawa ..	1,191
Chavakachcheri ..	669	Haldummulla ..	1,224
Madulsima	778	Deltota	1,245
Ramboda	854	Maturata	1,248
Pallai	1,034	Galaha	1,323
Dambulla	1,104	Watagoda	1,329

Delivery.

This remains the weakest point in the Ceylon Telegraph Service; more peons—both foot and bicycle—are required.

Revenue.

The Telegraph revenue for the year 1905 amounted to Rs. 224,963·84, being an increase of Rs. 8,423·50 over that of the previous year. Details will be found in the Postmaster-General's report.

Cables.

The two Indo-Ceylon cables worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and the tests made by the Indian Telegraph Department, which is responsible for their maintenance, show them to be in good condition.

Military Vibrator Telegraph Service.

The Military authorities continue by permission of the Postmaster-General to utilize the postal wires between Colombo and Kandy, Colombo and Nuwara Eliya, Nuwara Eliya and Diyatalawa, and Kandy and Trincomalee for their vibrator service.

Inspectors' Districts.

I mentioned in my report for 1901 the necessity for dividing the Island up into districts under Inspectors, who could be held responsible for the condition of the lines in their districts. I was not, however, until 1905 able to take up this matter, partly owing to my not having enough Inspectors and partly owing to my having too much work myself to go carefully into the matter. Early in 1905, however, I arranged to divide the Island into four districts under First Class Inspectors, each of whom was to have a certain number of Second and Third Class Inspectors to assist him.

The arrangement was not perfect because in the first place the districts were too large to enable the Inspectors to go over their lines sufficiently often to be thoroughly in touch with their men, and secondly because it was found that there were insufficient assistants, and that some of those recently appointed were very inefficient. I trust, however, that I shall be able to gradually improve the arrangement and put the work on a thoroughly systematic basis.

A sketch map showing the division of the Island into districts and the lines to be maintained by each of the Inspectors has been sent to the Surveyor-General's Office, and it is hoped that it will be copied in time to be included in this report.

Thefts of Copper Wire.

Only one theft of copper telegraph wire was recorded in 1905. This occurred in June on the approach road to Mount Lavinia station, 75 yards being cut out and taken away. The matter was reported to the Government Agent.

Telegraph Posts.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining wooden posts promptly when required, the fact that they deteriorate rapidly when stored in depôts, and when used are liable to rot and to attacks by white ants, &c., endeavours are being made to extend gradually the use of iron poles. The first cost of these is greater, but in the long run, especially in the wet zone, away from the sea, they are cheaper.

Another reason for the use of iron posts is that it is not now possible to get such good wooden posts as formerly, when the Telegraph Department was allowed a free hand in the forests, to the detriment of the latter. I noticed when inspecting recently in the Northern Province that a large proportion of the old satinwood posts put up on the introduction of the telegraph into Ceylon, in 1858, were still in use and perfectly sound.

The same is true of the palai posts used on the Mannar-Jaffna line put up in 1869. It is interesting to note the great preserving effect of salt on those satin and palai posts exposed to the sea breezes, especially such as are planted on the salt mud flats near Mannar, where in places some thirty or more of these old posts were noticed to be still standing in consecutive order.

This year an experiment is being tried of using palmyra posts cut on the spot on the Mannar peninsula; here the line runs over loose sand and transport is difficult. These posts if they last ten years, which from what I can hear they probably will, should pay well, as they cost under Rs. 2 each. Palmyra rafters have been tried before as posts with, considering their size, fair success, but so far as I know whole palmyra trunks have not.

General Condition of the Ceylon Telegraph System.

Endeavours have been made with the small staff and limited funds allowed for the purpose to maintain the lines in good working order and even to improve them; and judging from the schedules of average duration of interruption per mile of wire and the delays to telegrams, as shown elsewhere in this report, there has at least been no loss in efficiency.

It has not, however, been possible under the circumstances mentioned above to attempt to bring the line construction in Ceylon up to proper engineering standards or to replace wholesale the old wires put up, some of them in 1858, which though outwardly appearing in good condition have become very brittle; consequently heavy demands will have to be made shortly for the reconstruction of some of the main routes with new poles and wires and for a considerable increase in the staff to carry out the work. Attention was drawn in 1901 to the fact that it was dangerous to go on adding extension to extension with the existing staff, but by the time the greater part of the staff then asked for had been allowed there had been further large extensions, with the result that the Department is still much under-manned.

Railway Telegraphs.

The work of rewiring and rearranging the Railway telegraph offices was gone on with, and they have now nearly all been rewired during the last three years.

All the offices were inspected once during the year by the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Railway Telegraphs; some of them several times.

The telegraph circuits on the Northern Railway have been rearranged, so that with the help of the new wire between Colombo and Polgahawela, railway messages are despatched from the Railway Headquarters at Colombo to the Headquarters of the District Traffic Superintendent at Jaffna, with two transmissions only, viz., at Kurunegala and Vavuniya, instead of five transmissions necessary hitherto.

The average time occupied in getting railway messages from Colombo to Jaffna and *vice versa* is still considerable, however, due to delay in transmission at Kurunegala and Vavuniya; the Railway Department might with advantage increase the staff employed at these stations.

Railway Telegraph Interruptions.

The number of interruptions to the Railway telegraph circuits reported in 1905 was 199, eighteen more than in 1904; the average duration of an interruption was 8 hours 1 minute.

The duration of Railway telegraph interruptions would be considerably reduced if the station staff could be induced (1) to realize the necessity for reporting them more promptly; (2) to show greater intelligence and alacrity in testing their offices and localizing the faults. The slackness over this branch of their work is probably due to many of the stations being under-manned. The Telegraph Master at the Terminus, instead of being a comparatively junior official without much technical ability, should be one of the seniors on the list of Station Masters, whose special duty it should be to see that interruptions were attended to at once, and whose orders on all telegraph matters should be obeyed implicitly and promptly.

I feel confident that such an officer would by the proper control of the telegraph traffic redu the delays on telegrams to such an extent that his salary would be saved by enabling the rolling stock to be worked more economically.

Another fault of the Railway station staff is that a line is frequently not reported as right until long after the cause of interruption has been removed; this, while it does not affect the railway working, gives this Department some unnecessary trouble and spoils the record.

The record of Railway telegraph interruptions for the last ten years is given below :—

Year.	Total Number of Interruptions.	Aggregate Duration. Hours.	Average Duration. H. M.	Mileage of Wire in Use.	Average Time of Interruption per Mile of Wire. H. M.
1896	162	1,385	6 30	376	3 7
1897	132	1,173	8 52	376	3 12
1898	120	1,205	10 2	376	3 2
1899	115	805	7 0	376	2 14
1900	162	1,761	10 52	376	4 41
1901	259	2,498	9 38	400	6 14
1902	268*	1,733*	6 28*	491*	3 31*
1903	195*	1,423*	7 18*	536*	2 39*
1904	181*	1,352*	7 28*	671*	2 0*
1905	199*	1,595*	8 1*	689*	2 17*

* Not including Tyer's Tablet System.

Tyer's Tablet System.

During the year Tyer's Tablet System of block signalling has been extended (1) on the Coast Line from Panadure to Alutgama and (2) on the main line from Ragama to Rambukkana.

The instruments fitted, which are of an improved type, are working very satisfactorily, the half-slide failure, which has given considerable trouble in the original apparatus, being entirely eliminated.

Arrangements are being made to convert the old type of instrument to the new pattern with a view to obviating the " half-slide " and other failures which still occur from time to time owing to faulty manipulation of the instruments by the station staff.

The return given below shows clearly the great improvement in the working of the Tyer's Tablet System since the appointment of an additional Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs and a special staff to attend to the Railway telegraphs in 1904. The necessity for this addition was forcibly pointed out in my report for 1901.

Statement of Interruptions to Tyer's Tablet System from Date of Inauguration (February, 1902).

Year.	Average Number of Sections open.	Total Number of Interruptions.	Average Number of Interruptions per Month.	Average Number of Interruptions per Section.	Average Number of Interruptions per Month per Section.
1902 (11 months)	6	140	12·7	23·3	2·12
1903	10	177	14·75	17·7	1·47
1904	14	80	6·6	5·7	.47
1905	21	78	6·5	3·7	·31

NOTE.—The figures include all partial interruptions which did not necessitate pilot working, and also failures brought about by tablets being run over, lines put in contact by fallen branches, irregular manipulation on the part of the operators, &c.

Railway Telephones.

Station-to-station telephone communication has been established between Panadure and Alutgama and Ragama and Rambukkana, the tablet wires being used for the purpose.

Post Office Telephones.

At the beginning of the year it was found necessary, owing to numerous applications from Government and the general public for new connections, to overload some of the poles ; care was taken, however, to see that this was not done to a dangerous extent.

This overloading was necessitated by the fact that the complete rearrangement of the Colombo telephones was under consideration, making it inexpedient at the time to incur heavy expenditure for increasing the carrying capacity of the existing routes. For the subsequent dismantling and interruption of the service, which, it has since been proved by actual tests, was quite unnecessary, the undersigned was in no way responsible as he had then been relieved of the charge of the telephones and was not consulted.

On the 16th June the Telephone Branch was separated from the Telegraphs and was placed under Mr. A. L. Cook, one of the Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs, as Manager of Telephones reporting direct to the Postmaster-General. The result of the year's working will consequently be found in his report.

Staff.

By the transfer to the Telephone Branch on its formation of Mr. A. L. Cook, I lost the services of one of my Assistant Superintendents, and more than half the work for which he had been especially brought out in 1904 again fell on me personally.

From the date of the dismantling of the telephone lines in the Fort—*i.e.*, 21st October to 18th December—Mr. P. T. Macnamara, my Chief Assistant, was seconded to the Telephone Branch, so that the work of the Telegraph Branch was carried on during the year under considerable difficulties.

D. MONTAGU, A.M.I.C.E., A.I.E.E.
Superintendent of Telegraphs and Electrician in Ceylon.

Office of the Superintendent of Telegraphs,
Colombo, April 25, 1906.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF TELEGRAPH LINES COMPLETED TO DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Mileage of Posts.		Section		No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wire.	
		From	To			
M.	YDS.	*General Post Office to*	*Maradana Junction, &c.*		M.	YDS.
0	1320	General Post Office	Beira Junction	16	12	0
0	1320	Beira Junction	Junction for Terminus	13	9	1320
0	880	Junction for Terminus	Maradana Junction	17	8	880
0	132	Do.	Terminus	7	0	924
—		Miscellaneous signal wires	—	—	4	0
—		Maradana Junction	Courts (existing Telephone Posts) ...	2	1	660
—		Do.	Maradana (do.) ...	2	1	660
2	132	*Maradana Junction to Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Kandy, and Branch Lines.*			37	924
74	0	Maradana Junction	Kandy Railway Station	6	444	0
—		Do.	Dematagoda Junction	3	2	440
—		Do.	Near Kelaniya Railway Bridge ...	1	2	1320
—		Do.	Near Henaratgoda	1	16	440
—		Do.	Polgahawela	3	135	1320
—		Do.	Rambukkana (Tablet)	2	104	484
0	50	Veyangoda Loop	—	14	0	700
0	100	Polgahawela Loop	—	15	0	1500
—		Polgahawela Railway Station ...	Junction for Kurunegala	3	0	1320
13	0	Junction for Kurunegala	Kurunegala Railway Station ...	3	39	0
0	220	Kurunegala Railway Station	Junction for Kurunegala Post Office ...	3	0	660
1	220	Junction for Kurunegala Post Office ...	Kurunegala Post Office	5	5	1100
68	150	Do.	Anuradhapura Railway Station ...	2	136	300
0	880	Anuradhapura Railway Station ...	Anuradhapura Junction	2	1	0
—		Do. Junction	Anuradhapura Post Office	1	1	600
8	1100	Polgahawela Railway Station ...	Kegalla Post Office	1	8	1100
—		Rambukkana Railway Station ...	Kadugannawa Railway Station ...	1	12	1320
—		Peradeniya Junction	Kandy Railway Station	4	15	880
—		New Peradeniya	do	1	3	660
0	100	Do.	Peradeniya Post Office	1	0	100
0	100	Kandy Railway Station	Kandy Post Office	21	1	340
23	0	Kandy Post Office	Hewaheta	1	23	0
12	0	Do.	Teldeniya	1	12	0
3	0	Near Kelaniya Railway Bridge ...	Mutwal	1	3	0
203	1160	*Kandy to Matale, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Mannar (Talali Junction), Jaffna, and Branch Lines.*			970	594
17	420	Kandy Railway Station	Matale Railway Station	3	51	1260
—		Do.	Wattegama	1	7	946
10	0	Wattegama	Madulkele	1	10	0
0	880	Matale Railway Station	Matale Post Office	5	2	880
64	0	Matale Post Office	Anuradhapura	2	128	0
65	1200	Anuradhapura	Trincomalee	1	65	1200
17	0	Do.	Madawachchiya	3	51	0
49	0	Madawachchiya	Talali Junction (for Mannar) ...	2	98	0
61	1320	Talali Junction	Paranthan Junction	1	61	1320
14	1012	Madawachchiya	Vavuniya	2	29	264
28	528	Vavuniya	Mankulam	3	84	1584
30	0	Mankulam	Mullaittivu	1	30	0
22	1430	Do.	Paranthan Junction	2	45	1100
37	396	Paranthan Junction	Jaffna Railway Station	3	111	1188
1	0	Jaffna Railway Station	Jaffna Post Office	4	4	0
18	440	Jaffna Post Office	Kayts	1	18	440
11	0	Do.	Kankesanturai	2	22	0
10	880	Kankesanturai	Valvettiturai	1	10	880
5	880	Valvettiturai	Point Pedro	1	5	880
464	586	*Dematagoda Junction to Avisawella, Ratnapura, Haputale, and Branch Lines.*			837	1382
35	1320	Dematagoda Junction	Avisawella Railway Station	3	107	440
0	660	Avisawella Railway Station	Avisawella Post Office	3	1	220
26	880	Avisawella Post Office	Ratnapura Post Office	1	26	880
6	0	Do.	Karawanella Railway Station ...	2	12	0
3	0	Karawanella Railway Station	Yatiyantota Railway Station ...	3	9	0
0	440	Yatiyantota Railway Station	Yatiyantota Post Office	4	1	0
2	440	Karawanella Railway Station	Ruanwella Post Office	1	2	440
11	1500	Ratnapura	Pelmadulla	2	23	1240
14	0	Pelmadulla	Rakwana	1	14	0
44	1200	Do.	Haputale	1	44	1200
19	880	Rakwana	Deniyaya	1	19	880
164	280	*Henaratgoda Junction to Negombo, Mannar, and Talamannar.*			261	20
15	0	Near Henaratgoda	Negombo	1	15	0
61	0	Negombo	Puttalam	1	61	0
69	1540	Puttalam	Talali Junction	1	69	1540
3	0	Talali Junction	Mannar	4	12	0
17	0	Mannar	Talamannar	2	34	0
165	1540	*Peradeniya Junction to Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Batticaloa, &c.*			191	1540
7	1320	Peradeniya Junction	Gampola	4	31	0
9	1430	Gampola	Pussellawa	1	9	1430
21	0	Pussellawa	Nuwara Eliya	2	42	0
9	88	Gampola	Nawalapitiya	3	27	264

Mileage of Posts.		Section. From	Section. To	No. of Wires.	Total Mileage of Wire.	
M.	YDS.				M.	YDS.
20	1474	Nawalapitiya ...	Hatton	2	41	1188
7	0	Do. ...	Kotmale	1	7	0
9	0	Do.	Dolosbage	1	9	0
6	0	Hatton	Norwood	1	6	0
7	0	Norwood	Maskeliya	2	14	0
7	0	Do.	Bogawantalawa	1	7	0
11	66	Hatton	Talawakelle	2	22	132
—		Talawakele Repeater Circuit ...	—	0	4	0
10	0	Talawakele	Agrapatana...	1	10	0
—		Do.	Watagoda	1	8	440
12	374	Do.	Nanu-oya	2	24	748
4	0	Nanu-oya	Nuwara Eliya	3	12	0
0	1320	Nuwara Eliya Post Office	Do. Railway Station ...	2	1	880
6	0	Do. Railway Station ...	Kandapola Post Office ...	2	12	0
2	0	Kandapola Post Office	Junction for Maturata	3	6	0
6	0	Junction for Maturata	Maturata Post Office	1	6	0
3	0	Do.	Ragalla Railway Station	2	6	0
3	0	Ragalla Railway Station	Uda Pussellawa Post Office... ...	1	3	0
34	0	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla *via* Welimada	1	34	0
34	0	Nanu-oya	Bandarawela	2	68	0
7	0	Haputate	Koslanda	1	7	0
2	0	Junction for Boer Camp	Diyatalawa	2	4	0
10	0	Loops to Railway Stations	—	2	20	0
16	0	Bandarawela	Badulla	1	16	0
93	0	Badulla	Junction for Batticaloa	1	93	0
10	0	Junction for Batticaloa	Batticaloa	2	20	0
3	0	Lunugala	Madulsima	1	3	0
26	0	Kalmunai	Batticaloa	1	26	0
12	0	Junction for Batticaloa	Kalkudah	1	12	0
2	0	Batticaloa Bar	Batticaloa	2	4	0
411	792	*Beira Junction to Galle, Hambantota, &c.*			616	1562
1	440	Beira Junction	Kollupitiya Hump	7	8	1320
5	1540	Kollupitiya Hump	Mount Lavinia	1	5	1540
6	0	Do.	Junction for Galkissa	5	30	0
—		Do.	Kollupitiya Post Office	1	1	440
0	880	Junction for Galkissa	Mount Lavinia Railway Station ...	6	3	0
18	400	Mount Lavinia Railway Station ...	Kalutara South	3	54	1200
1	1540	Junction for Galkissa	Near Moratuwa Railway Station ...	3	5	1100
1	220	Angulana Loop to Railway Station ...	—	4	4	880
0	220	Moratuwa Loop to Railway Station ...	—	8	1	0
—		Near Moratuwa Railway Station ...	Opposite Moratuwa Post Office ...	2	0	400
0	50	Opposite Moratuwa Post Office ...	Moratuwa Post Office	2	0	100
7	0	Near Moratuwa Railway Station ...	Near Panadure Railway Station ...	3	21	0
0	50	Near Panadure Railway Station ...	Panadure Railway Station ...	4	0	200
10	1000	Panadure Railway Station	Kalutara Railway Station (including Loops to Wadduwa and Kalutara Railway Stations)	3	31	1240
0	50	Panadure Post Office Loop	—	4	0	200
0	220	Kalutara Post Office Loop	—	4	0	880
0	100	Slave Island Post Office Loop ...	—	2	0	200
—		Slave Island Railway Station Repeaters ...	—	3	1	880
0	220	Kollupitiya Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	0	880
0	330	Bambalapitiya Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	0	1320
0	440	Wellawatta Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	1	0
0	660	Dehiwala Railway Station Loop ...	—	4	1	880
44	880	Kalutara South Railway Station ...	Galle Railway Station (old route) ...	2	89	0
44	880	do.	Do. (2nd route) ...	1	44	880
—		do.	Katukurunda (do.) ...	1	1	1320
12	300	do.	Alutgama (do.) ...	2	24	600
10	0	Katukurunda Railway Station ...	Neboda Post Office	1	10	0
0	220	Bentota Post Office Loop	—	2	0	440
0	330	Ambalangoda Post Office Loop ...	—	2	0	660
0	1320	Galle Railway Station	Galle Post Office	4	3	0
26	1056	do	Matara Railway Station	2	53	352
0	880	Kataluwa Post Office Loop	—	2	1	0
1	0	Matara Railway Station	Matara Post Office	1	1	0
22	0	Do. Post Office	Tangalla Junction	1	22	0
0	440	Tangalla Loop	—	2	0	880
26	0	Do. Junction	Hambantota	1	26	0
242	586				450	1192
2	132	General Post Office to Maradana Junction, &c.			37	924
203	1160	Maradana Junction to Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, &c.			970	504
464	586	Kandy to Matale, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, &c.			837	1382
164	280	Dematagoda Junction to Avisawella, Ratnapura, &c.			261	20
165	1540	Henaratgoda Junction to Negombo, Mannar, and Tallamannar			191	1540
411	792	Peradeniya Junction to Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, &c.			616	1562
242	586	Beira Junction to Galle, Hambantota, &c.			450	1192
1653	1556				3366	84
		Mileage of Telephone Wires				
		Telephone wire in Colombo			477	1276
		Do. in Outstations			13	440
					490	1716

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT OF OFFICES maintained by the Postal-Telegraph Department on December 31, 1905.

Names of Offices.	Departmental Offices opened for Paid Messages.			Railway.	Telephone.
	Departmental, Ordinary.	Postal Combined.	Total.		
Agrapatana	—	1	1	—	—
Ahangama	—	1	1	1	—
Allagalla	—	—	—	1	—
Alawwa	—	—	—	1	2
Alutgama	—	—	—	1	1
Ambalangoda	—	1	1	1	—
Ambalanpola	—	—	—	1	—
Ambawela	—	—	—	1	—
Ambepussa	—	—	—	1	2
Angulana	—	—	—	1	2
Anuradhapura	—	1	1	1	—
Avisawella	—	1	1	1	—
Badulla	—	1	1	—	—
Balangoda	—	1	1	—	—
Balani	—	—	—	1	—
Balapitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Bambalapitiya	—	—	—	1	2
Bandarawela	—	1	1	1	—
Batticaloa	—	1	1	—	2
Bentota	—	1	1	—	—
Beruwala	—	—	—	1	2
Bogawantalawa	—	1	1	—	—
Brookside	—	—	—	1	—
Chavakachcheri	—	1	1	1	—
Chilaw	—	1	1	—	—
Chunnagam	—	—	—	1	—
Colombo	1	—	1	1	318
Colpetty	—	1	1	1	2
Courts	—	1	1	—	—
Dambulla	—	1	1	—	—
Dehiowita	—	1	1	1	—
Dehiwala	—	—	—	1	2
Deltota	—	1	1	—	—
Demodara	—	1	1	—	—
Deniyaya	—	1	1	—	—
Dikoya	—	1	1	—	—
Diyatalawa	—	1	1	1	—
Dodanduwa	—	—	—	1	—
Dolosbage	—	1	1	—	—
Fort	—	—	—	1	2
Galaha	—	1	1	—	—
Galboda	—	—	—	1	—
Galgamuwa	—	—	—	1	—
Gallkissa	—	1	1	—	—
Galle	—	1	1	1	—
Gampola	—	1	1	1	—
Ganewatta	—	—	—	1	—
Gintota	—	—	—	1	—
Grandpass	—	1	1	—	—
Haldummulla	—	1	1	—	—
Hambantota	—	1	1	—	—
Haputale	—	1	1	1	—
Hatton	—	1	1	1	—
Henaratgoda	—	1	1	1	2
Hewaheta	—	1	1	—	—
Hikkaduwa	—	—	—	1	—
Hunupitiya	—	—	—	1	2
Jaffna	—	1	1	1	2
Kadigamuwa	—	—	—	1	—
Kadugannawa	—	—	—	1	—
Kalkuda	—	1	1	—	—
Kalmunai	—	1	1	—	—
Kalutara North	—	—	—	1	2
Kalutara South	—	1	1	1	2
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	1	—
Kandapola	—	1	1	1	—
Kandy	—	1	1	1	4
Kankesanturai	—	1	1	1	—
Karawanella	—	—	—	1	—
Katugastota	—	—	—	1	—
Katukurunda	—	—	—	1	—
Kayts	—	1	1	—	—
Kegalla	—	1	1	—	—
Kelaniya	—	—	—	1	2
Kodigamam	—	—	—	1	—
Kosgama	—	—	—	1	—
Kosgoda	—	—	—	1	—
Koslanda	—	1	1	—	—
Kotagala	—	1	1	1	—
Kotmale	—	1	1	—	—
Kurunegala	—	1	1	1	—
Lindula	—	1	1	—	—
Lunugala	—	1	1	—	—
Madawachchi	—	—	—	1	—
Madulkele	—	1	1	—	—
Madulsima	—	1	1	—	—
Mahaiyawa	—	—	—	1	—
Maho	—	—	—	1	—
Manipay	—	1	1	—	—
Mankulam	—	—	—	1	—
Mannar	—	1	1	—	—
Maradana	—	1	1	—	—
Maradana Junc.	—	—	—	1	2
Marawila	—	1	1	—	—
Maskeliya	—	1	1	—	—
Matale	—	1	1	1	—
Matara	—	1	1	1	—
Maturata	—	1	1	—	—
Mirigama	—	—	—	1	2
Moratuwa	—	1	1	1	2
Mount Lavinia	—	—	—	1	2
Mullaittivu	—	1	1	—	—
Mutwal	—	1	1	—	—
Nanu-oya	—	1	1	1	—
Navatkuli	—	—	—	1	—
Nawalapitiya	—	1	1	1	3
Neboda	—	1	1	—	—
Negombo	—	1	1	—	—
Norwood	—	1	1	—	—
Nugegoda	—	—	—	1	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	1	1	1	5
Ohiya	—	—	—	1	—
Padukka	—	—	—	1	—
Paiyagala South	—	—	—	1	2
Pallai	—	1	1	1	—
Panadure	—	1	1	1	2
Pannipitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Paranthan	—	—	—	1	—
Passara	—	1	1	—	—
Pattipola	—	—	—	1	—
Peradeniya	—	1	1	2	2
Pettah	—	—	—	—	2
Point Pedro	—	1	1	—	—
Polgahawela	—	1	1	1	2
Potuhera	—	—	—	1	—
Pussellawa	—	1	1	—	—
Puttalam	—	1	1	—	—
Puwakpitiya	—	—	—	1	—
Ragalla	—	—	—	1	—
Ragama	—	1	1	1	8
Rakwana	—	1	1	—	—
Ramboda	—	1	1	—	—
Rambukkana	—	—	—	1	2
Ratnapura	—	1	1	—	—
Rozelle	—	—	—	1	—
Ruanwella	—	1	1	—	—
Slave Island	—	1	1	1	2
Talawe	—	—	—	1	—
Talawakele	—	1	1	1	—
Talpe	—	—	—	1	—
Tangalla	—	1	1	—	—
Teldeniya	—	1	1	—	—
Trincomalee	—	1	1	—	—
Uda Pussellawa	—	1	1	1	—
Ukuwela	—	—	—	1	—
Ulapane	—	—	—	1	—
Valuettitturai	—	1	1	—	—
Vavuniya	—	1	1	—	—
Veyangoda	—	1	1	1	2
Wadduwa	—	—	—	1	2
Waga	—	—	—	1	—
Watawala	—	1	1	1	—
Wattegama	—	1	1	1	—
Watagoda	—	1	1	1	—
Weligama	—	1	1	1	—
Wellewa	—	—	—	1	—
Wellawatta	—	—	—	1	2
Yatiyantota	—	1	1	1	—
Total	1	95	96	104	397

REPORT ON THE TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR 1905.

I TOOK charge of the Telephone Service from Mr. Montagu on the 14th June last; and on the 31st of October, owing to the overloaded state of the wires, the lines were dismantled on the orders of Government and reconstructed. I was able, with the help of the Telegraph Inspectors seconded for service under me, together with my staff in general, to give telephone communication to the majority of the subscribers by the 30th of November, and the whole of the Exchange was reconnected again early in January.

The services of Mr. Loweth, who has had previous experience with the National Telephone Company as Foreman in charge of Line Construction were obtained from England, and he is at present engaged in overhauling the whole of the Telephone System.

The new building erected for the Cinnamon Gardens Exchange has just been completed, and it is hoped that the Exchange will be working by the beginning of August.

Owing to the congested state of the routes I am at present obliged to hold over a few applications for telephone connections; I however hope to be in a position to give them the connections in a few weeks' time.

I give below statistics in connection with the Telephone System. From these it will be seen (in comparison with the statistics of 1904) that there has been a steady increase in every item mentioned, and though the number of complaints have increased a little, it was due more or less to the reconstruction of the service.

The lines are at present working satisfactorily and my Inspectors are performing their duties steadily, and I desire to acknowledge the assistance which I have received from my subordinate officers, whose cordial co-operation has made it possible for me to bring up the Telephone Service to an efficient state.

Statistics at 31st December, 1905.

Number of subscribers to the Exchange		150
Number of private lines		64
Number of police and prison lines		19
Number of telephones used by Railway		60
Number of telephones in use in Colombo		330
Total number of telephones in use		364
Number of complaints received		338
Number of visits paid by Inspectors		11,201
Number of calls on the Exchange		358,000

	Miles.	Chains.
Mileage of telephone posts in use	44	23
Mileage of telephone wire in use	490	78

April 25, 1906.

A. L. COOK,
Manager, Telephone Service.

REPORT OF THE POST AND TELEGRAPH LIBRARY AND RECREATION CLUB FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

Members.—The Committee have much pleasure in reporting continued progress. At the end of the year the membership had increased to 397, of which 301 are employed in the Colombo offices. The increase over the previous year is 18.

Committee Meetings.—Twelve Committee Meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of twelve members.

Subscriptions.—A sum of Rs. 2,093·50 was collected as subscriptions against Rs. 2,003·25 for 1904, an increase of Rs. 90·25.

Papers.—The following papers, magazines, and journals are subscribed for :—

Local : Observer, Times (both morning and evening editions), Independent, Standard, and Catholic Messenger.

Overland : Strand Magazine, Pearson's Weekly, Review of Reviews, Windsor Magazine, The Wide World Magazine, C. B. Fry's, Woman at Home, Young Ladies' Journal, Leisure Hour, Family Herald, Chamber's Journal, London Magazine, London Journal, Weldon's Journal, Myra's Journal, Illustrated London News, Graphic, Black and White, Sketch, Tatler, Tit-Bits, Pick-Me Up, Punch, Answers, Scraps, Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday, The Penny Illustrated, Weekly Edition of the London Times, Pearson's Magazine, Truth, Saturday Review, Oversea Edition of the Daily Mail.

Our thanks are again tendered to the Editors of the Observer, Times, Independent, Standard, Catholic Messenger, Hindu Organ, Sinhalese Daily News, Sandaresa, Sihala Samaya, and Jaffna Catholic Guardian for the copies of their papers which they continue to supply free of charge.

Books.—239 new books were added during the year at a cost of Rs. 440·09, and 739 books were destroyed as unserviceable. We have now on our shelves 1,141 works of fiction, 181 of general literature, and 13 valuable works of reference.

A new catalogue was compiled by a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Tillekeratne, Willenberg, and Munaweera, and to them the thanks of the members are due for supplying, at great personal inconvenience, a want which was much felt.

Tennis.—The amount expended on the tennis court during the year was Rs. 246·25. The interest taken in the game justifies the expenditure, and the Committee are glad to see that a larger number take advantage of the means of recreation the court affords.

Cricket.—By the efforts of some of our officers, led by Mr. Macnamara, a cricket pitch has been secured adjoining the present tennis court and a Club formed. The new Club has already been financed by this institution to the extent of Rs. 153, and proposals to fully incorporate it with the Library and Recreation Club will be placed before you at the Annual General Meeting.

Accounts.—The Honorary Treasurer submits the accounts for the past year and an estimate of receipts and expenditure for 1906.

Resignation.—The Committee now beg to tender their resignation.

By order,

J. ROBERTSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Colombo, March 14, 1906.

Dr. Income and Expenditure for the Year 1905. *Cr.*

INCOME.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1904 ..	1,497	32	Subscription to English papers and magazines	384	25
Balance in hands of the Treasurer on account of petty cash	4	42	Subscription to local papers ..	141	50
Subscriptions for 1904 credited in 1905 ..	204	75	Upkeep of tennis court	246	25
Subscription, January to November, 1905	1,919	0	Librarian's salary	399	96
Subscription for 1905 credited in 1906 ..	174	50	Cost of new books	483	17
Value of lost books recovered ..	12	50	Petty expenses	34	54
Fees collected on reference books issued to members	0	30	Grants to the Cricket Club ..	153	0
Amount realized by sale of old papers ..	3	50	Printing of catalogues	150	0
Amount realized by sale of bagatelle table, &c.	25	50	Printing Annual Report and forms ..	43	50
Unexpended balance returned by Ground Secretary of the Tennis Court ..	5	0	Furniture for the Library ..	40	62
Unexpended balance on account of advance for the transport of the new bagatelle table	1	89	Cost of rebinding books	88	76
			Sundries	27	14
			Subscription for 1905 credited in 1906 ..	174	50
			Balance in Bank .. Rs. 1,467·52		
			Balance in hands of the Treasurer 13·97		
			———	1,481	49
Rs. ..	3,848	68	Rs. ..	3,848	68

Examined and found correct:

G. E. NATHANIELSZ,
C. P. MUNAWEERA, } *Auditors.*

A. G. TILLEKERATNE,
Honorary Treasurer.

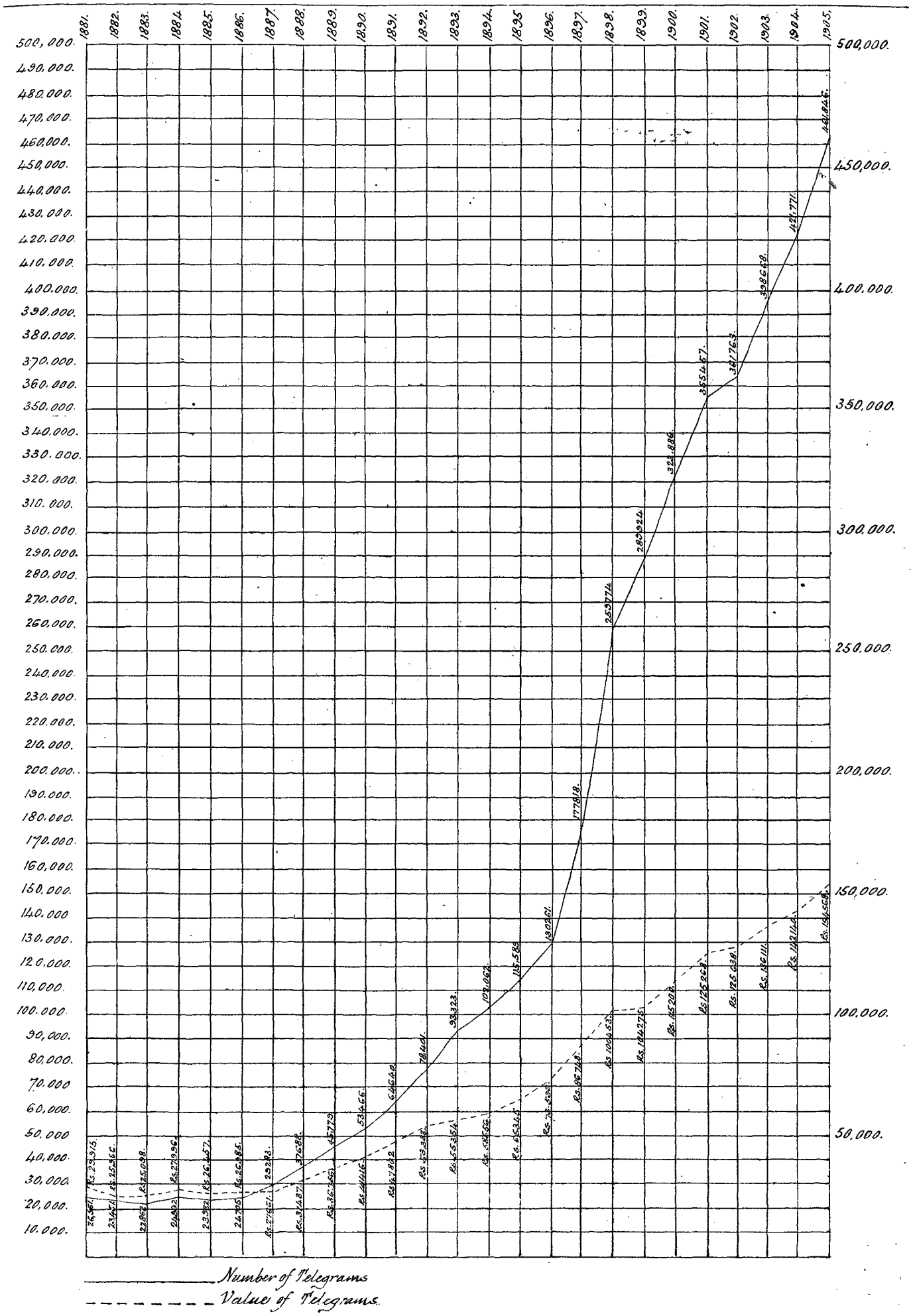
Estimate of Receipts and Expenditure for 1906.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance carried forward ..	1,481	49	Subscription to English papers and magazines	450	0
Subscriptions	2,100	0	Subscription to local papers ..	150	0
Repayment of loan to Refreshment Club	500	0	Upkeep of tennis court ..	300	0
			Librarian's salary	400	0
			New books	500	0
			Upkeep of Cricket Club ..	400	0
			Petty expenses	100	0
			Sundries	500	0
			Balance	1,281	49
Rs. ..	4,081	49	Rs. ..	4,081	49

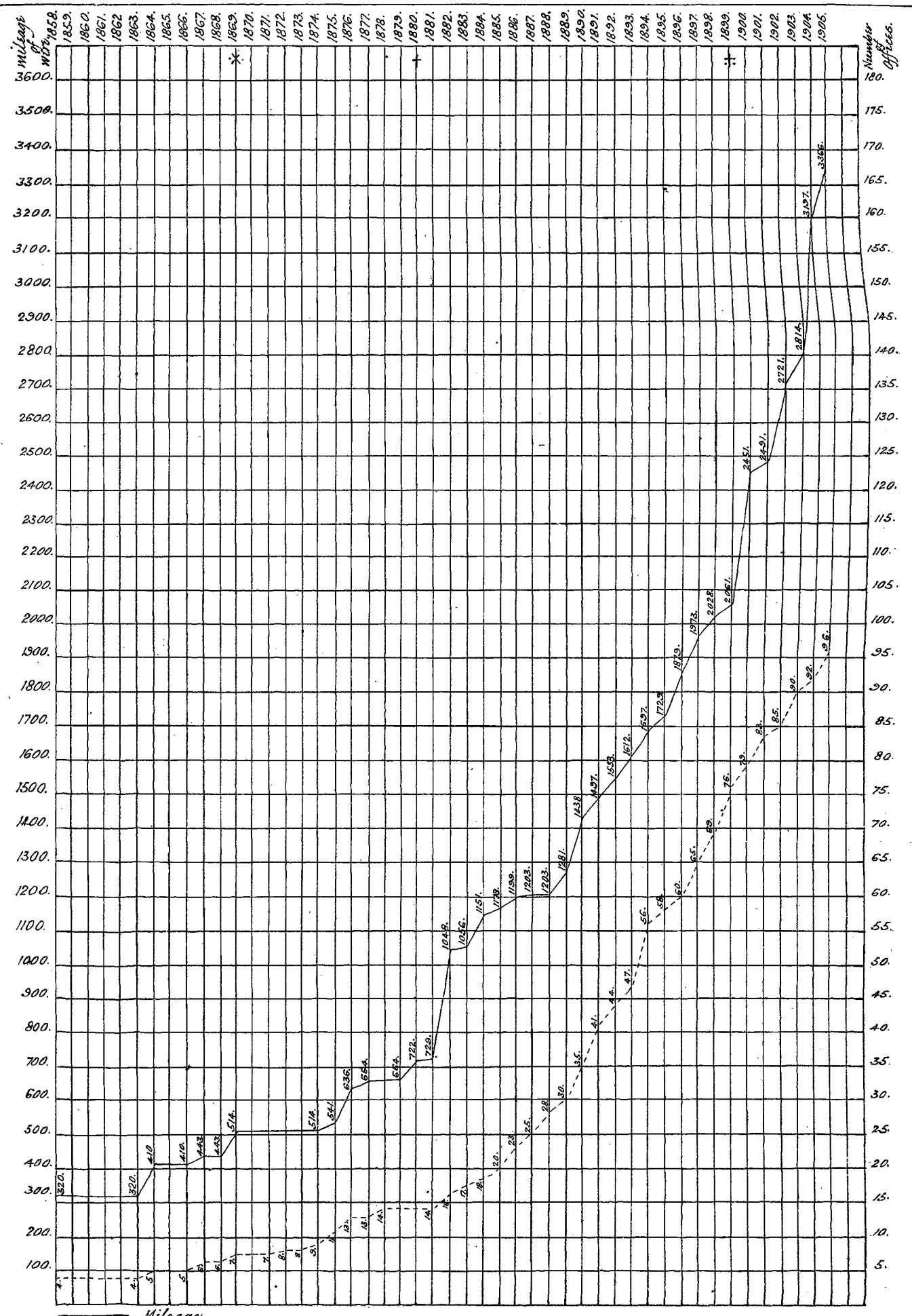
A. G. TILLEKERATNE,
Honorary Treasurer.

Curves showing the Number and Value of Paid Inland Telegrams of all classes despatched in Ceylon since the Ceylon Government took over the Telegraph System in 1880

	1881 to 1885	1885 to 30th June 1892.	1st July 1892 to 30th Apl. 1897	From 1st May 1897.
Urgent. Ordinary. Deferred. Address.	Rs1 for 20 Words	for 8 words	Rs 0. 80	Rs 0. 75.
		each additional word	10.	10.
		for 8 words	40.	25.
		each additional word	5.	5.
	Charged for	for 8 words	nil.	Nil.
		each additional word	Free.	Free.


1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905.
500,000. 490,000. 480,000. 470,000. 460,000. 450,000. 440,000. 430,000. 420,000. 410,000. 400,000. 390,000. 380,000. 370,000. 360,000. 350,000. 340,000. 330,000. 320,000. 310,000. 300,000. 290,000. 280,000. 270,000. 260,000. 250,000. 240,000. 230,000. 220,000. 210,000. 200,000. 190,000. 180,000. 170,000. 160,000. 150,000. 140,000 130,000. 120,000. 110,000. 100,000. 90,000. 80,000. 70,000 60,000. 50,000 40,000 30,000. 20,000. 10,000.
500,000. 450,000. 400,000. 350,000. 300,000. 250,000. 200,000. 150,000. 100,000. 50,000.
461,846. 421,771. 398,648. 361,763. 345,457. 323,886. 280,924. 259,774. 177,618. 130,961. 115,585. 109,062. 98,328. 78,401. 64,648. 53,566. 45,779. 36,268. 31,487. 27,657. 24,705. 23,283. 22,862. 24,802. 23,382. 24,705. 23,283. 22,862. 24,802. 23,382. 24,705. 23,283. 22,862. 24,802. 23,382

Curves showing the total Mileage of Postal and Railway Telegraph wire in use at the end of each year since the opening of the First Telegraph Office in Ceylon in 1858; also the Number of Postal Telegraph Offices open at the end of each year.



——— Mileage

– – – – – – Number of Offices.

N. B. The accuracy of the earlier portion of the Mileage Curve is doubtful. It is thought that the Mileage of Railway Telegraph wire was sometimes included and sometimes omitted in the early records

※ Jan: 1869 System transferred from Ceylon to Indian Government

† July 1880. System re-transferred to Ceylon Government.

‡ The distribution return of Lines was revised in 1900 when it was found that the mileage as given previously was incorrect, some times being omitted

The actual increase in 1900 was 269 miles.

CEYLON
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY
SCALE 12 MILES TO AN INCH
Railways Broad Gauge
Narrow
Main Roads
Through mileage from Colombo in Red figures
Heights in Red above mean sea level in Black
NORTHERN PROVINCE
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE
CENTRAL PROVINCE
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
EASTERN PROVINCE
UVA PROVINCE
COLOMBO
KURUNEGALA
KANDY
BADULLA
RATNAPURA
GALLE
MATARA
TRINCOMALEE
BATTICALOA
ANURADHAPURA
Talaimannar
Pamban
Dhanushkodi
Mannar
Medawachchi
Vavuniya
Mankulam
Mullaitivu
Elephant Pass
Point Pedro
Kankesanturai
Jaffna
Palaly
Chavakachcheri
Pallai
Elephant Pass
Giant's Tank
Melwalle
Murichchakaddi
Madawachchi
Kala Oya
Aralaganwila
Polonnaruwa
Minneriya Tank
Habarana
Dambulla
Kandalama
Maho
Galgamuwa
Chilaw
Negombo
Kelani Ganga
Kalutara
Panadura
Moratuwa
Bentota River
Aluthgama
Ambalangoda
Hikkaduwa
Galle
Dodanduwa
Weligama
Matara
Kamburupitiya
Tangalle
Hambantota
Beruwala
Kalutara South
Paiyagala South
Maggona
Kosgama
Kaduwela
Avissawella
Kitulgala
Ruwanwella
Kegalla
Mawanella
Rambukkana
Polgahawela
Veyangoda
Ragama
Kelani
Kadugannawa
Peradeniya
Gampola
Nawalapitiya
Hatton
Watawala
Talawakele
Nanu Oya
Nuwara Eliya
Pattipola
Ohiya
Haputale
Bandarawela
Ella
Demodara
Diyatalawa
Welimada
Namunukula
Bibile
Maha Oya
Mahaweli Ganga
Kala Oya
Deduru Oya
Kuda Oya
Kirindi Oya
Menik Ganga
Walawe Ganga
Kalu Ganga
Gin Ganga
Nilwala Ganga
Kumbukkan Oya
Pottuvil
Great Basses
Point Pedro
Kankesanturai
Jaffna
Palaly
Chavakachcheri
Pallai
Elephant Pass
Mullaitivu
Vavuniya
Mankulam
Medawachchi
Mannar
Pamban
Dhanushkodi
Talaimannar
Giant's Tank
Melwalle
Murichchakaddi
Madawachchi
Anuradhapura
Talawa
Kala Oya
Aralaganwila
Polonnaruwa
Minneriya Tank
Habarana
Trincomalee
Batticaloa
Dambulla
Kandalama
Maho
Galgamuwa
Chilaw
Negombo
Kelani Ganga
Colombo
Kalutara
Panadura
Moratuwa
Bentota River
Aluthgama
Ambalangoda
Hikkaduwa
Galle
Dodanduwa
Weligama
Matara
Kamburupitiya
Tangalle
Hambantota
Kurunegala
Kandy
Badulla
Ratnapura
Beruwala
Kalutara South
Paiyagala South
Maggona
Kosgama
Kaduwela
Avissawella
Kitulgala
Ruwanwella
Kegalla
Mawanella
Rambukkana
Polgahawela
Veyangoda
Ragama
Kelani
Kadugannawa
Peradeniya
Gampola
Nawalapitiya
Hatton
Watawala
Talawakele
Nanu Oya
Nuwara Eliya
Pattipola
Ohiya
Haputale
Bandarawela
Ella
Demodara
Diyatalawa
Welimada
Namunukula
Bibile
Maha Oya
Mahaweli Ganga
Kala Oya
Deduru Oya
Kuda Oya
Kirindi Oya
Menik Ganga
Walawe Ganga
Kalu Ganga
Gin Ganga
Nilwala Ganga
Kumbukkan Oya
Pottuvil
Great Basses
Point Pedro

RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the working of the Ceylon Government Railway during the year 1905.

2. The result of the year's working is most satisfactory, as in it we reached a total of gross receipts far in excess of any previous year. The receipts for 1904 amounted to Rs. 8,891,586, and this in itself constituted a considerable advance over any previous year, but in 1905 the gross receipts reached a total figure of Rs. 9,690,653, or an increase of Rs. 799,067 over 1904.

3. In the tables which follow these general remarks details will be found explaining the circumstances attending the rise and fall of expenditure and of the traffic, but I will refer particularly to certain points worthy of special mention.

4. The increase of Rs. 799,067 in gross receipts above-mentioned was attended with an increase of only Rs. 165,866 in working expenses, a satisfactory feature which points to increased economy in working.

5. The substantial decrease of 3 per cent. in expenditure as compared with gross receipts is shared by all departments, but more especially by the Locomotive Department, which contributes no less than 2·2 per cent. of the reduction—a striking testimony to the increased efficiency of the department under the care of Mr. Unsworth, the present Locomotive Engineer.

6. The nett earnings of the Railway or the sum available for the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 2,592,175, or an increase of Rs. 589,374 over 1904.

7. Passenger receipts continue to show a satisfactory increase, viz., Rs. 397,073. Though both the Coast and Matale Sections show a decrease in the number of passengers, the former has an increase in actual receipts. Season tickets and parcels also show an increase both in numbers and money.

8. In goods traffic the increase of Rs. 392,169 is also very satisfactory.

9. Rice and tea again show considerable increases, as also do cacao, tea packing, tobacco, manure, and sundry goods. The fallings off in traffic are in no case serious, the worst being cocoanut produce, which shows a decrease of Rs. 14,643 due to a large reduction in the quantity of poonac and copra conveyed, whilst cocoanuts, though up in tonnage, only show a slight increase owing to the traffic being conveyed over shorter distances.

10. The reduction in fruit and vegetable traffic is noteworthy for a very large decrease of no less than 1,700 tons in plantain traffic from the Polgahawela, Kurunegala, and Rambukkana districts, which fortunately however is partly balanced by an increase of 570 tons from Kandy and small increases from other stations.

11. There is a large reduction in the quantity of stone conveyed from Mahara quarry on behalf of the Harbour Works, which is apparently due to the fact that the heavy works in connection with the construction of the new Breakwater are nearing completion.

12. The statistical results of the year's working compare favourably with 1904, there being an appreciable increase in earnings per passenger vehicle, on all coaching vehicles, and per goods vehicle per ton per mile.

13. There is also a slight increase in the average load per goods vehicle (viz., 3·554 tons as compared with 3·509 tons in 1904), whilst the proportion of dead weight to paying load has also somewhat decreased.

14. The increase in the passenger and goods mileage is due to opening of fresh extensions and increase of traffic generally.

15. With the opening of the last section of the Northern Extension from Anuradhapura to Pallai on 1st August, 1905, the Jaffna peninsula was brought into railway communication with Colombo and the South, and the last of the sanctioned extensions was completed.

16. When I assumed duties in November, 1901, the total length of the open line was only 297 miles, but since that date the opening of the Kelani Valley, Uda Pussellawa, and Northern Sections has raised the total to 562 miles, a substantial increase of no less than 265 miles. In this connection I should like to record my indebtedness to Mr. H. Oliver, the Chief Resident Engineer of the two latter lines, whose invariable courtesy and open-minded conduct of inter-departmental matters greatly lightened my work, whilst his supervision of the construction enabled me to take over the lines in good order. I would also express my thanks to his assistants for the good work they put in, many of them in very trying climates.

17. On the opening of the Northern Line throughout it was decided to bring into force similar rates to those in existence on the Coast Line (with a special lower rate for truck loads from the Jaffna peninsula to Colombo), but after a time, on representations from the cocoanut planters in the Jaffna

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peninsula and from the traders in Jaffna town, it was decided on my recommendation to grant further reductions in the carriage of copra and certain other commodities. In return for this the planters undertook to forward their produce by rail in future.

18. There is, however, still room for enormous development of traffic by cultivation of the vast tracts of waste land and jungle lying south of Elephant Pass, and if enterprising persons can be induced to take up this pioneer work of cultivation by the grant of suitable tracts of land at low rates, it will result in the placing of new paying traffic on this section of the line, not only by the carriage of the products of cultivation, but also by the conveyance of food stuffs for the labourers on the new estates.

19. The completion of the Northern Line accentuated the congestion that had for some time been felt at Polgahawela (its natural junction with the Main Line), and consequently a scheme for the extension of that station was prepared and sanctioned for completion by 1907.

20. The question of the water supply for engines on the Northern Section, which had long troubled us, also became more acute with the opening of the last section of that line, and with the consent of Government I arranged for Mr. Kelway Bamber to thoroughly go into the question of providing a remedy for the deleterious well waters, whilst I appointed a Committee of Railway officers, assisted by an Irrigation Department officer, to search for fresh sources of supply. Mr. Bamber has recommended the treatment of the water with tannin, and this experiment has so far resulted in an improvement, in that the use of tannin has had a decided tendency to disperse the injurious deposit that did so much damage to the engine boilers. The Railway officers have also in places found suitable tank supplies, and the sanction of Government has been given to the carrying out of certain necessary works for bringing these supplies on to the railway.

21. Good progress was made during the year with the construction of the two new tunnels on the Kadugannawa Incline, and the upper or shorter one was completed and opened for traffic on 21st November, 1905. The lower tunnel will probably be finished about the middle of 1906.

22. In the Way and Works Department a satisfactory advance was made during the year with the improvement of the permanent way of the line, and during the year the sanction of Government was also given for the interlocking of one of the larger stations annually, in addition to the usual vote for interlocking of roadside stations. It was decided to interlock Nanu-oya in 1906.

23. In connection with the maintenance of the line, I have asked for the supply in 1906 of an inspection motor for the Engineer of Way and Works and also for motor trollies for the use of certain of the Foremen Platelayers on the Northern Line, where the long flat sections and limited train service render inspection of the line difficult.

24. I am glad to record that in 1906 Government granted an additional District Engineer for the Way and Works Department to take charge of the lower section of the line, thus relieving the Engineer of Way and Works and his Assistant from much routine work, but even this can scarcely be reckoned sufficient in view of the fact that besides the Engineer of Way and Works and his Assistant we only have one Resident Engineer and two District Engineers to supervise 562 miles of line, and of these one is frequently absent on home leave. As compared with the number (nearly 60) of Provincial and District Engineers in the Public Works Department, the Way and Works supervising staff is very small.

25. The question of providing a supply of sleepers for the Railway Department from the native woods of the Island has been brought up in the past unsuccessfully, and we have consequently had to rely upon imported sleepers for our requirements, but on the arrival of Mr. T. J. Campbell, the present Conservator of Forests, he took up the question vigorously, with the result that I hope for some time to come to be able to get a supply of excellent sleepers in the Island from the Forest Department to the obvious advantage of the Government. I beg to thank Mr. Campbell for the ready and practical manner in which he has assisted this Department as regards the question of sleeper supply.

26. In the Locomotive Department, as mentioned above, there are still further improvements in the direction of economy. The small extensions, together with the careful internal rearrangement of the workshops in Colombo already carried out and the increased supervision therein, has enabled the work to be more economically and satisfactorily dealt with.

27. Excellent work is now being done not only in the construction of new rolling stock at far lower prices than were formerly paid for English-built stock, but also in the thorough and systematic repairing, revarnishing, and remodelling of existing stock. Those of the public who complain of the undoubtedly uncomfortable pattern of some of the older existing stock may be reassured by the statement that we are steadily attending to the re-fitting of these vehicles on more modern and comfortable lines.

28. Though the Locomotive Engineer has not asked for any increase in shop accommodation for 1906 (devoting himself for that year to remodelling and rearrangement of the existing shops), further extensions are inevitable in the early future. Our requirements in the carriage shops are now greater than can satisfactorily be attended to with the existing accommodation, and additions in the machine and fitting shops and rebuilding of the blacksmiths' shop are also necessary.

29. Not only this, but when the closing of the Terminus station enables us to remove the Railway Stores to another site, the ground thus vacated should be utilized for the erection of a foundry and for further workshop accommodation that will enable us to manufacture on the spot at a much lower cost component parts that now have to be imported from England.

30. Altogether, though the present Locomotive Engineer has done much in the way of economies and improvements in the few years he has been in charge of his Department, there is still much which he and I hope to carry through in the early future.

31. We have now given the small experimental installation of Stone's electric lighting for carriages a trial, and as it has stood the test well, I have asked Government and received sanction for the fitting up of one of the night mail trains with it in 1906.

32. The Railway in general and the Locomotive Department in particular suffered a great loss in the death on 14th April, 1905, of Mr. H. J. Orford, the District Locomotive Superintendent of the lower section, whose excellent work and constant attention to duties made him a worthy servant of the Government.

33. As regards the Traffic Department, I have to record with much regret the retirement on pension of Mr. A. G. Perman, the Traffic Superintendent, which took place in November, 1905, after twenty years of able and loyal service in the Railway Department. His place was taken by Mr. T. A.

Wylie, the Assistant General Manager and Accountant, whose home training and early service on this railway well fitted him for that arduous post. The vacancy in the Accountant's Branch was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. H. Wade, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, who had on previous occasions acted as Accountant with ability.

34. The heavy increases in the traffic, both goods and passenger, during the year taxed the resources of the Traffic Department and made more apparent the fact that in order to cope with the requirements considerable additions in rolling stock were required. On my representations therefore Government have agreed to the building of 150 new traffic wagons in the years 1906-1907, and have sanctioned the provision in 1906 of six bogie iron wagons for the exclusive use of the Way and Works Department. They have also sanctioned the provision in the next two years of six new powerful tank engines for the suburban service to replace certain others that are no longer strong enough for the heavy loads that we have to run on the local seaside service.

35. As regards passenger stock, the bodies of seven new bogie carriages were built during the year, and nine more are to be erected in 1906, but even when these are completed we shall require still further additions to our passenger stock in order to cope with increased traffic and have a sufficient margin for cleaning and workshop repairs and for standing spare at outstations for emergencies.

36. The building of the new goods stock and the provision of increased accommodation in Colombo (referred to below) will, I trust, result in a very great improvement in the transit of the goods traffic.

37. In the Stores Department an excellent step was taken in the appointment as Railway Storekeeper of Mr. J. E. Hancocks, who came to us from the London and North-Western Railway in July, 1905. The placing of such an important Department as this in the hands of an officer who has been trained in Railway Stores work on one of the best of the English railways cannot but have a beneficial result.

38. An important decision was arrived at during 1905 regarding the question of stations extension in Colombo. For years past various schemes had been proposed, discussed, and rejected for providing the much needed extra accommodation, until finally during my absence on leave in 1904 a Committee appointed by Government formulated a scheme which met with approval. On my return to Ceylon I suggested certain modifications of these proposals which were approved, and in 1906 it was decided to put the work in hand at once and to place it in charge of a separate temporary Department under my control. Mr. M. Cole Bowen of the Colombo Drainage Works, who had previously worked under Mr. Phillimore, the Chief Resident Engineer of the Kelani Valley Line, was appointed "Stations Extension Engineer," and work was commenced before the close of the year.

39. The general outline of the scheme, which is one of magnitude, includes the considerable extension of Maradana Junction station and the provision of extensive sidings and a carriage shed to the north thereof, the widening of Maradana bridge both for road and rail traffic, the extension of the present goods yard by the filling up of the Captain's Garden branch of the lake, the rebuilding of the Railway Stores, the closing of the Terminus station for passenger traffic, the doubling of the line through Colombo, and the enlarging of Fort or Slave Island station to enable the principal up-country trains to start therefrom.

40. I am glad to record that only two accidents of any gravity occurred during the year.

41. On 6th October, as the result of an abnormally heavy fall of rain in a short period, a portion of the embankment at mileage 148·14 between Ohiya and Haputale subsided, with the result that the engine of the 7.30 A.M. train from Colombo fell into the breach. I regret to state that both firemen were killed, whilst the driver was seriously injured. Owing to the promptness of this driver (Alcock) and of the guards (Barker and Louch) the vehicles of the train were stopped short of the slip, and for their presence of mind and promptness on the occasion all three men were rewarded and commended by Government.

42. This section of the line from Pattipola to Bandarawela has given us trouble for years past owing to the precipitous formation of the hillsides and friable nature of the rocks and soil at certain places, but we are doing all we can and spending large sums of money in measures for increasing its security.

43. On 7th May, whilst a ballast train belonging to the Chief Resident Engineer's Department was running between Ambanpola and Maho it ran into some buffaloes, with the result that the engine and nine wagons were derailed, causing a serious blockage of the line, but fortunately without injury to any persons.

44. With the exception of the regrettable mishap near Ohiya above-mentioned no serious inconvenience was caused during the year by slips or washaways.

45. During the year a number of new works for the improvement of the line generally were carried out, including additional bungalows for staff at Nawalapitiya, laying in a crossing siding at Dehiwala (to enable the congested seaside traffic to be more readily handled), and extension of the machine shop at Colombo workshops.

46. The fencing of the Colombo Locomotive workshops was also completed during the year—a most desirable improvement—whilst a further instalment of labour-saving machinery was ordered and brought into use in the shops.

47. In conclusion, I would record that during the year a long-felt want was supplied by the preparation and publication by the Surveyor-General, on behalf of this Department, of an excellent railway map designed on simple lines to show only points of interest to travellers by the railway.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

48. The original capital cost of open lines is approximately Rs. 71,184,773, the increase over last year being Rs. 5,503,860, which is distributed as follows :—Rs. 5,416,132 representing the original cost of the section of the Northern Extension from Anuradhapura to Pallai, which was completed and handed over to this Department on 1st August, 1905; Rs. 53,314 and Rs. 34,414 against the Kelani Valley and Uda Pussellawa Railway Sections respectively, representing additional outlay on new stations and rolling stock.

49. The total cost of the Railway, including additions and improvements up to the close of 1905, has been Rs. 76,536,062, but this does not include the expenditure during the past nine years on new works and rolling stock, amounting to Rs. 4,431,592, which has been paid from revenue.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

50. On the 1st January, 1905, the capital outstanding on loans (sterling debts converted into local currency at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee) was Rs. 39,521,626, or Rs. 872,863 less than on the 1st January, 1904. including the capital raised for the Northern Extension, which was completed during the year.

51. RESULT OF THIS YEAR'S WORKING.

	1904. Rs.	1905. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Gross Receipts ..	8,891,586	9,690,653	799,067	—
Working Expenses ..	5,041,033	5,206,899	165,866	—
Profit	3,850,553	4,483,754	633,201	—

Explanations of the increases and decreases will be found in detail under their respective heads.

52. *Interest.*—The interest on loans amounted to Rs. 1,472,763, but this includes the interest paid on the loan for the construction of the Northern Extension referred to above.

53. *Nett earnings.*—After deducting the working expenses and the payment of the interest and sinking fund, the nett amount contributed by the Railway to the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 2,592,175, an increase of Rs. 589,374 over 1904.

54. *Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.*

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Maintenance of Ways and Works ..	14·2	14.1	—	·1
Locomotive ..	24·5	22·3	—	2·2
Traffic	10·9	10·5	—	·4
General	2·1	2·1	—	—
New Works ..	5·0	4·7	—	·3
	56·7	53·7	—	3·0

55. *Maintenance.*—Although a decrease of ·1 per cent. is shown, no less than Rs. 110,594 was expended in excess of last year, due principally to the abnormally large increase in the average mileage of the line open for traffic, viz., nearly 100 miles.

The principal increases making up the sum of Rs. 110,594 are represented by relaying of permanent way Rs. 63,413, minor works, heavy repairs, &c., Rs. 16,669, and maintenance Rs. 28,134.

56. *Locomotive carriage and wagon charges.*—The Locomotive Department shows a very appreciable reduction of 2·2 per cent. as compared with last year, effecting a saving in the total expenditure of Rs. 22,729, although 174,062 additional traffic train miles were run.

The chief decreases are in oil, tallow, and waste Rs. 10,000, fuel Rs. 25,000, plant and machinery Rs. 17,000, and new works Rs. 78,200; and increases are shown under the head of wages to enginemen, firemen, and cleaners Rs. 32,000, engine repairs Rs. 47,000, superintendence Rs. 13,000, and water Rs. 3,500.

57. *Traffic Department.*—The percentage of working expenses to gross receipts is ·2 per cent. less than last year. An increase of Rs. 50,768 in expenditure is primarily owing to extensions opened for traffic towards the close of 1904 and the section from Anuradhapura to Pallai in 1905 and in dealing with an increased goods traffic of over 27,000 tons.

The principal increases are salaries and wages Rs. 25,000, cooly contractors Rs. 6,000, overtime and night batta Rs. 11,000, and telegraph Rs. 6,000.

58. *General charges.*—The percentage remains the same as in 1904. An increase of Rs. 2,000 in the General Manager's Department and Rs. 9,000 in the Accountant's Department is represented by ordinary annual increments and additional staff necessary for the working of the extensions. An increase of Rs. 2,000 against the Stores Department is due to the same cause, and includes the expenses incurred by the newly organized continuous verification of stock. An increase of Rs. 5,000 also appears against the Consulting Engineers for services rendered in England.

NEW WORKS.

59. The expenditure charged under this head amounts to Rs. 454,357, or Rs. 7,296 more than last year. The principal items brought to account are as follows:—

	Rs.
Additional bungalows, Nawalapitiya	14,560
Alterations to Demodera bridge	34,842
Rebuilding goods shed, Rozelle	5,536
Crossing siding, Dehiwala	7,195
Clerk's bungalow, Peradeniya	4,874
Extension of machine shop (Locomotive shops)	10,351
Lining tunnel No. 23 (144 miles)	11,761
Purchase of Priestman's dredger from Extension Department ..	8,000
Purchase of stone crusher from Extension Department ..	7,820
New bungalow, Kurunegala	5,291

	Rs.
Water supply, Anuradhapura	2,380
Water supply, Kurunegala	3,776
Colombo Stations Extension (on account)	9,678
Kadugannawa Incline deviations	113,559
New machinery (Way and Works Department)	3,908
New vertical saw frame for Locomotive shops	8,714
Extension of Tyer's tablet system	54,500
Rolling Stock.	
Difference in cost of old passenger stock transferred to Northern Line and new passenger stock built for Main and Coast Lines ..	13,968
One refreshment car	12,804
Six bogie high capacity coal wagons	42,185
Two bogie thirds (on account)	9,239
Three bogie brake thirds (on account)	14,788
Two bogie composites (on account)	13,628
One saloon for His Excellency the Governor (on account) ..	2,942
Twelve four-wheel low sides, Uda Pussellawa Section (on account) ..	4,723

MILEAGE.

60. *Length of line.*—The total length of line open for traffic at the end of the year was 562⅛ miles, viz., broad gauge 495⅛ and narrow gauge 67, the increase over the preceding year being 95⅜ miles by the opening of the connecting line between Anuradhapura and Pallai (Northern Extension) on the 1st November.

The average mileage open for the year was 506½ miles, an increase of 100 miles over 1904.

61. *Traffic Train Mileage.*

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Coast Line	460,046	465,981	5,935	—
Main Line	583,018	608,759	25,741	—
Nawalapitiya-Bandarawela Section	244,114	257,184	13,070	—
Matale Section ..	49,104	48,432	—	672
Polgahawela to Anuradhapura Section ..	30,842	102,290	71,448	—
Anuradhapura to Pallai Section	—	29,791	29,791	—
Pallai to Kankesanturai Section	44,718	52,816	8,098	—
Kelani Valley Section ..	116,948	126,682	9,734	—
Uda Pussellawa Section ..	34,448	45,365	10,917	—
Total—Miles	1,563,238	1,737,300	Nett 174,062	—

62. The increased mileage on the Coast Line is due to the new train service which was brought into operation in November, 1904. The increase in Main Line mileage is in respect of special trains run in connection with pilgrim traffic to Anuradhapura and special goods trains run to transport the increased goods traffic.

The increase in the Nawalapitiya–Bandarawela Section is due to special trainsh aving been necessitated by the subsidence at the 148th mile near Haputale in October last and to the Demodera bridge (Ohiya) being under heavy repairs.

The increased mileage on the Polgahawela to Anuradhapura Section is explained by the comparison of a complete year in 1905 as against two months in 1904, whilst the Anuradhapura to Pallai Section increase is owing to the section having been opened for traffic in August last. The increase from Pallai to Kankesanturai is caused by the running of through trains and special goods trains. The increases in the Kelani Valley and Uda Pussellawa Sections are due to the running of special passenger trains and also goods trains to clear accumulated traffic.

63. *Results per Train Mile.*

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Gross earnings per train mile	5 69	5 58	—	0 11
Total expenditure (including new works paid from revenue) ..	3 22	3 0	—	0 22
Profit	2 47	2 58	0 11	—

REVENUE.

Ordinary Passenger and Season Ticket Traffic.

64. Comparative Statement of the Number of Ordinary Passenger Tickets issued and the Receipts therefrom in 1904 and 1905.

Number of Ordinary Passengers.				Sections.	Passenger Receipts.			
1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.		1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,000,049	2,979,472	—	20,577	Coast Line ...	1,059,039	1,065,791	6,752	—
1,579,314	1,617,053	37,739	—	Main Line ...	1,232,971	1,341,893	108,922	—
433,938	477,232	43,294	—	Nawalapitiya-Bandarawela Line...	344,109	364,700	20,591	—
322,859	319,351	—	3,508	Matale Line ...	104,039	100,571	—	3,648
145,358	221,684	76,326	—	Polgahawela to Anuradhapura Line	95,055	221,851	126,796	—
—	12,331	12,331	—	Anuradhapura to Pallai Line ...	—	65,159	65,159	—
127,102	203,855	76,753	—	Pallai to Kankesanturai ...	42,643	63,730	21,087	—
378,758	403,403	24,645	—	Kelani Valley Line	183,178	203,599	20,421	—
40,382	47,156	6,774	—	Uda Pussellawa Line	32,131	53,847	21,716	—
6,027,760	6,281,537	Nett253777	—	Total ...	3,093,165	3,481,141	Nett387976	—

65. Comparative Statement of the Number of Periodical Tickets issued in 1904 and 1905 and the Receipts therefrom (all Tickets reduced to Monthly Tickets).

1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Class.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
727	988	261	—	First Class ...	4,817	7,300	2,483	—
11,359	12,191	832	—	Second Class...	25,496	27,469	1,973	—
32,752	34,698	1,946	—	Third Class ...	77,346	81,987	4,641	—
44,838	47,877	3,039	—	Total ...	107,659	116,756	9,097	—

66. The decrease in the number of passengers booked on the Coast Line continues. The falling off is strictly in local traffic and from suburban stations to Colombo due to the season tickets becoming more generally used. The increase in receipts against a decrease of over 20,000 passengers is explained by shorter distance bookings between local stations having decreased and by the larger number of excursion tickets covering long distances issued in connection with holiday arrangements and to Anuradhapura and the Northern Line.

Increases are general on all the other sections of the line excepting the Matale Branch, which shows a decrease of 3,508 passengers and Rs. 3,468 receipts.

The particulars given regarding the Anuradhapura to Pallai Section represent only five months' traffic, as this section was only handed over to the Railway Department on 1st August, 1905.

67. The increase in both the number of season tickets issued and the receipts is satisfactory and is chiefly due to suburban traffic on the Coast Line to Alutgama and the Main Line to Ragama, the Kelani Valley Line to Pannipitiya also contributing largely.

There is also an increase of Rs. 1,062 in first class tickets at Nuwara Eliya.

68. *Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.*

	1904. Rs.	1905. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Parcels	186,118	217,445	31,327	—
Mails	60,655	65,076	4,421	—
Horses	16,651	15,799	—	852
Carriages ..	8,181	11,201	3,020	—
Dogs, &c. ..	6,224	6,594	370	—
Bicycles	9,285	10,249	964	—
Private Specials ..	1,126	1,214	88	—
Total—Rs.	288,240	327,578	Nett 39,338	—

69. *Parcels.*—The increase in receipts of Rs. 31,327 was obtained by the transport of 12,920 additional parcels. A general improvement is again apparent throughout the line. Of the total increase the section Kurunegala to Jaffna contributed 9,500, the Kelani Valley Line 6,200, Matara 3,200, Weligama 1,300, Galle 2,000, Nawalapitiya 2,200, and Main Line stations to Kandy 6,000.

The principal decreases are in the number sent from the Colombo stations (Slave Island to Maradana Junction), *i.e.*, 10,000 and Dodanduwa 4,000.

The satisfactory increase in the receipts is due to the parcels being transported longer distances consequent very much on the through opening of the Northern Line.

70. *Mails.*—The increase is due to extensions of the line.

71. *Horse, carriage, and dog traffic.*—There was a decrease in number of no less than 316 horses carried short distances both in the Matale District and districts above Kandy. Transport of horses over longer distances is however on the increase, hence the receipts show a decrease of only Rs. 852.

The increase of Rs. 3,020 in carriages is due to the transport of 161 additional vehicles over longer distances. Dogs, &c., show a satisfactory increase of 461 principally in the up-country district.

72. *Bicycles.*—The receipts on the 943 additional bicycles works out to about Re. 1 per machine as compared with 74 cents last year. This is principally due to the greater use of motor cycles which are carried at a higher rate.

73. *Special trains.*—The receipts show a small increase of Rs. 88, which calls for no explanation.

74. *Goods Traffic.*

	1904.		1905.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.				
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Rice	125,868	1,780,477	134,289	1,929,890	8,421	149,413	—	—
Tea	82,672	1,030,385	88,112	1,116,059	5,440	85,674	—	—
Coffee	392	6,783	244	3,561	—	—	148	3,222
Cacao	2,851	28,955	3,864	39,743	1,013	10,788	—	—
Cinnamon ...	599	4,003	553	3,710	—	—	46	293
Cardamoms ...	517	7,923	441	6,566	—	—	76	1,357
Rubber	—	—	12	158	12	158	—	—
Cocoanut produce, including Poonac ...	39,124	311,502	37,823	296,859	—	—	1,301	14,643
Fruit, vegetables, and other 5th class goods ...	16,003	108,920	15,052	107,266	—	—	951	1,654
Plumbago ...	16,528	74,129	17,143	73,919	615	—	—	210
Tea packing ...	16,247	137,290	17,563	150,341	1,316	13,051	—	—
Tobacco	2,043	22,141	2,478	41,267	435	19,126	—	—
Timber, including staves	5,417	42,496	5,052	40,245	—	—	365	2,251
Manure	40,946	226,499	45,402	259,137	4,456	32,638	—	—
Sundry goods ...	125,725	1,453,236	135,800	1,563,462	10,075	110,226	—	—
Total	474,932	5,234,739	503,828	5,632,183	Nett 28,896	397,444	—	—
Railway materials and free goods ...	52,522	25,825	58,084	20,550	5,562	—	—	5,275
Total conveyed in Railway wagons ...	527,454	5,260,564	561,912	5,652,733	Nett 34,458	392,169	—	—
Stone traffic conveyed in Harbour Works wagons	42,389	28,146	18,208	12,164	—	—	24,181	15,985
Total ...	569,843	5,288,710	580,120	5,664,897	Nett 10,277	376,187	—	—

75. The preceding table discloses an increase in the general goods traffic of 28,896 tons and Rs. 397,444. Last year the increase was 36,593 tons and Rs. 381,561, and it is interesting to note that although the increase in tonnage is considerably less this year, the traffic realized more by Rs. 15,883. The increased tonnage of 1905 earned an average of nearly Rs. 14 per ton as compared with an average of slightly over Rs 10 in 1904.

76. *Rice.*—Of the total increase of 8,421 tons, Colombo contributed 7,600 tons forwarded to up-country districts, whilst Galle and the Kelani Valley stations show small increases of 710 and 680 tons respectively.

Decreases are as follows :—Wharf 220 tons, Kurunegala 210 tons, and Kandy 230 tons, the traffic between other stations being about normal.

The total quantity conveyed over the Kelani Valley Line was 12,680 tons, and is still short of the estimate of the Commission by over 2,000 tons.

77. *Tea.*—The increase under this head is 5,440 tons, which is distributed proportionately over the tea-producing districts, *i.e.*, Main Line stations to Kandy inclusive 690, Matale Branch 150, Hatton 870, Kotagala 290, Talawakele 730, Watagoda 200, Uda Pussellawa district 240, Haputale 410, Bandarawela 980, and Kelani Valley stations 710, together with small increases at minor stations.

78. *Coffee.*—The total decrease of 148 tons is made up as follows :—Colombo 44 tons (imported), Haputale 40, Bandarawela 80, whilst Matale produced 20 tons more than last year.

79. *Cacao.*—The traffic in cacao has been satisfactory, there being an increase of 1,013 tons over last year, contributed chiefly by stations Polgahawela to Kadugannawa 150 tons, Kandy to Matale inclusive 830 tons.

80. *Cinnamon.*—The decrease of 46 tons is made up as follows :—Ambalangoda 77 tons, with small increases from other Coast Line stations.

81. *Rubber.*—This product has only been classified separately since July last, and the tonnage, viz., 12 tons, represents six months' traffic only. It will be interesting to watch the growth of this new and valuable product of the Island.

82. *Cocoanut produce.*—Decrease 1,301 tons. Cocoanuts again this year contribute an increase of 1,063 tons, but owing to a larger traffic than formerly between short distance stations to Colombo only Rs. 1,719 additional to last year was realized on account of freight charges.

83. *Copra* shows a decrease of 2,000 tons, made up as follows :—Veyangoda 430, Kurunegala 640, Matara 1,120, against which there are small increases on the Coast Line amounting to 200 tons. The decreased tonnage under this head unfortunately represents long distance traffic and a falling off in the receipts of Rs. 14,529.

84. *Poonac* shows a fluctuation of 520 tons, the decreases being Colombo 200 tons, Galle 80 tons, Matara 70 tons, Maradana 105 tons, together with small decreases at minor stations.

85. *Cocoanut oil*, although decreasing in tonnage by 61 tons, gives an increased freight charge of Rs. 868 due to being carried longer distances than last year. The decrease is as follows :—Matara 139 and increase Colombo 64.

86. *Fruit, vegetables, and other fifth class goods.*—Plantain traffic is chiefly responsible for the decrease of 951 tons under this head, being contributed to by Polgahawela 460, Kurunegala 470, Rambukkana 770, whilst Kandy shows an increase of 570, the balance being spread over the remaining stations of the line.

87. *Plumbago.*—The increase of 615 tons is represented by Hatton 26 tons, Mirigama 1,040, with decreases at Kandy 177 tons, Katugastota 56, Karawanella 140, and Alutgama 35 tons.

88. *Tea packing.*—1,280 tons of the total increase of 1,316 tons is in respect of imported goods forwarded from Colombo and Wharf stations. Matara shows an increase of 210 tons locally-made goods, whilst Kandy traffic falls off by 117 tons.

89. *Tobacco.*—Increased tonnage 435. Stations Kurunegala to Jaffna contributed 400 tons, Kandy 53 tons, Colombo 260 tons, against which Matale shows a decrease of 208 tons and Galle 46 tons. The increased through traffic from the Jaffna Line and decrease from Matale is due to the connecting up of the Jaffna peninsula with the South.

90. *Timber.*—Decreases have occurred at stations between Colombo and Rambukkana amounting to 660 tons, Matale 300 tons, Gintota 55 tons, Matara 60 tons, whilst new traffic has been derived from the Jaffna Line totalling to 600 tons and Waga has contributed 70 tons more than in 1904.

91. *Manure.*—Last year almost one-third of the whole tonnage consisted of short distance traffic between Wharf and Colombo to Kelaniya, whereas this year the short distance traffic is represented by less than one-tenth the total tonnage. 41,200 tons were carried between other stations for use on estates, against 27,510 tons last year. A nett increase (including the Wharf and Colombo to Kelaniya traffic) occurs of 4,456 tons, yielding an additional Rs. 32,638. Colombo contributed 2,820 tons of the increase, Kelaniya 1,370, and Ambalangoda 230 tons.

92. *Sundry goods.*—The large increase of 10,075 tons is represented by 25 tons first class traffic, 850 tons second class traffic distributed over the whole line, 2,200 tons third class, consisting of hardware, machinery, curry stuffs, &c., of which the largest items are Kandy 700 tons, Maradana 700 tons, Matara 300 tons, the balance being spread over the whole line. There were decreases under the head of salt 300 tons and arrack 940 tons. The increase of 1,440 tons in fourth class traffic is covered by Kurunegala 410, Galgamuwa 240, Anuradhapura 510, Kadugannawa 250, &c. A large increase in sixth class traffic, made up of bricks, lime, tiles, &c., of 5,016, is furnished as follows :—Jaffna peninsula 2,500 tons (general goods conveyed at specially reduced rates between Jaffna and Kankesanturai), and Ambalangoda 1,770 tons (lime and coral stones). An appreciable increase of 1,466 tons of liquid fuel was also transported.

93. *Railway materials.*—Increase 5,562 tons. This is chiefly accounted for by a larger consumption of coal used on the railway and by the coal depôts being fully stocked with coal from Wharf.

94. *Stone traffic.*—The large decrease of 24,181 tons (freight Rs. 15,982) between Mahara quarry and the Harbour Works is explained by the Breakwater works nearing completion.

95. *Live stock.*—The increased traffic of last year has not been maintained, there being a decrease of 1,872 animals conveyed by goods train representing Rs. 2,426, the figures being approximately the same as in 1903.

96. SECTIONAL RESULTS.

Sections	1904. Rs.	1905. Rs.	Increase. 1905. Rs.	Decrease. 1905. Rs.
Main Line : to Kandy and Nawalapitiya :				
Receipts	4,940,925	5,283,849	342,924	—
Expenditure	2,135,335	2,221,945	86,610	—
Profit	2,805,590	3,061,904	256,314	—
Nawalapitiya-Bandarawela :				
Receipts	1,316,476	1,419,985	103,509	—
Expenditure	990,293	905,723	—	84,570
Profit	326,183	514,262	188,079	—
Coast Line :				
Receipts	1,675,265	1,672,293	—	2,972
Expenditure	1,222,317	1,168,537	—	53,780
Profit	452,948	503,756	50,808	—
Matale Line :				
Receipts	181,517	178,240	—	3,277
Expenditure	160,133	156,116	—	4,017
Profit	21,384	22,124	740	—
Northern Line : Polgahawela to Anuradhapura :				
Receipts	167,843	352,741	184,898	—
Expenditure	95,368	229,045	133,677	—
Profit	72,475	123,696	51,221	—
Anuradhapura to Pallai :				
Receipts	—	95,501	95,501	—
Expenditure	—	67,532	67,532	—
Profit	—	27,969	27,969	—
Pallai to Kankesanturai :				
Receipts	60,926	90,558	29,632	—
Expenditure	101,569	107,065	5,496	—
Profit	(Loss) 40,643	(Loss) 16,507	24,136	—
Kelani Valley Line :				
Receipts	394,300	446,864	52,564	—
Expenditure	243,371	236,460	—	6,911
Profit*	150,929	210,404	59,475	..
Uda Pussellawa Line :				
Receipts	154,334	150,622	—	3,712
Expenditure	92,646	114,476	21,830	—
Profit*	61,688	36,146	—	25,542
All Lines :				
Receipts	8,891,586	9,690,653	799,067	—
Expenditure	5,041,038	5,206,899	165,861	—
Profit	3,850,551	4,483,754	633,203	—

* See remarks in "Notes on Sectional Result" explaining an error in the figures for these sections for 1904.

NOTES ON SECTIONAL RESULTS.

Main Line : Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya.

97. *Receipts.*—Chief increases are as follows :—Passengers Rs. 108,900, parcels Rs. 5,800, horses, dogs, &c., Rs. 2,900, goods Rs. 242,300, and decreases in live stock Rs. 2,300, and stone for Harbour Works Rs. 14,500.

Expenditure.—Principal increases are in maintenance of way and works Rs. 74,100, new works (paid from revenue) Rs. 58,800, and decreases locomotive power Rs. 8,700, carriages and wagons Rs. 34,000, plant, &c., Rs. 9,000, traffic charges Rs. 23,200.

Main Line (Hill Section) : Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela.

98. *Receipts.*—The principal increases are under the head of passengers Rs. 20,600, parcels, Rs. 11,000, goods Rs. 74,700, with small decreases under live stock and miscellaneous of Rs. 2,600.

Expenditure.—The decrease of Rs. 79,500 in maintenance is largely due to the exceptional outlay in 1904 on the subsidence near Bandarawela, and Rs. 10,600 decrease is shown against new works.

Increase in locomotive power, Rs. 17,500, is chiefly due to extra engine mileage being necessitated during the heavy repairs to Demodera bridge. The principal decrease is in carriages and wagons, nearly Rs. 20,000.

Coast Line.

99. *Receipts.*—Passengers show an increase of Rs. 6,800, season tickets Rs. 6,200, parcels Rs. 4,000, and decreases appear under horses, carriages, and dogs, Rs. 2,400, goods Rs. 7,900, and miscellaneous Rs. 7,200, representing a nett decrease of nearly Rs. 3,000 in the receipts of the Coast Line.

Expenditure.—The principal increases are maintenance of way and works Rs. 33,300 and traffic superintendence Rs. 9,100. The decreases are locomotive power Rs. 5,100, carriages and wagons Rs. 23,100, plant, &c., Rs. 5,600, and new works Rs. 58,300, the decreases under the latter head being due to the heavy expenditure last year in erecting a new bridge at Dehiwala, &c.

Matale Line.

100. *Receipts.*—The chief decreases are passengers Rs. 3,500, miscellaneous Rs. 900, and increase, goods, Rs. 1,400.

Expenditure.—Decreases are shown in maintenance of way and works Rs. 11,000, locomotive power, &c., Rs. 6,200, new works Rs. 6,100 and increases in traffic charges Rs. 9,800, traffic superintendence Rs. 8,000, and telegraph Rs. 1,800 This section improved slightly on the profits of last year by Rs. 740.

Polgahawela to Anuradhapura.

101. *Receipts.*—This section having been opened at the close of last year, no proper comparison can be made. The receipts, however, show an increase of Rs. 184,898.

Expenditure.—The total increase amounts to Rs. 133,700, being distributed against all services consequent upon the line being opened throughout this year, as against two months in 1904. The travelling booking office formerly in use has been discontinued, and all the stations have been efficiently staffed, which has added considerably to the necessary expenditure of this section.

Anuradhapura to Pallai.

102. *Receipts.*—During the five months this section has been opened for traffic the following amounts have been added to revenue :—Passengers Rs. 65,200, parcels and mails Rs. 2,900, horses, carriages, and dogs Rs. 800, goods Rs. 24,700, miscellaneous Rs. 1,900, representing a total of Rs. 95,500.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 67,500, and every effort is being taken to keep the expenses of upkeep and working down to the lowest possible figure consistent with the safe and efficient working of the line.

Pallai to Kankesanturai.

103. *Receipts.*—The principal increases are in passengers Rs. 21,100, parcels Rs. 3,600, goods Rs. 5,500, and a decrease of Rs. 1,100 in miscellaneous.

Expenditure.—The nett result of working this section shows an increase in expenditure of Rs. 5,496, chiefly due to maintenance of way and works Rs. 10,900, whilst there is a saving under locomotive power of Rs. 5,600.

Kelani Valley Line.

104. *Receipts.*—The chief increases are passengers Rs. 20,400, goods Rs. 32,900, season tickets Rs. 1,000, and a decrease of Rs. 1,800 in miscellaneous, and this continues to show a satisfactory progress.

Expenditure.—A nett saving of Rs. 6,900 has been effected, there being increases in maintenance of way and works Rs. 5,500, traffic running Rs. 4,000, and decreases in locomotive power, &c., Rs. 6,500, traffic charges Rs. 6,100, and new works Rs. 4,300.

Uda Pussellawa Section.

105. *Receipts.*—The principal increases are passengers 21,700, season tickets 1,100 consequent upon the opening of Brookside station and facilities afforded by cheap week-end tickets to Nuwara Eliya, &c.

Expenditure.—Increases have been general in the working of this section, the principal items being maintenance of way and works Rs. 4,300, locomotive power Rs. 9,800, traffic charges, &c., Rs. 6,500.

Note.—The apparent decrease of Rs. 25,542 in profit of the Uda Pussellawa Section is due to the fact that 122,046 ton miles of 6th class goods traffic were erroneously credited to the Uda Pussellawa Section in 1904 instead of to the Kelani Valley Section. The actual profits in working the Uda Pussellawa Section and Kelani Valley Section during 1904 and 1905 are as follows :—

	Profit. 1904. Rs.	Profit. 1905. Rs.	Increase. 1905. Rs.
Kelani Valley Section ..	162,128	210,404	48,276
Uda Pussellawa Section ..	8,281	36,145	27,865

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, July 6, 1906.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

ANNEXURES.

Casualties.

Loss of life or serious injury resulted to the following natives when trespassing on the railway line.

January 2 . a man between Hikkaduwa and Dodanduwa.
January 6 : a man between Kadigamuwa and Alagalla.
February 14 : a girl near Maho station.
March 1 : a man between Moratuwa and Lunawa.
April 3 : a man between Wattegama and Ukuwela.
April 9 : a man between Panadure and Wadduwa.
April 26 : a woman between Wadduwa and Kalutara North.
May 3 : two men at Eruvil crossing, between Chunnakam and Jaffna stations.
May 18 : a woman between Maradana Junction and Kelaniya.
May 27 : a child near Kosgoda.
June 23 : a woman between Ahangama and Weligama.
July 18 : a man near Bentota station.
July 29 : a man between Panaduro and Wadduwa.
August 30 : a woman between Peradeniya New and Kandy.
September 8 : a man near Hunupitiya.
October 4 : a man near Polgahawela.
October 12 : a woman near Kosgama.
October 16 : a boy near Nawalapitiya.
October 18 : a man between Ambepussa and Alawwa
October 20 : a man between Maggona and Beruwala.
October 20 : a man near Kollupitiya station.
October 21 : a man between Veyangoda and Mirigama.
October 26 : a man between Ragama and Henaratgoda.
November 9 : a child between Moratuwa and Panadure.
November 28 : a man near Hikkaduwa.
November 28 : a child near Gintota.
November 28 : a man between Mirigama and Ambepussa.
December 18 : a man between Peradeniya Junction and Kandy.
December 27 : a woman at Weligama station.
December 30 : a passenger at Hatton station.
December 30 : a man between Ambanpola and Galgamuwa.

Accidents to Members of the Railway Staff.

January 22 : a Way and Works cooly found dead on line near Fort station.
February 28 : Porter William of Kandy had his foot crushed by shunting engine running over it.
April 5 : Cooly Paran run over and killed in Colombo Yard.
June 9 : Assistant Engine Lighter Pilucooty run over and killed at Nawalapitiya.
July 4 : a Way and Works patrol killed near Kadugannawa.
July 24 : Fireman Stork injured by being knocked down by a train.
July 31 : trolly cooly killed by trolly accident at 142½ miles, between Pattipola and Ohiya.
August 21 : a gateman run over and killed at Jaffna Kachcheri crossing.
August 23 : a latrine porter run over and killed at Wadduwa.
August 27 : Guard Rulach injured at Kankesanturai.
October 6 : Driver Alcock severely injured and his two firemen killed by engine running into a subsidence between Ohiya and Haputale.
October 28 : a Way and Works cooly run over and killed between Talawakele and Watagoda.
December 4 : a Way and Works cooly run over and killed between Ukuwela and Wattegama.
December 20 : five coolies severely injured at 58¾ tunnel between Kadigamuwa and Alagalla owing to the explosion of a hidden charge of dynamite.

Calendar of Events.

February 10 : departure of Mr. J. Howison, District Superintendent, on leave of absence.
April 14 : death of Mr. H. J. Orford, District Locomotive Superintendent.
May 7 : Chief Resident Engineer's ballast train derailed between Ambanpola and Maho by running over buffaloes. Engine, tender, and nine wagons derailed.
July 4 : Mr. H. G. Unsworth, Locomotive Engineer, resumed duties on return from leave of absence.

July 15 : arrival of Mr. J. E. Hancocks, new Railway Storekeeper.

September 18 : Mr. J. Howison, District Superintendent, resumed duties on return from leave of absence.

October 1 : Mr. A. G. Perman detailed to report on the proposals of the Passara Railway Committee.
Mr. T. A. Wylie assumed duties as Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. E. H. Wade assumed duties as Assistant General Manager and Accountant.
Mr. W. L. Byrde assumed duties as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

October 6 : subsidence of line at 148 miles between Ohiya and Haputale. Engine and tender fell into the breach 30 feet. Driver Alcock severely injured and two firemen killed. Line blocked for one week.

October 31 : departure of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent, on three months' leave preparatory to retirement.

November 19 : new upper tunnel on Kadugannawa incline brought into use.

November 30 : departure of Mr. E. H. Wade, Assistant General Manager and Accountant, on leave of absence to England.

November 30 : Mr. W. C. Davey assumed duties as Assistant General Manager and Accountant and Mr. D. Pietersz as Assistant Accountant.

Statement of Cattle killed or injured on the Railway.

	Line fenced.	Not fenced.	Total.
Coast and Main Lines ..	43	106	149
Kelani Valley Line ..	15	24	39
Northern Line ..	—	40	40
Total ..	58	170	228

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith forty-nine tables, in which are embodied all details of the receipts and expenditure of the Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1905, on account of all lines.

Personal.—Consequent upon the retirement of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent, Mr. T. A. Wylie, the chief of this Department, was appointed to succeed him, and took up his new duties on 1st October, 1905. Mr. E. H. Wade, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was in turn appointed in succession to Mr. Wylie, assuming the duties of Accountant on 1st October. Mr. Wade proceeded to England on leave on 30th November, 1905.

Financial transactions.—The total receipts and payments dealt with by this Department during the year amounted to Rs. 19,335,087, being Rs. 353,528 in excess of last year's figures.

Cost of Accountant's Branch.—The total expenditure of this Department amounted to Rs. 112,141, against Rs. 103,053 in 1904. The increase of Rs. 9,388 is principally due to ordinary annual increments and to additional staff necessary by reason of the opening of new extensions.

Ticket irregularities.—During the year 3,136 passengers were detected by the travelling ticket collecting staff without proper tickets to cover their journeys, an increase of 355 cases over last year, realizing Rs. 1,559 in excess fares.

Forty-eight prosecutions were undertaken during the year, out of which in only one case we failed to procure a conviction. Four of the offenders, being unable to pay the fines, were sent to prison, and in the other cases fines to the sum of Rs. 403 were imposed.

Following is a summary of the cases detected :—

	Number of Cases.
Travelling without tickets	1,461
Overriding without previous notification	1,330
Travelling with improper tickets	103
Travelling in higher class of carriage	210
Travelling with out-of-date tickets	32
	3,136

Railway stores and materials conveyed free.—An increase of 5,353 tons of coal and permanent way materials were carried this year, the total tonnage being 56,206, representing freight charges (calculated at Engineer's rates) Rs. 180,312, which have been written off. Traffic wagons and brakevans were also run 272,575 miles, an increase of 31,442 miles over last year, for the conveyance of firewood for the Locomotive Department transported by special trains on Sundays.

Other services rendered by the Railway free of charge.—In connection with the Volunteer encampment at Diyatalawa and the rifle meet at Hunupitiya, free transport was afforded to the value of Rs. 25,073 and Rs. 269 respectively.

Exhibits were also conveyed free to and from Agricultural Shows, &c.

Railway Stores Department.—The second annual stock taking of general stores and stationery was carried out by the audit staff of this Department in September last, and the permanent way materials on 31st December.

The total value of stock on hand at close of last year was as follows :—

	Rs.
General stores	1,004,100
Stationery	26,652
Permanent way materials	166,685
Rs.	1,197,437

being a decrease of Rs. 61,690 as compared with 1904.

Notes on Statistical Results shown in Table No. 1.

Coaching vehicle mileage and earnings.—The nett increase of 1,677,907 miles is chiefly due to extensions of the line and to special trains run in connection with pilgrim traffic.

The earnings per passenger vehicle per mile again show an appreciable increase, being 27·65 cents, as against 27·10 cents, or ·55 cents, in excess of last years' average. All coaching vehicles produce an average earning of 24·11 cents per vehicle per mile, an increase of ·22 cents per mile over last year.

The following figures show the earnings on all sections of the line :—

Earnings per Coaching Vehicle per Mile in 1905.

	Broad Gauge. Cents.
Coast Line	20·7
Main Line	27·7
Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela	25·5
Matale Line	31·5
Polgahawela to Anuradhapura	25·4
Anuradhapura to Pallai	25·1
Pallai to Kankesanturai	16·6
	2 ft. 6 in. Gauge.
Kelani Valley Railway	20·0
Uda Pussellawa Railway	36·3

Goods vehicle mileage and earnings.—Of the increase of 583,528 goods vehicle miles, two-thirds is due to extensions of the line, and 192,485 miles represent the increased mileage on lines previously opened, the Bandarawela Section contributing no less than 120,000 additional goods vehicle miles. The percentage of increase in goods ton mileage has risen to 6·6, whilst vehicle mileage shows an increase of 5·06 only. The earnings per goods vehicle per mile show an increase of ·82 cents, being 48·37 cents this year as compared with 47·55 cents in 1904. The increase is consequent upon the larger tonnage carried over the Uda Pussellawa Section, where the heavy expenditure in upkeep, &c., necessitates considerably higher rates being charged than over other sections of the line. The average load carried per goods vehicle per mile has increased from 3·509 tons last year to 3·554 tons; whilst the proportion of dead weight to paying load has decreased from 3·174 tons to 3·162 tons in the same period.

Goods unit earnings.—A small increase in the average receipts per ton per mile is again shown, being 13·65 cents as compared with 13·59 cents in 1904. This is chiefly due to the proportion of higher classes of traffic carried being greater than in 1904 and also to a larger tonnage (mentioned above) carried over the Uda Pussellawa Section.

Passenger unit earnings.—The average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile was 2·47 cents, as compared with 2·50 cents in 1904. The decrease is explained by a large increase in the number of excursion passengers carried at single fare for the double journey (principally pilgrimages to native shrines and religious festivals made more easily accessible by the opening of the Northern Line), a large increase in third class passenger bookings without a proportionate increase in the number of passengers travelling in higher classes, and also an increase in the number of coolies carried at 0·1 cent per mile, viz., 157,000 as against 80,000 in 1904.

The average fare paid per ordinary passenger shows an increase over last year of 4 cents, viz. 55 cents, this result being contributed to by an increased number of season tickets issued to Colombo suburban stations and also by a decrease in bookings between local stations on the Coast Line, the average journey travelled being of a longer distance.

The average sum paid per season ticket per mile was ·75 of a cent, an increase of ·02 of a cent over 1904. This is due to a disproportionately large increase in the issue of first class season tickets.

Gross ton mileage results.—The working expenses per 1,000 gross ton miles record a satisfactory decrease from Rs. 13·79 in 1904 to Rs. 13, the reduction being chiefly due to the continued economical working of the Locomotive Department.

The receipts per 1,000 gross ton miles amounted to Rs. 24·19, the profit realized on working being Rs. 11·19, or a satisfactory increase of 66 cents per 1,000 gross ton miles.

The above figures include expenditure on new works and additional rolling stock, which in a Railway Company would be charged to capital, and below are given comparative results omitting the capital expenditure rererred to :—

	1904. Rs. c.	1905. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Per 1,000 gross ton miles :—				
Receipts	24 32	24 19	—	0 13
Working expenses excluding new works and additional rolling stock ..	12 56	11 86	—	0 70
Profit	11 76	12 32	—	0 56

May 22, 1906.

W. C. DAVEY,
Acting Accountant.

Table 1.—Abstract of Chief Statistical Figures relating to the Working of the Railway in 1905 compared with 1904.

	Details.		1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
	Original capital cost, open lines ...	Rs.	65,680,913	71,184,773	5,503,860	—	8·38	—
	Cost to December 31, including additional accommodation	,,	70,917,922	76,536,062	5,618,140	—	7·92	—
	Capital outstanding on January ...	,,	40,394,489	39,521,626	—	872,863	—	2·16
	Total miles open on December 31 ...	Miles	466¾	562½	95¾	—	20·43	—
	Average miles open during the year ...	,,	406½	506½	100	—	24·60	—
	Train miles run (traffic only) ...	,,	1,563,238	1,737,300	174,062	—	11·13	—
	Train miles run (service)	,,	25,640	35,255	9,615	—	37·50	—
	Gross tons hauled one mile ...	Tons	365,620,782	400,670,164	35,049,382	—	9·58	—
	Gross receipts	Rs.	8,891,586	9,690,653	799,067	—	8·99	—
Colonial Classification	Total expenditure, including new works and additional rolling stock paid from revenue	,,	5,041,033	5,206,899	165,866	—	3·29	—
	Profit	,,	3,850,553	4,483,754	633,201	—	16·44	—
	Profit per cent. on original outlay	Per cent.	5·86	6·30	·44	—	7·51	—
	Profit per cent. on original cost, including additional accommodation, to December 31...	,,	5·42	5·86	·44	—	8·12	—
	Profit per cent. on capital outstanding on January 1st ...	,,	9·53	11·35	1·82	—	19·00	—
	Interest paid on loans ...	Rs.	1,508,157	1,472,763	—	35,394	—	2·35
	Nett earnings after payment of interest	,,	2,342,396	3,010,991	668,595	—	28·55	—
	Percentage of total expenditure to gross receipts ...	Per cent.	56·69	53·73	—	2·96	—	5·22
	Per mile of line open — Receipts ...	Rs.	21,874	19,133	—	2,741	—	12·53
	Per mile of line open — Working expenses	,,	12,401	10,280	—	2,121	—	17·10
	Per mile of line open — Profit ...	,,	9,473	8,853	—	620	—	6·54
	Per train mile — Receipts ...	,,	5·69	5·58	—	·11	—	1·93
	Per train mile — Working expenses	,,	3·22	3·00	—	·22	—	6·83
	Per train mile — Profit ...	,,	2·47	2·58	·11	—	4·45	—
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Receipts ...	,,	24·32	24·19	—	·13	—	·53
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Working expenses	,,	13·79	13·00	—	·79	—	5·73
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles — Profit ...	,,	10·53	11·19	·66	—	6·27	—
	Expenditure on new works and rolling stock added to Capital Account ...	,,	180,340	114,281	—	66,059	—	36·63
Coaching Traffic	Receipts from passenger traffic	,,	3,200,824	3,597,897	397,073	—	12·45	—
	Receipts from other coaching traffic	,,	288,240	327,580	39,340	—	13·65	—
	Total receipts from coaching traffic	,,	3,489,064	3,925,477	436,413	—	12·51	—
	Number of ordinary passengers carried ...	Pass.	6,027,760	6,281,537	253,777	—	4·21	—
	Passengers' unit mileage, including season tickets ...	,,	138,202,578	156,166,528	17,963,950	—	12·99	—
	Tons of other coaching carried	Tons	9,330	9,815	485	—	5·20	—
	Other coaching traffic, ton miles	,,	593,593	682,993	89,400	—	15·06	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile ...	Cents	2·50	2·47	—	·03	—	1·20
	Average fare paid per ordinary passenger	Rs.	0·51	0·55	0·04	—	7·84	—
	Average distance travelled per ordinary passenger ...	Miles	20·48	22·38	1·90	—	9·28	—
	Coaching freight, ton miles ...	Tons	11,649,799	13,176,315	1,526,516	—	13·10	—
	Do. dead weight, ton miles	,,	191,057,433	214,264,803	23,207,370	—	12·15	—
	Total coaching (freight and dead weight) ...	,,	202,707,232	227,441,118	24,733,886	—	12·20	—
Goods and Live Stock Traffic	Receipts from ordinary goods traffic	Rs.	5,260,564	5,652,733	392,169	—	7·45	—
	Receipts from stone traffic ...	,,	28,146	12,164	—	15,982	—	56·78
	Receipts from live stock ...	,,	21,090	18,664	—	2,426	—	11·50
	Total goods receipts ...	,,	5,309,800	5,683,561	373,761	—	7·04	—
	Ordinary goods carried ...	Tons	474,932	503,828	28,896	—	6·08	—
	Materials carried for railway extensions ...	,,	2,865	1,338	—	1,527	—	53·30
	Railway materials for open lines and other goods carried free	,,	49,657	56,746	7,089	—	14·28	—
	Total goods carried in railway wagons ...	,,	527,454	561,912	34,458	—	6·53	—
	Stone carried ...	,,	42,389	18,208	—	24,181	—	57·05
	Total goods tonnage ...	,,	569,843	580,120	10,277	—	1·80	—
	Number of live stock carried...	No.	32,646	30,773	—	1,873	—	5·74
	Average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile	Cents	13·59	13·65	·06	—	·44	—
	Average freight paid per ton of goods	Rs.	9·28	9·77	·49	—	5·28	—
	Average distance travelled per ton of goods ...	Miles	68·26	71·55	3·29	—	4·82	—
	Freight tons hauled one mile	Tons	39,034,439	41,626,445	2,592,006	—	6·64	—
	Dead weight do. ...	,,	123,879,111	131,602,601	7,723,490	—	6·23	—
	Total weight do. ...	,,	162,913,550	173,229,046	10,315,496	—	6·33	—

Table 1.—*Contd.*

Details.		1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Miscellaneous receipts	Rs.	92,722 ...	81,615 ...	—	... 11,107	... —	... 11·98
Engines — With traffic trains ...	Miles	1,563,238 ...	1,737,300 ...	174,062 ...	—	... 11·13 ...	—
Engines — Assisting traffic trains ...	,,	202,131 ...	211,668 ...	9,537 ...	—	... 4·72 ...	—
Engines — Light engines for traffic purposes	,,	70,885 ...	90,705 ...	19,820 ...	—	... 27·96 ...	—
Engines — Service, including light engines	,,	25,907 ...	35,399 ...	9,492 ...	—	... 36·68 ...	—
Engines — Shunting	,,	301,445 ...	327,766 ...	26,321 ...	—	... 8·70 ...	—
Engines — Total	,,	2,163,606 ...	2,402,838 ...	239,232 ...	—	... 11·05 ...	—
Engines — Average miles per engine per day, including Sundays ...	,,	45·97 ...	51·84 ...	5·87 ...	—	... 12·77 ...	—
Engines — Average earnings per engine...	Rs.	71,535 ...	75,583 ...	40·48 ...	—	... 5·65 ...	—
Engines — Do. per traffic mile	,,	4·11 ...	4·06 ...	—	... ·05	... —	... 1·22
Train miles — Coaching	Miles	862,360 ...	1,005,545 ...	142,685 ...	—	... 16·54 ...	—
Train miles — Goods	,,	700,378 ...	731,755 ...	31,377 ...	—	... 4·47 ...	—
Train miles — Total traffic	,,	1,563,238 ...	1,737,300 ...	174,062 ...	—	... 11·14 ...	—
Train miles — Service	,,	25,640 ...	35,255 ...	9,615 ...	—	... 37·50 ...	—
Train miles — Total	,,	1,588,878 ...	1,772,555 ...	183,677 ...	—	... 11·56 ...	—
Train miles — Average per day, including Sundays (traffic only) ...	,,	4,283 ...	4,763 ...	4·80 ...	—	... 11·21 ...	—
Train miles — Average earnings per train mile (traffic only) ...	Rs.	5·69 ...	5·58 ...	—	... ·11	... —	... 1·93
Vehicles — Traffic	Miles	25,769,038 ...	28,030,473 ...	2,261,435 ...	—	... 8·78 ...	—
Vehicles — Service	,,	416,267 ...	629,638 ...	213,371 ...	—	... 51·25 ...	—
Vehicles — Total	,,	26,185,305 ...	28,660,111 ...	2,474,806 ...	—	... 9·41 ...	—
Vehicles — Average earnings per coaching vehicle	Rs.	5673·27 ...	5,947·68 ...	274·41 ...	—	... 4·84 ...	—
Vehicles — Average earnings per goods vehicle, excluding stone traffic		4,297·52 ...	4,537·12 ...	239·60 ...	—	... 5·58 ...	—
Vehicles — Number of coaching vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	14,602,337 ...	16,280,244 ...	1,677,907 ...	—	... 11·49 ...	—
Vehicles — Average earnings per passenger vehicle per mile ...	Cents	27·10 ...	27·65 ...	·55 ...	—	... 2·03 ...	—
Vehicles — Average number of passengers per vehicle ...	Pass.	10·70 ...	12·00 ...	1·30 ...	—	... 12·15 ...	—
Vehicles — Goods and live stock vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	11,166,701 ...	11,750,229 ...	583,528 ...	—	... 5·22 ...	—
Vehicles — Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile, including brakes	Cents	47·55 ...	48·37 ...	·82 ...	—	... 1·72 ...	—
Vehicles — Average load of goods vehicle	Tons	3·495 ...	3·543 ...	0·48 ...	—	... 1·37 ...	—
Vehicles — Average load of goods vehicle, excluding stone ...	,,	3·509 ...	3·554 ...	0·45 ...	—	... 1·28 ...	—
Load moved per goods wagon, exclusive of live stock	,,	451 ...	474 ...	·23 ...	—	... 5·10 ...	—
Tons of goods moved one mile per wagon	,,	32,814 ...	34,815 ...	2,001 ...	—	... 6·10 ...	—
Average number of engines ...	No.	123 ...	127 ...	4 ...	—	... 3·25 ...	—
Average number of vehicles per engine ...	Vehicles	12·05 ...	11·84 ...	—	... ·21	... —	... 1·75
Average number of vehicles per train ...	,,	16·48 ...	16·13 ...	—	... ·35	... —	... 2·18

Northern Extension.

Table 2.—Statement showing the Total Amount of Estimate and the Amount expended under each Main Heading of the Estimate up to December 31, 1905.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Total Amount expended to December 31, 1904.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land	—		98,168 38
B	Earthwork { Rock ... ... / Earth ... ... }	942,721 5		237,580 78 / 694,371 45
C	Bridges	602,484 64		796,157 96
D	Culverts	502,163 20		390,663 58
E	Permanent way	1,134,644 44		1,150,827 64
F	Switches and crossings	19,776 0		10,285 59
G	Fencing	62 500 0		99,928 31
H	Level crossings	52,567 20		34,398 21
I	Metalling roads	71,422 0		25,804 12
J	Stations	409,266 13		470,436 34
K	Miscellaneous works...	174,105 0		153,313 52
L	Contingencies	397,164 96		28,675 4
	General charges on construction works ...	—		7,573 92
	General stores	—		209,749 7
	Medical expenses	—		63,822 58
	Maintenance	—		15,868 76
	Schedule No. 2.		4,368,814 62	
M	Electric telegraph	79,280 0		59,444 20
N	Land and compensation	180,690 50		199,660 74
O	Engineering and administration { Preliminary charges ...	—		135,411 74
	{ Construction	560.786 0		370,891 68
P	Wrought and cast iron in bridge superstructures ...	456,450 0		
P *a*	Wrought and cast iron in bridge cast iron cylinder piers and bracings to same, including bolts, nuts, and connections	41,400 0		
P *b*	Wrought and cast iron in wrought iron cylinder piers, including caps, bracings, and all connections	24,864 0	—	574.101 84
P *c*	Wrought and cast iron in culvert superstructures ...	78,710 0		
P *d*	Cast iron in flanged pipes for irrigation culverts ...	2,227 50		
Q	Permanent way steel rails	1,791,040 0		
R	Permanent way fastenings	306,937 50	—	3,374,617 19
S	Switches and crossings	37,866 25		
T	Baltic sleepers	1,746,750 0		
U	Rolling stock	1,034.750 0	—	978,579 66
	Contingencies	318,810 48	—	—
			6,660,562 23	
		—	11,029,376 85	10,180,332 30
	Extraneous charges	—	—	306.787 26
	Expenditure of 1905 (not classified) ...	—	—	491,656 19
				10,978,775 75

Kelani Valley Extension.

Table 3.—Statement showing the Main Head of Estimate and the Amount expended up to December 31, 1905.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Amount expended.	Total Amount expended.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.
A	Felling trees and clearing land ...	18,800 0		18,588 71	
B	Earthwork	657,000 0		649,906 67	
C	Bridges	808,000 0		813,727 60	
D	Culverts	364,000 0		364,624 13	
E	Permanent way	325,000 0		322,320 2	
F	Switches and crossings				
G	Level crossings	52,000 0		51,115 16	
H	Metalling and gravelling roads ...				
I	Stations	328,000 0		329,974 2	
J	Miscellaneous works	39,500 0		40,265 66	
K	Contingencies	200.662 0		193.142 32	
	Schedule No. 2.		2,792.962 0		2,783,664 29
L	Electric telegraph	43,000 0		42,478 69	
M	Land and compensation	345,000 0		343,629 7	
N	Engineering and administration ...	285,000 0		287,033 54	
O	Steel in bridge girders and cast iron in bed plates	209,500 0		209,581 35	
O *a*	Wrought and cast iron in well curbs and cylinders	33,600 0		33,511 45	
O *b*	Steel in culvert girders	21,500 0		21,158 56	
P	Permanent way steel rails	463,000 0		480,721 42	
Q	Permanent way fastenings	112,500 0		109,753 58	
R	Switches and crossings	34,000 0		30,130 92	
S	Karri and Jarrah sleepers	273,000 0		270,129 72	
T	Rolling stock	709,000 0		735,088 55	
U	Contingencies	65,000 0		99,006 89	
			2,594,100 0		2,662,223 74
			5,387,062 0		5,445,880 3
	Expenditure of 1905 (not classified) ...				53,314 24
					5,499,194 27

Uda Pussellawa Extension.

Table 4.—Statement showing the Total Amount of Estimate and the Amount expended under each Main Heading of the Estimate up to December 31, 1905.

Distinctive Letter.	Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Total Amount expended to September 30, 1904.
	Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
A	Earthwork { Rock ... ... Earth	184,000 0		85,078 4 80,824 30
B	Bridges	44,000 0		37,228 10
C	Culverts	86,000 0		88,991 96
D	Retaining walls	13,000 0		11,701 11
E	Permanent way	115,000 0		148,708 78
F	Switches and crossings	7,000 0		1,268 62
	Fencing	4,000 0		1,581 24
G	Level crossings	11,000 0		4,629 10
H	Metalling roads	34,000 0		25,854 95
I	Stations	195,000 0		193,827 0
J	Miscellaneous works	24,000 0		18,257 61
K	Contingencies	25,000 0		8,164 8
	General charges on construction works ...	—		18,538 38
	General stores	—		17,976 23
	Schedule No. 2.		742,000 0	
L	Electric telegraphs	6,000 0		5,922 61
M	Land and compensation	194,000 0		144,705 21
N	Engineering and administration—construction ...	60,000 0		70,107 32
O	Wrought and cast iron in bridge and culvert superstructures	14,600 0		14,554 67
P 1	Permanent way steel rails	227,000 0		211,480 54
P 2	Permanent way fastenings			
P 3	Switches and crossings	12,000 0		11,845 32
P 4	Karri and Jarrah sleepers	127,000 0		126,009 3
Q	Rolling stock	224,000 0		191,482 90
	Contingencies	25,000 0		—
			889,600 0	
			1,631,600 0	1,518,737 10
	Extraneous charges	—	—	34,608 92
	Engineering and administration—preliminary charges	—	—	47,237 2
	Expenditure of 1905 (not classified) ...	—	—	34,414 33
			Rs.	1,634,997 37

Kadugannawa Incline Deviations.

Table 4*a*.—Statement showing the Total Amount of Estimate and the Amount expended up to December 31, 1905.

Description of work.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Total Amount expended to Date.
Schedule No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Earthwork	38,340 75		46,240 76
Tunnels	292,050 0		240,138 50
Culverts	274 0		176 40
Permanent way	4,705 50		869 48
Contingencies	33,536 80		—
General charges on construction work	—		11,046 51
General stores	—		10,422 67
		368,907 5	
Schedule No. 2.			
Land and compensation	1,250 0		195 79
Engineering and administration	18,000 0		9,923 96
Permanent way material	15,370 0		3,658 32
Contingencies	34,61 50		—
		38,081 50	
	Rs.	406,988 55	322,672 39

Table 5.—General Revenue Account for the Year 1905 (Railway Form).

EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	c.
Maintenance of Ways and Works	...	1,368,464	3
Exchange Compensation	...	1,360	83
Locomotive Charges :—			
General Superintendence	...	32,562	23
Locomotive Power	...	1,685,880	74
Exchange Compensation	...	7,084	53
Carriages and Wagons	...	393,746	96
Exchange Compensation	...	453	90
Plant and Machinery	...	37,963	32
Traffic Charges :—			
General Superintendence	...	96,011	66
Exchange Compensation	...	1,081	7
Traffic Charges ...	...	613,336	7
Running Staff ...	...	229,078	47
Exchange Compensation	...	3,122	72
Telegraph Charges ...	...	79,925	36
General Charges :—			
General Manager's Department	...	25,288	44
Exchange Compensation	...	1,125	0
Accountant's Department	...	111,642	82
Exchange Compensation	...	798	31
Auditor-General's Department	...	5,694	61
Stores Department	...	34,624	1
Exchange Compensation	...	168	84
Crown Agents' Allowance	...	1,035	0
Salary of Consulting Engineers	...	7,500	0
Charges incurred in England	...	14,594	0
New Works ...	...	454,356	52
		5,206,899	44
Balance ...		4,483,753	60
Total—Rs.		9,690,653	4

RECEIPTS.				Rs.	c.
Passengers	...		...	3,597,896	93
Special Trains	...		...	1,214	0
Horses ...	...		...	15,798	90
Carriages	...		...	11,201	49
Bicycles	...		...	10,248	97
Dogs and other small Animals			...	6,594	95
Parcels ...	...		...	217,445	45
Mails ...	...		...	65,076	47
Merchandise	...		...	5,664,896	63
Live Stock	...		...	18,664	2
Miscellaneous Coaching :—		Rs.	c.		
Platform Rent	...	4,480	82		
Refreshment Car Co. Rent		7,959	53		
Sleeping Car Tickets	...	10,687	50		
Sundries	...	2,590	38		
Miscellaneous Goods :—					
Warehouse Rent	...	6,439	15		
Sundries	...	278	49		
Miscellaneous General :—					
Rent of Buildings	...	24,597	95		
Sale of old Materials	...	17,054	13		
Found and Unclaimed Goods	...	292	88		
Sundries	...	7,234	40		
				81,615	23
Total—Rs.				9,690,653	4

Table 6.—General Revenue Account for the Year 1905 (Colonial Form).

EXPENDITURE.			Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments ...	...		1,441,822	58
Allowance to Crown Agents	...		1,035	0
Other Charges ...	...		3,163,270	79
New Works :—	Rs.	c.		
On Maintenance account	130,668	76	—	
On Capital account	454,356	52		
			585,025	28
Special Expenditure ...	...		550	59
Exchange Compensation	...		15,195	20
			5,206,899	44
Profit on working	...		4,483,753	60
Total—Rs.			9,690,653	4

RECEIPTS.				Rs.	c.
Coaching	...		...	3,925,477	16
Merchandise	...		...	5,664,896	63
Live Stock	...		...	18,664	2
Miscellaneous :—		Rs.	c.		
Rent	...	37,887	5		
Warehouse Rent	...	6,439	15		
Miscellaneous	...	37,289	3		
				81,615	23
Total—Rs.				9,690,653	4

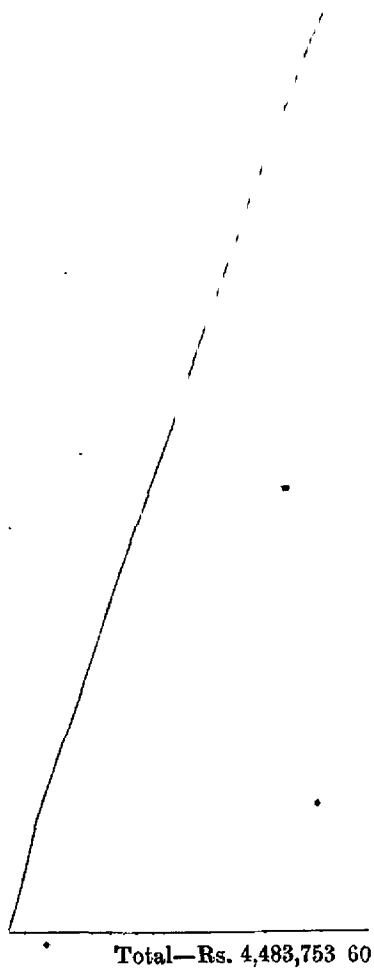
Table 7.—Nett Revenue Account for the Year 1905.

Dr.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Interest and commission on Sterling Loans for—		
Haputale Railway ...	203,006 25	
Matale Railway ...	162,419 50	
Nanu-oya Railway ...	594,340 12	
Interest and commission on 3 per cent. Sterling Loans for Matara, Kurunegala, Galle, Bandarawela, Main, and Haputale Lines ...	175,399 25	
	—	1,135,165 12
Interest and commission on 4 per cent. Local Loans for Galle, Kurunegala, and Bandarawela Lines	—	98,638 0
Commission on Loan of £1,400,000 under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900 for Northern, Kelani Valley, and Uda Pussellawa Extensions, and quarters for Railway Guards ...	—	238,960 10
Sinking Fund on Nanu-oya Sterling Loan ...	148,561 64	
Haputale Railway Sterling Loan	6,7500 0	
Matale Railway Sterling Loan	40,546 76	
Sinking Fund on 3 per cent. Sterling Loans for Matara, Kurunegala, Galle, Bandarawela, Main, and Haputale Lines	58,320 60	
	—	314,929 0
Sinking Fund on 4 per cent. Local Loans for Galle, Kurunegala, and Bandarawela Lines	—	24,666 0
Sinking Fund on Loan of £1,400,000 under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900 for Northern, Kelani Valley, and Uda Pussellawa Extensions and quarters for Railway Guards ...	—	79,220 10
Balance available for Colonial purposes, *i.e.*, as dividend on capital invested in Railways	—	1,891,578 32
	—	2,592,175 28
	Total—Rs.	4,483,753 60

Cr.

	Rs. c.
Balance General Revenue Account ...	4,483,753 60



Total—Rs. 4,483,753 60

Table 8.—Statement of Expenditure for Heavy and New Works for 1905.

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1904.	Expenditure in 1905.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1,273	Enclosing of workshops, &c., at Colombo	13,000 0	New Works, Capital Account	6,247 43	1,234 11	7,481 54	5,518 46	—
—	Interlocking of points and signals at roadside stations ...	16,988 0 20,000 0		—	587 33	587 33	36,400 67	—
1,381 & 1,674	Bungalows for staff at Nawalapitiya	20,000 0 15,000 0	do.	17,220 47	14,560 34	31,780 81	3,219 19	—
—	Difference in cost of bogie stock, Northern Extension .	116,162 0	do.	77.619 8	13,968 45	91,587 53	24,574 47	—
—	New refreshment car ...	14,500 0	do.	1,674 1	12,804 18	14,478 19	21 81	—
—	Six bogie high-sides for Coal ...	47,000 0	do.	—	42,184 63	42,184 63	4,815 37	—
—	Additional brake wheels for bogie stock	3,300 0	do.	1,735 32	318 66	2,053 98	1,246 2	—
—	Slips, washaways, bridge failure at Dehiwala,&c.	40,000 0 6,472 0	New Works, Maintenance Charges	44,381 59	933 38	45,314 97	1,157 3	—
1,606	Rubble for protecting the line between Kollupitiya and Mount Lavinia	13,629 0	do.	—	13,613 73	13,613 73	15 27	—
1,547	Repairing and whitewashing goods shed, Colombo... ...	3,214 0	do.	—	2,744 25	2,744 25	469 75	—
1,552	Whitewashing and painting Galle station	1,000 0	do.	—	997 98	997 98	2 2	—
1,630	Metalling goods yard, Colombo ...	2,500 0	do.	—	2,498 38	2,498 38	1 62	—
1,472*a*	Removal of Ahangama weigh bridge to Mr. Baur's siding, Kelaniya	696 0	do.	—	736 79	736 79	—	40 79
1,548	Repairing vacuum pit, Colombo ...	2,903 0	do.	—	2,899 42	2,899 42	3 58	—
1,549	Repairing machine shop room, Colombo	2,875 0	do.	—	2,766 72	2,766 72	108 28	—
1,550	Repairing platform roof, Maradana Junction... ...	1,680 0	do.	—	1,673 84	1,673 84	6 16	—
1,565	Renewal of girders on bridge at 35 miles 24 chains, Main Line ...	5,241 0	do.	—	4,718 68	4,718 68	522 32	—
1,575	Strengthening abutments of bridge at 46 miles 30 chains, Main Line	3,730 0	do.	—	3,675 23	3,675 23	54 77	—
1,569	Protection of toe bank at 50 miles 64 chains, Main Line ...	2,273 0	do.	—	2,131 67	2,131 67	141 33	—
1,551	Reconstructing abutments of bridge at 68 miles 10 chains, Main Line	4,163 0	do.	—	4,046 20	4,046 20	116 80	—
1,545	Decking of bridge near Talawakele	1,221 0	do.	—	1,206 62	1,206 62	14 38	—
1,539	Reconstruction of Angulana bridge, Coast line ...	7,322 0	do.	—	7,310 80	7,310 80	11 20	—
1,559	Renewing foot path on Panadure bridge	2,645 0	do.	—	2,636 89	2,636 89	8 11	—
1,540	Renewals of girders of Talpitiya bridge	13,450 0	do.	—	11,913 37	11,913 37	1,536 63	—
1,564	Renewal of bridge at 53¼ miles, Coast line	2,777 0	do.	—	2,648 87	2,648 87	128 13	—
1,576	Repairs to platform at Colombo ...	1,080 0	do.	—	1,079 82	1,079 82	0 18	—
1,529	Ballasting the line ...	10,000 0	do.	—	9,983 96	9,983 96	16 4	—
1,631	Improvements to Railway stores...	350 0	do.	—	340 85	340 85	9 15	—
1,652	Converting old District Superintendent's bungalow, Nawalapitiya, into quarters for married men ...	1,272 0	do.	—	1,243 22	1,243 22	28 78	—
1,633	Improvements to dangerous localities between Haputale and Bandarawela	7,236 0	do.	—	7,233 75	7,233 75	2 25	—
1,639	Improvements to tunnels on Nanuoya-Haputale section ...	36,572 0	do.	—	19,416 72	19,416 72	17,155 28	—
1,704	Alterations to Demodera bridge at 142½ miles, Main line ...	27,793 0 11,560 0	New Works, Capital Charges	—	37,640 65	37,640 65	1,712 35	—
1,615	Removal of pipe drains of nine bungalows and re-building same on Mount Mary ...	200 0	New Works, Maintenance Charges	—	126 10	126 10	73 90	—
1,637	Sinking a well at Puwakpitiya station	199 0		—	178 0	178 0	21 0	—
1,642	Repairing a portion of old coffee store at Kandy ...	482 0	do.	—	476 39	476 39	5 61	—
1,467	Repairing floor of Kalutara South station	676 0	do.	—	673 49	673 49	2 51	—
—	Lamps for Polgahawela and Kurunegala stations ...	660 98	do.	—	566 60	566 60	94 38	—
1,668	Fish depôt at Moratuwa ...	1,935 0	do.	—	1,839 64	1,839 64	95 36	—
1,678	Improvements to Alawwa station	447 0	do.	—	420 5	420 5	26 95	—
1,663	Fish depôt at Weligama ...	50 0	do.	—	25 0	25 0	25 0	—
1,670	Improvement to Station Superintendent's bungalow, Colombo ...	313 0	do.	—	286 56	286 56	26 44	—
—	Sleeper fence at Talpe ...	50 0	do.	—	30 0	30 0	20 0	—
1,420	Refuge siding for two engines at Kadigamuwa	1,960 0	New Works, Capital Charges	—	1,615 84	1,615 84	344 16	—
1,568	Rebuilding goods shed at Rozelle	5,626 0		—	5,535 59	5,535 59	90 41	—
1,566	Crossing siding at Dehiwala ...	10,001 0	do.	—	7,194 65	7,194 65	2,806 35	—

Table 8—*continued.*

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1904.	Expenditure in 1905.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1,553	Closets and urinals for first and second class passengers at Moratuwa	1,736 0	New Works, Capital Charges	—	1,603 87	1,603 87	132 13	—
1,533	Bungalow for clerks at New Peradeniya	4,882 0		—	4,873 66	4,873 66	8 34	—
1,543	Extension to machine shop, &c ...	11,555 0	do.	—	10,351 9	10,351 9	1,203 91	—
1,544	Removal of wall, &c., of fitting shop	4,095 0	do.	—	3,891 26	3,891 26	203 74	—
1,558	Fencing workshops ...	3,000 0	do.	—	2,325 52	2,325 52	674 48	—
1,542	Accommodation for drawing office, Ways and Works Department ...	1,307 0	do.	—	1,307 17	1,307 17	—	0 17
1,546	Stacking ground at Gampola	1,711 0	do.	—	1,705 31	1,705 31	5 69	—
1,505	Linning tunnel No. 23 at 144 miles, Main Line ...	11,803 0	do.	—	11,760 53	11,760 53	42 47	—
—	Tyers Tablet system ...	20,000 0 34,500 0	do.	—	54,500 0	54,500 0	—	—
—	Telephone of Mount Mary bungalows	1,100 0	do.	—	1,100 0	1,100 0	—	—
—	Telephone Exchange for chief offices	2,403 0	do.	—	2,403 0	2,403 0	—	—
—	Electrical signal ...	1,100 0	do.	—	1,100 0	1,100 0	—	—
1,526	New machinery for Ways and Works Department ...	5,250 0	do.	—	3,908 31	3,908 31	1,341 69	—
—	One 42-feet vertical frame saw ...	9,000 0	do.	—	8,714 1	8,714 1	285 99	—
—	Hydraulic pump for wheel press...	1,500 0	do.	—	1,374 3	1,374 3	125 97	—
—	Cylinder boring bar for boring locomotive cylinders ...	1,200 0 1,700 0	do.	—	2,396 28	2,396 28	509 72	—
—	Cylinder facing machine to be driven by pneumatic power ...	1,200 0	do.	—	791 97	791 97	408 3	—
—	Emery wheel grinding machine ...	1,200 0	do.	—	1,271 43	1,271 43	—	71 43
—	Two weighing machines for Colombo	572 0	do.	—	571 8	571 8	0 92	—
—	One crane weighing machine ...	400 0	do.	—	434 38	434 38	—	34 38
—	Two bogie composites ...	19,400 0	Rolling Stock, Capital Charge	—	13,628 47	13,628 47	5,771 53	—
—	Two bogie thirds ...	12,490 0		—	9,239 19	9,239 19	3,250 81	—
—	Three bogie brake thirds with four third class compartments ...	18,100 0	do.	—	14,787 88	14,787 88	3,312 12	—
—	Twelve four-wheel low-sides for firewood	20,000 0	do.	—	4,723 45	4,723 45	15,276 55	—
1,685	Improvements to District Superintendent's office, Kandy ...	230 0	New Works, Maintenance Charges	—	226 58	226 58	3 42	—
1,624	Water supply, Nawalapitiya ...	671 0		—	27 38	27 38	643 62	—
1,671	Alterations to Nanu-oya station ...	246 0		—	236 55	236 55	9 45	—
1,698	Defining boundaries, Uda Pussellawa Railway ...	904 0	do.	—	826 15	826 15	77 85	—
1,693	Two additional rooms to running bungalow, Bandarawela ...	1,253 0	do.	—	1,246 1	1,246 1	6 99	—
1,614	Water supply, Brookside, Uda Pussellawa Railway ...	1,424 0	do.	—	888 84	888 84	535 16	—
1,594	Water supply, Ragalla ...	723 0	do.	—	337 87	337 87	385 13	—
1,679	Building drains at Kalutara North	200 0	do.	—	199 82	199 82	0 18	—
1,701	Shelter at St. Sebastian Stores ...	2,069 0	New Works, Maintenance Charges	—	2,067 69	2,067 69	1 31	—
1,708	Dry earth closet for Guard Sansoni's bungalow, Nanu-oya ...	217 0		—	209 14	209 14	7 86	—
—	Two garden seats ...	58 84	do.	—	58 84	58 84	—	—
1,675	Iron latrine of three seats at Kurunegala	411 0	do.	—	401 83	401 83	9 17	—
1,722	Alteration to lamproom at Peradeniya Junction ...	154 0	do.	—	150 27	150 27	3 73	—
1,682	Sleeper fence at Moratuwa ...	165 0	do.	—	148 18	148 18	16 82	—
1,654	Water supply at Haputale ...	226 0	do.	—	217 71	217 71	8 29	—
—	Teakwood cupboard for Railway Stores	59 19	do.	—	59 0	59 0	0 19	—
1,787	Interchanging locks and keys at all stations	350 0	do.	—	199 38	199 38	150 62	—
1,742	Improvements to Railway Stores	990 0	do.	—	803 98	803 98	186 2	—
1,768	Extension of platform at Nuwara Eliya	573 0	do.	—	415 24	415 24	157 76	—
1,609	Shelter for receptacles *re* conservancy of Mount Mary bungalows	696 0	do.	—	636 47	636 47	59 53	—
—	New gate to "A store" of the Railway Stores Department ...	100 0	do.	—	37 68	37 68	62 32	—
1,774	Water closet for Station Master, Alawwa	268 0	do.	—	241 48	241 48	26 52	—
1,795	Improvements to "C Store" of the Railway Stores Department ...	585 0	do.	—	131 2	131 2	453 98	—
—	Cost of 50 screw couplings ...	895 0	do.	—	895 0	895 0	—	—
—	Installation of electric light at Kandy yard	1,000 0	do.	—	800 0	800 0	200 0	—
1,817	Iron latrine of two seats for goods clerks at Colombo	250 0	do.	—	170 85	170 85	79 15	—

Table 8—*continued.*

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December, 1904.	Expenditure in 1905.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over Expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1,827	Sinking a well for Mr. Poulier's bungalow at Kelaniya ...	100 0	New Works, Maintenance Charges	—	95 80	95 80	4 20	—
1,835	Washaway 148 miles 14 chains, Main line	6,000 0		—	5,794 20	5,794 20	205 80	—
—	Priestman's dredger ...	8,000 0	New Works, Capital Charges	—	8,000 0	8,000 0	—	—
—	Stone crusher	7,820 0		—	7,820 0	7,820 0	—	—
1,675*a*	Iron latrine at Kurunegala ...	277 0	New Works, Maintenance Charges	—	277 0	277 0	—	—
1,688	Water supply, Kurunegala ...	3,893 0		—	3,775 52	3,775 52	117 48	—
1,744	Bungalow for Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Kurunegala ...	8,803 0	New Works, Capital Charges	—	5,291 39	5,291 39	3,511 61	—
—	Saloon for His Excellency the Governor	3,000 0		—	2,942 32	2,942 32	57 68	—
1,785	Water supply, Anuradhapura ...	3,645 0	do.	—	2,379 71	2,379 71	1,265 29	—
1,797	Improvements at Polgahawela ...	5,168 0	do.	—	2,102 65	2,102 65	3,065 35	—
—	Patent portable weighing machine	4,000 0	do.	—	3,200 71	3,200 71	799 29	—
—	New Central Station ...	9,295 88	do.	—	9,678 21	9,678 21	—	382 33
—	Kadugannawa Incline deviations ...	137,000 0	do.	—	113,559 36	113,559 36	23,440 64	—
—	Two weighing machines for the Railway Stores ...	394 0	do.	—	394 0	394 0	—	—
		905,527 89	—	148,877 90	586,423 12	735,301 2	170,755 97	529 10
	Less Rs. 662·22, overtime allowance to Traffic officers on account alteration to Demodera bridge and slips and washaway debited to the vote for "Other Charges" and Rs. 735·62 met from a special advance from Treasurer on account improvements to tunnels and alteration to Demodera bridge and not debited to vote				1,397 84			
					585,025 28			

Summary.

			Rs. c.
Charged to capital account	...	...	113,559 36
Charged to new works ...	...	...	340,797 16
Charged to ordinary maintenance :—			
Ways and Works Department	...	127,918 16	
Traffic do.	...	2,320 44	
Locomotive do.	...	36 16	
Stores Department do.	...	394 0	
			130,668 76
		Total—Rs.	585,025 28

Table 9.—Dates when New Rolling Stock were put into Traffic in 1905.

No. of Vehicles.	Description.	Dates put into Traffic.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. First Class. Per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Coaching, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Coaching, Tons. Total.	Goods, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Horses, No. Per Vehicle.	Horses, No. Total.	Carriages, No. Per Vehicle.	Carriages, No. Total	Cattle, No. Per Vehicle.	Cattle, No. Total.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tns.	Tns.	Tns.	Tns.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	BROAD GAUGE.	1905.																
	Coaching :—Bogie Stock. (Eight-wheeled.)																	
1	Refreshment car ...	April 19 ...	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Do. ...	December 22 ...	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Brake and thirds ...	February 4 ...	—	—	—	—	48	144	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Third class ...	April 20 ...	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Do. ...	May 16 ...	—	—	—	—	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Do. ...	June 8 ...	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Do. ...	August 28 ...	—	—	—	—	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Do. ...	December 23 ...	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Goods :—Bogie Stock. (Eight-wheeled.)																	
6	High sides—(iron) ...	— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	180	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Goods :—Four-wheeled Stock																	
2	Covered goods ...	May 6 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Do. ...	November 18...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$33\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Do. ...	December 12 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Do. ...	do. 14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Do. ...	do. 19 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Gunpowder vans ...	August 11 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Test wagon ...	November 29...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cattle wagons ...	April 29 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	32
	NARROW GUAGE.																	
	Coaching :— Bogie Stock. (Eight-wheeled.)																	
1	Composite, first and second class (*Kelani Valley.*) ...	November 11...	12	12	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	First class (*Uda Pussellawa.*)	do. 15...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Third class (*Kelani Valley*)	July 13...	—	—	—	—	53	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Do. do. ...	do. 20...	—	—	—	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Brake and third class do. ...	do. ...	—	—	—	—	30	30	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Horse-box and carriage truck do. ...	do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	4 or 4	hrs.
1	Do. do. ...	do. 27...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	4 or 4	hrs.

Table 10.—Carrying Capacity of Vehicles in 1905.

Description.	No. of Vehicles in		First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coaching, Tons.		Goods, Tons.		Horses, No.		Carriages, No.		Cattle, No.	
	1904	1905	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.
BROAD GAUGE.																		
Coaching: Bogie Stock.																		
Governor's saloon ...	1	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State saloon	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Manager's saloon ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refreshment cars... ...	3	3	18	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1	1	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	2	18	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Also 3 brakes refreshment cars shown below under composite brakes)																		
Sleeping cars	3	3	14	42	(sleeping capacity)													
(Also 4 composites which can be used as sleeping cars shown below under composites)																		
First class	2	2	29	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1	1	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class ...	2	2	—	—	56	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1	1	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	6	5	—	—	40	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	3	3	—	—	70	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	1	—	—	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class	1	1	—	—	—	—	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	57	57	—	—	—	—	96	5472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	4	4	—	—	—	—	100	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	4	4	—	—	—	—	92	368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	8	—	—	—	—	96	768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooly carriages	8	8	—	—	—	—	86	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composites, first and second class ...	5	5	21	105	24	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	12	24	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	16	32	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	15	30	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do ...	4	4	18	72	23	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	3	3	14	42	16	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	1	1	18	18	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	3	3	32	96	20	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. (can be used as sleeping cars)...	4	4	22	88	20	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composites, first, second, and third class ...	1	1	8	8	20	20	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	3	3	13	39	17	51	24	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	3	3	13	39	25	75	12	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. second and third class	4	4	—	—	40	160	36	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composite brakes refreshment cars	3	3	10	30	—	—	—	—	2½	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. first and second class	4	4	13	52	17	68	—	—	2½	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. first, second, and third class ...	2	2	7	14	9	18	24	48	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. third class ...	35	35	—	—	—	—	48	1680	3	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	40	40	2½	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	24	48	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	24	48	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	48	144	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coaching: Four-wheeled Stock.																		
First class saloons... ...	5	5	14	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class	9	9	24	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class	16	16	—	—	30	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class	93	93	—	—	—	—	48	4464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composites, first and second class...	11	11	8	88	20	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger vans	22	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office vans	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison van	1	1	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse boxes	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	78	—	—	—	—
Carriage trucks	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	—	—
Fish trucks	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods: Bogie Stock.																		
Covered goods, wagons ...	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	252	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sides (iron)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	180	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided wagons (wood) ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided water tank wagons (wood service) ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided wagons (iron) ...	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods and brake vans composites*	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Store van	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

* One fitted up as a break-down van.

Table 10—*continued.*

Descriptions.	No. of Vehicles in 1904	No. of Vehicles in 1905	First Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Coaching, Tons. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Coaching, Tons. Total.	Goods, Tons. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Horses, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Horses, No. Total.	Carriages, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Carriages, No. Total.	Cattle, No. Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Cattle, No. Total.
Goods : (Four-wheeled Stock.)																		
Covered goods, wagons ...	306	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¼	2052	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	334	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4008	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (iron) ...	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	182	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do) ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (wood) ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sided wagons ...	177	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	789¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (iron) ...	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14½	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided wagons* ...	83	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	661½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods brake vans	32	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3½	122½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder vans	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	49½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime wagons	19	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	136½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber trucks	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil tank wagons	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle trucks	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	128
Do.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	32
Oil tank wagons	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9½	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Test wagons	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	6¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	6¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubbish wagons	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	6¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travelling cranes ...	1	1	(8 wheeled, lifting capacity tons 10)															
Do.	2	2	(6 wheeled, lifting capacity tons 5)															
Do.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane wagons	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	6¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam crane	1	1	(lifting capacity tons 10)						—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1	1	(lifting capacity tons 5)						—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NARROW GAUGE.																		
Coaching : Bogie Stock (eight-wheeled).																		
Composites, first and second class (Kelani Valley) ...	5	5	12	60	10	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	—	1	12	12	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composite second and third class (Kelani Valley) ...	3	3	—	—	8	24	43	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Composite brakes and third class (Kelani Valley)... ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	30	150	1½	7½	←	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	30	30	1½	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class (Uda Pussellawa) ...	—	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class (Kelani Valley) ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	53	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do.) ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	53	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse box and carriage trucks (Kelani Valley) ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	or 8	hrs.
Coaching Stock (four-wheeled).																		
Governor's saloon (Uda Pussellawa)	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class (Uda Pussellawa) ...	3	3	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second and third composite (Uda Pussellawa)	3	3	—	—	6	18	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class (Uda Pussellawa) ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	16	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger brake vans (Uda Pussellawa)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods: Bogie Stock (eight-wheeled).																		
Covered goods wagons (Kelani Valley)	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	465 3/10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sided wagons (Kelani Valley)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	70½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Low-sided wagons (do.)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 1/10	42 3/10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (do.)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Uda Pussellawa) ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder van (Kelani Valley) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 1/10	13 1/10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil tank wagon (do.) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods and brake (do.) ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crocodile wagon (do.) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travelling crane (do.) ...	1	1	(8 wheeled, lifting capacity tons 10)															
Goods Stock (four-wheeled).																		
Covered goods wagons (Uda Pussellawa)	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
High-sided wagons (Uda Pussellawa)	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime wagons (do.)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil tank wagons (do.)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 9/10	3 9/10	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Of these, 70 are ballast wagons belonging to the Maintenance Department.

Table 11.—Working Expenses of 1905 compared with 1904.

1904.											1905.									
1 Amount.		2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.		5 Per Train Mile.		6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.	1 Amount.		2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.		5 Per Train Mile.		6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	
										Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Buildings.										
Rs.	c.	%	%	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	%	%	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
44,810	59	·5	·9	110	24	0	3	0	12	General superintendence ...	54,400	11	·6	·1	107	40	0	3	0	14
361,938	73	4·1	7·2	890	38	0	23	0	99	Maintenance of permanent way — Wages	450,177	61	4·6	8·6	888	80	0	26	1	12
324,033	99	3·7	6·4	797	13	0	21	0	89	Maintenance of permanent way — Materials	263,929	33	2·7	5·1	521	9	0	15	0	66
5,699	22	·1	·1	14	2	—		0	2	Relaying of permanent way — Wages	10,529	89	·1	·2	20	79	0	1	0	3
263,552	25	3·0	5·2	648	34	0	17	0	72	Relaying of permanent way — Materials	322,133	98	3·3	6·2	636	0	0	19	0	80
26,418	81	·3	·5	64	99	0	2	0	7	Repairs to bridges and tunnels — Wages ...	27,277	47	·3	·5	53	86	0	2	0	7
23,535	37	·3	·5	57	90	0	1	0	7	Repairs to bridges and tunnels — Materials	14,226	86	·2	·3	28	9	0	1	0	4
47,356	41	·5	·9	116	50	0	3	0	13	Repairs to stations & buildings — Wages...	46,012	68	·5	·9	90	84	0	3	0	11
19,953	78	·2	·4	49	9	0	1	0	6	Repairs to stations & buildings — Materials	24,744	37	·3	·5	48	85	0	1	0	6
8,064	58	·1	·2	19	84	—		0	2	Maintenance of signals and interlocking — Wages ...	10,931	23	·1	·3	21	58	0	1	0	3
3,451	43	—	·1	8	49	—		0	1	Maintenance of signals and interlocking — Materials	3,549	76	—	·1	7	1	—		0	1
3,229	15	—	·1	7	49	—		0	1	Sundry charges	2,153	3	—	—	4	25	—		0	1
1,114	57	—	—	2	74	—		—		Exchange compensation ...	1,360	83	—	—	2	69	—		—	
8,287	50	·1	·2	20	39	0	1	0	2	Passage money	3,945	0	—	·1	7	79	—		0	1
117,783	65	1·3	2·3	289	75	0	8	0	32	Special expenditure on minor works, heavy repairs and renewals, slips, washaways, &c. — Slips and washaways — Wages	5,444	2	·1	·1	10	75	—		0	1
										Special expenditure on minor works, heavy repairs and renewals, slips, washaways, &c. — Slips and washaways — Materials	1,090	53	—	—	2	15	—		—	
										Special expenditure on minor works, heavy repairs and renewals, slips, washaways, &c. — New works	127,918	16	1·3	2·4	252	55	0	7	0	32
1,259,230	3	14·2	25·0	3,097	74	0	80	3	45	Total, Ways and Works Department ...	1369824	86	14·1	26·3	2,704	49	0	79	3	42
										LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.										
26,452	27	·3	·5	65	7	0	2	0	7	General superintendence ...	32,562	23	·3	·6	64	29	0	2	0	8
26,452	27	·3	·5	65	7	0	2	0	7	Total ...	32,562	23	·3	·6	64	29	0	2	0	8

Table 11—*continued.*

1904.										1905							
1 Amount.		2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.		5 Per Train Mile.		6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.			1 Amount.		2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.		5 Per Train Mile.		6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	
										Locomotive Power.									
Rs.	c.	%	%	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	%	%	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
50,214	51	·6	1·0	123	73	0	3	0	14	Engine Running. Superintendence ...	53,931	93	·6	·1	106	48	0	3	0	13
349,980	55	3·9	7·0	860	96	0	22	0	96	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	376,802	80	3·9	7·2	743	94	0	22	0	94
44,050	12	·5	·9	108	36	0	3	0	12	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, and turners ...	49,169	71	·5	·9	97	8	0	3	0	12
92,106	49	1·0	1·8	226	58	0	6	0	25	Materials — Oil, tallow, and waste ...	82,437	70	·9	1·6	162	76	0	5	0	21
225,475	17	2·5	4·5	554	68	0	15	0	62	Materials — Wood — Wood ...	219,343	21	2·3	4·2	433	6	0	13	0	55
21,214	24	·2	·4	52	19	0	1	0	6	Materials — Wood — Handling ...	20,266	20	·2	·4	40	1	0	1	0	5
439,378	4	4·9	8·7	1,080	88	0	28	1	20	Materials — Coal — Coal ...	420,637	49	4·3	8 1	830	48	0	24	0	5
1,866	66	—	—	4	59	—		—		Materials — Coal — Handling ...	2,869	53	—	·1	5	67	—		0	1
8,289	82	·1	·2	20	39	0	1	0	2	Water ... Wages ...	11,751	7	·1	·2	23	20	0	1	0	3
—		—	—	—		—		—		Water ... Materials ...	—		—	—	—		—		—	
15,773	85	·2	·3	38	81	0	1	0	4	Sundries, including passage money of staff ...	19,260	62	·2	·4	38	3	0	1	0	5
39,264	91	·5	·8	96	59															
						0	3	0	11	Engine Repairs. Superintendence ...	35,634	74	·4	·7	70	35	0	2	0	9
166,498	31	1·9	3·3	409	59	0	11	0	46	Engine Repairs. Wages ...	176,111	67	1·8	3·4	347	70	0	10	0	44
176,205	78	2·0	3·5	433	47	0	11	0	48	Engine Repairs. Materials ...	216,237	13	2·2	4·2	426	92	0	12	0	54
861	58	—	—	2	12	—		—		Engine Repairs. Sundries ...	1,426	94	—	—	2	82	—		—	
6,544	27	·1	·1	16	10	—		0	2	Exchange compensation ...	7,084	53	·1	·1	13	98	—		0	2
1637804	31	18·4	32·5	4,029	4	1	5	4	48	Total ...	1692965	27	17·5	32·5	3,342	48	0	97	4	23
										Carriages Shop.									
29,009	71	·3	·6	71	37	0	2	0	8	Superintendence ...	32,900	47	·4	·6	64	96	0	2	0	8
										Running :—										
7,927	42	·1	·2	19	50	0	1	0	2	Passenger — Wages ...	9,673	94	·1	·2	19	10	0	1	0	3
5,328	72	·1	·1	13	11	—		0	1	Passenger — Running stores ...	5,401	93	·1	·1	10	67	—		0	1
4,248	28	—	·1	10	45	—		0	1	Goods ... Wages ...	3,040	63	-	·1	6	0	—		0	1
12,175	78	·2	·2	29	95	0	1	0	3	Goods ... Running stores ...	9,379	45	·1	·2	18	52	0	1	0	2
										Repairs :—										
39,904	12	·5	·8	98	17	0	3	0	11	Passenger — Wages ...	53,439	47	·6	·1	105	51	0	3	0	13
130,238	42	1·4	2·6	320	39	0	8	0	36	Passenger — Materials ...	127,903	37	1·3	2·5	252	52	0	7	0	32
28,935	47	·3	·6	71	18	0	1	0	8	Goods ... Wages ...	31,944	26	·3	·6	63	7	0	2	0	8
124,005	47	1·4	2·4	305	5	0	8	0	34	Goods ... Materials ...	119,525	38	1·2	2·3	235	98	0	7	0	30
612	20	—	—	1	51	—		—		Sundries ...	501	90	—	—	0	99	—		—	
379	40	—	—	0	93	—		—		Exchange compensation ...	453	90	—	—	0	90	—			
78,214	76	·9	1·5	192	41	0	5	0	22	Special expenditure voted under new works ...	36	16	—	—	0	7			—	
460,979	76	5·2	9·1	1,134	2	0	29	1	26	Total ...	394,200	86	4·1	7·6	778	29	0	23	0	98
										Plant and Machinery.									
4,967	62	—	·1	12	22	—		0	1	Superintendence ...	4,684	69	·1	·1	9	25	—		0	1
5,240	41	·1	·1	12	89	—		0	1	Working... Wages ...	3,041	3	—	—	6	0	—		0	1
20,263	4	·2	·4	49	85	0	1	0	6	Working... Materials ...	10,241	7	·1	·2	20	22	0	1	0	3
10,340	77	·1	·2	25	44	0	1	0	3	Working... Wages ...	10,130	36	·1	·2	20	0	0	1	0	3
14,372	76	·2	·3	35	35	0	1	0	4	Repairs ... Materials ...	9,866	17	·1	·2	19	48	—		0	2
55,184	60	·6	1·1	135	75	0	3	0	15	Total ...	37,963	32	·4	·7	74	95	0	2	0	10
2180420	94	24·5	43·2	5,363	88	1	39	5	96	Total, Locomotive Department ...	2157691	68	22·3	41·4	4,260	1	1	24	5	39
										TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.									
										General Superintendence.									
										Superintendence :—									
46,198	25	·5	·9	113	65	0	3	0	13	Salaries and wages ...	70,750	45	·8	1·4	139	69	0	5	0	18
6,146	13	·1	·2	15	12	0	1	0	2	Allowances ...	12,141	76	·1	·2	23	97	0	1	0	3
1,515	38	—	—	3	73	—		—		Stationery ...	2,757	54	—	·1	5	44	—		0	1
2,201	77	—	—	5	41	—		0	1	Stores	2,233	57	—	—	4	41	—		—	
5,414	86	·1	·1	13	32	—		0	1	Printing and advertising ...	3,925	57	·1	·1	7	75	—		0	1
2,399	58	—	·1	5	91	—		0	1	Compensation ...	2,733	99	—	·1	5	40	—		0	1
—		—	—	—		—		—		Passage	630	0	—	—	1	24	—		—	
—		—	—	—		—		—		Sundries... ...	176	56	—	—	0	35	—		—	
1,289	58	—	—	3	17	—		—		Exchange compensation ...	1,081	7	—	—	2	13	—		—	
—		—	—	—		—		—		Special Expenditure ...	662	22	—	—	1	31	—		—	
65,165	55	·7	1·3	160	31	0	4	0	18	Total ...	97,092	73	·1	1·9	191	69	0	6	0	24

Table 11—*continued.*

1904. Amount.	1904. Percentage of Receipts.	1904. Percentage of Expenditure.	1904. Per Mile Open.	1904. Per Train Mile.	1904. Per 1,000 Gross Ton Mile		1905. Amount.	1905. Percentage of Receipts.	1905. Percentage of Expenditure.	1905. Per Mile Open.	1905. Per Train Mile.	1905. Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
						Traffic Charges.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Station Masters, Clerks, & Head Porters :	Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
246,188 18	2·8	4·9	605 62	0 16	0 67	Salaries	235,862 30	2·4	4·5	465 55	0 14	0 58
3,865 15	·1	·1	9 51	—	0 1	Fixed allowances	2,700 0	—	·1	5 33	—	0 1
588 68	—	—	1 44	—	—	Overtime	1,546 21	—	—	3 5	—	—
5,689 74	·1	·1	13 99	0 1	0 2	Relief charges	3,540 59	—	·1	6 99	—	0 1
4,027 2	·1	·1	9 90	—	0 1	Clothing	4,037 50	·1	·1	7 97	—	0 1
6,691 20	·1	·1	16 46	0 1	0 2	Sundries (stations)	5,099 28	·1	·1	10 7	—	0 1
40 0	—	—	0 9	—	—	Passage	—	—	—	—	—	—
						Pointsmen :—						
46,486 0	·5	·9	114 35	0 3	0 13	Wages	47,966 27	·5	·9	94 70	0 3	0 12
3,701 95	—	·1	9 10	—	0 1	Allowances	2,785 27	—	·1	5 50	—	0 1
2,800 78	—	—	6 89	—	0 1	Clothing	3,175 70	—	·1	6 27	—	0 1
						Porters :—						
54,529 45	·6	1·2	134 14	0 4	0 15	Wages	55,277 26	·6	1·1	109 13	0 3	0 14
72 56	—	—	0 17	—	—	Allowances	272 31	—	—	0 54	—	—
3,785 94	—	·1	9 31	—	0 1	Clothing	4,937 15	·1	·1	9 75	—	0 1
						Coolies :—						
3,251 26	—	·1	7 99	—	0 1	Wages	2,768 93	—	·1	5 47	—	0 1
1 50	—	—	—	—	—	Allowances	—		—	—	—	—
						Porterage :—						
105,448 46	1·2	2·1	259 40	0 7	0 29	Wages	111,428 38	1·2	2·1	220 0	0 7	0 28
1,447 11	—		3 56	—	—	Superintendence of Police & Gatemen	1,373 0	—	—	2 71	—	—
						Policemen :—						
34,801 45	·4	·7	85 61	0 2	0 10	Wages	37,966 90	·4	·7	74 96	0 2	0 10
135 94	—	—	0 33	—	—	Allowances	157 99	—	—	0 31	—	—
1,923 59	—	—	4 73	—	0 1	Clothing	1,537 89	—	—	3 4	—	—
						Gatemen :—						
19,597 53	·2	·4	48 21	0 1	0 5	Wages	18,380 91	·2	·4	36 29	0 1	0 5
17 99	—	—	0 4	—	—	Allowances	19 36	—	—	0 4	—	—
867 37	—	—	2 13	—	—	Clothing	844 95	—	—	1 67	—	—
						Stores and Stationery :—						
34,653 79	·4	·7	85 25	0 2	0 10	Stores	33,341 57	·3	·6	65 83	0 2	0 8
19,470 0	·2	·4	47 89	0 1	0 5	Stationery	20,259 13	·2	·4	40 0	0 1	0 5
7,904 19	·1	·1	19 56	0 1	0 2	Furniture	6,082 89	·1	·1	12 0	0 1	0 2
7,237 90	·1	·1	17 80	0 1	0 2	Electric Lighting, Colombo and Kandy	8,958 82	·1	·2	17 69	0 1	0 2
1,510 15	—	—	3 71	—	—	Triplicate luggage labels ...	755 7	—	—	1 49	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Special expenditure voted under other						
—	—	—	—	—	—	charges, new works ...	2,320 44	—	—	4 58	—	0 1
						Running Staff.						
619,950 33	·7	12·3	1,525 9	0 40	1 70	Total ...	613,336 7	6·3	11·8	1,210 93	0 35	1 53
						Guards and Train Porters :—						
153,099 93	1·7	3·1	376 63	0 10	0 42	Wages	155,896 20	1·6	·3	307 80	0 9	0 39
13,928 72	·2	·3	34 27	0 1	0 4	Overtime	20,742 71	·2	·4	40 95	0 1	0 5
11,081 63	·1	·2	27 26	0 1	0 3	Night batta	15,332 0	·2	·3	30 27	0 1	0 4
10 37	—	—	0 1	—	—	Relief batta	8 50	—	—	—	—	—
13,867 62	·2	·2	34 12	0 1	0 3	Sunday pay	16,620 60	·2	·3	32 81	0 1	0 4
7,792 36	·1	·2	19 17	0 1	0 4	Mail allowances	8,845 97	·1	·2	17 47	0 1	0 2
6,832 38	·1	·1	16 81			Clothing	6,846 69	·1	·1	13 52	—	0 2
393 40	—	—	0 97	—	—	Sundry charges	181 69	—	—	0 36	—	—
3,497 27	—	·1	8 60	—	0 1	Passage	4,378 13	—	·1	8 65	—	0 1
213 20	—	—	0 53	—	—	Guards' watches (special expenditure)						
3,594 79	—	·1	8 84	—	0 1	Exchange compensation ...	3,122 27	—	·1	6 17	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Stores	8 58	—	—	0 1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Stationery	217 40	—	—	0 43	—	—
214,311 67	2·4	4·3	527 21	0 14	0 58	Total ..	232,201 19	2·4	4·5	458 44	0 13	0 58
						Telegraph Charges.						
49,316 26	·6	1·0	121 32	0 3	0 14	Salaries	52,537 24	·5	·1	103 73	0 3	0 13
141 37	—	—	0 35	—	—	Overtime	198 75	—	—	0 39	—	—
527 99	—	—	1 30	—	—	Relief batta	531 75	—	—	1 5	—	—
13,480 28	·1	·2	33 16	0 1	0 4	Stores	16,654 49	·2	·3	32 88	0 1	0 4
8,893 71	·1	·2	21 88	—	0 2	Stationery	10,013 13	·1	·2	19 75	0 1	0 3
72,359 61	·8	1·4	178 1	0 4	0 20	Total ...	79,925 36	·8	1·5	157 80	0 5	0 20
971,787 16	10·9	19·3	2,390 62	0 62	2 66	Total, Traffic Department ...	1022555 35	10·5	19·7	2,018 86	0 59	2 55
						GENERAL CHARGES.						
						General Manager's Department.						
21,384 92	·3	·5	52 61	0 1	0 6	Salaries	23,384 99	·3	·5	46 16	0 2	0 7
315 56	—	—	0 78	—	—	Commuted allowances	308 63	—	—	0 61	—	—
49 93	—	—	0 12	—	—	Stores	30 33	—	—	0 6	—	—
678 37	—	—	1 67	—	—	Stationery	939 95	—	—	1 86	—	—
274 42	—	—	0 68	—	—	Printing and binding	324 89	—	—	0 64	—	—
15 50	—	—	0 4	—	—	Advertising	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 51	—	—	0 14	—	—	Sundry charges	276 77	—	—	0 55	—	—
390 36	—	—	0 96	—	—	Exchange compensation	1,125 0	—	—	2 22	—	—
48 12	—	—	0 12	—	—	Special expenditure voted under new works	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Furniture	22 88	—	—	0 5	—	—
23,217 69	·3	·5	57 12	0 1	0 6	Total ...	26,413 44	·2	·5	52 15	0 2	0 7

Table 11—*continued.*

1904.								1905.							
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.			1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.		
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	*Accountant's Department.*		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
84,920 41	1·0	1·7	208 91	0 6	0 23	Salaries		90,205 15	1·0	1·7	178 9	0 5	0 23		
1,947 42	—	·1	4 79	—	0 1	Travelling allowance of Accountant and Audit Clerks		2,523 82	—	·1	4 98	—	0 1		
540 0	—	—	1 33	—	—	Allowance to Shroff for carriage hire ...		540 0	—	—	1 7	—	—		
1,840 16	—	—	4 53	—	0 1	Sunday pay and travelling allowance ...		3,223 62	·1	·1	6 36	—	0 1		
461 24	—	—	1 13	—	—	Stores		767 13	—	—	1 51	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	Stores for Stations		18 0	—	—	0 3	—	—		
2,823 91	—	·1	6 95	—	0 1	Stationery		2,468 3	—	·1	4 87	—	0 1		
3,816 6	·1	·1	9 39	0 1	0 1	Tickets		5,261 35	·1	·1	10 39	0 1	0 1		
103 56	—	—	0 25	—	—	Printing and bookbinding ...		682 98	—	—	1 35	—	—		
309 65	—	—	0 76	—	—	Advertising		322 57	—	—	0 64	—	—		
792 55	—	—	1 95	—	—	Commission to European Agents ...		1,078 17	—	—	2 13	—	—		
618 27	—	—	1 52	—	—	Travelling expenses of Ticket Inspectors and Examiners		1,171 39	—	—	2 31	—	—		
802 68	—	—	1 97	—	—	Sundry charges		875 39	—	—	1 73	—	—		
131 68	—	—	0 32	—	—	Clothing for Ticket Inspectors and Examiners		226 63	—	—	0 45	—	—		
715 79	—	—	1 76	—	—	Exchange compensation... ...		798 31	—	—	1 57	—	—		
84 0	—	—	0 21	—	—	Furniture		53 38	—	—	0 11	—	—		
3,145 78	—	·1	7 74	—	0 1	Special expenditure		550 59	—	—	1 9	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	Overtime		174 62	—	—	0 34	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bonus to Mr. T. A. Wylie ...		1,500 0	—	·1	2 98	—	0 1		
103,053 16	1·1	2·1	253 51	0 7	0 28	Total ...		112,441 13	1·2	2·2	222 0	0 6	0 28		
						Auditor-General's Department.									
4,616 56	·1	·1	11 36	0 1	0 2	Salaries		5,197 38	·1	·1	10 26	0 1	0 1		
48 47	—	—	0 12	—	—	Stores		79 83	—	—	0 16	—	—		
153 68	—	—	0 38	—	—	Stationery		135 20	—	—	0 27	—	—		
122 50	—	—	0 30	—	—	Bookbinding		199 50	—	—	0 39	—	—		
43 14	—	—	0 10	—	—	Sundry charges		82 70	—	—	0 16	—	—		
4,984 35	·1	·1	12 26	0 1	0 2	Total ...		5,694 61	·1	·1	11 24	0 1	0 1		
						Stores Department.									
22,710 90	·3	·5	55 87	0 2	0 6	Salaries		24,176 53	·3	·5	47 73	0 2	0 6		
1,046 22	—	—	2 57	—	—	Stores		1,136 26	—	—	2 24	—	—		
1,605 71	—	—	3 95	—	—	Stationery		1,601 88	—	—	3 16	—	0 1		
1,737 74	—	—	4 28	—	0 1	Extra coolies		1,085 94	—	—	2 14	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	Verification of stores ...		1,737 21	—	·1	3 43	—	—		
1,885 40	—	—	4 64	—	0 1	Store checkers, overseer, and packer ...		2,496 45	—	·1	4 93	—	0 1		
372 66	—	—	0 92	—	—	Sundry charges		584 99	—	—	1 15	—	—		
205 63	—	—	0 51	—	—	Exchange compensation		168 84	—	—	0 34	—	—		
1,140 0	—	—	2 80	—	—	Passage money		1,200 0	—	—	2 37	—	0 1		
2,277 26	·1	·1	5 60	—	0 1	Special expenditure		—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	Extra clerk		210 75	—	—	0 42	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	New works		394 0	—	—	0 78	—	—		
32,981 52	·4	·6	81 14	0 2	0 9	Total ...		34,792 85	·3	·7	68 69	0 2	0 9		
1,035 0	—	—	2 55	—	—	Allowance to Crown Agents ...		1,035 0	—		—	—	—		
5,312 50	·1	·1	13 7	—	0 2	Salary of Consulting Engineers		7,500 0	·1	·1	—	—	0 2		
11,949 19	·1	·2	29 39	0 1	0 3	Charges incurred in England ...		14,594 0	·1	·3	—	0 1	0 3		
17,261 69	·2	·3	42 46	0 1	0 5	Total ...		22,094 0	·2	·4	—	0 1	0 5		
182,533 41	2·1	3·6	449 4	0 12	0 50	Total General Charges ...		202,471 3	2·1	3·9	399 75	0 12	0 51		
447,061 48	5·0	8·9	1,099 78	0 29	1 22	New Works		454,356 52	4·7	8·7	897 5	0 26	1 13		
447,061 48	5·0	8·9	1,099 78	0 29	1 22	Total ...		454,356 52	4·7	8·7	897 5	0 26	1 13		
5,041,033 2	56·7	100·	12401 6	3 22	13 79	Total ...		5206899 44	53·7	100·	10280 16	3 ·0	13 0		

Table 11—*continued.*

Figures upon which these calculations are based :—

1904.		Columns.		1905.
Rs. 8,891,586·29	...	2.—Receipts ...	...	Rs. 9,690,653·04
Rs. 5,041,033.02	...	3.—Expenditure ...	...	Rs. 5,206,899·44
406½	...	4.—Miles Open ...	...	506½
1,563.238	...	5.—Train Mileage...	...	1,737,300
365,620.782	...	6.—Gross Ton Miles	...	400,670,164

Additional Special Expenditure.

The above Table does not include Special Expenditure of Rs. 721·51 for quarters for Guards and Drivers as the charge was met from Sterling Loan of 1900.

Table 12.—Statement of Season Tickets issued in 1905, converted into Monthly Tickets.

Number.			Station.		Amount.		
First.	Second.	Third.	From	To	First.	Second.	Third.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
25	254	163	Maradana Junction...	Kelaniya ...	102 50	356 85	263 10
—	52	43		Hunupitiya ...	—	106 80	117 50
—	23	22		Ragama ...	—	103 20	123 65
—	—	15		Henaratgoda ...	—	—	140 65
—	—	1		Kadugannawa ...	—		53 20
—	75	4		Pettah ...	—	68 75	10 0
—	446	—		Fort ...	—	285 25	—
—	216	430		Slave Island ...	—	197 65	449 75
—	185	3,790		Kollupitiya ...	—	360 75	3,445 50
3	225	4,060		Bambalapitiya ...	25 55	505 85	6,916 50
—	433	5,018		Wellawatta ...	—	712 20	8,867 15
—	125	8,743		Dehiwala ...	—	297 30	15,386 40
4	50	2,551		Mount Lavinia ...	46 80	124 70	7,242 25
—	36	377		Angulana ...	—	98 60	1,867 60
—	84	958		Lunawa ...	—	247 65	4,679 50
1	171	2,332		Moratuwa ...	18 55	656 95	10,760 0
9	131	454		Panadure ...	210 60	919 5	3,393 0
—	30	99		Wadduwa ...	—	146 50	764 50
—	37	85		Kalutara North ...	—	216 45	1,029 0
—	22	106		Kalutara South ...	—	139 20	891 20
—	12	—		Katukurunda ...	—	78 0	—
—	17	—		Maggona ...	—	125 80	—
—	2	—		Beruwala ...	—	15 60	—
—	26	22		Alutgama ...	—	224 70	115 50
—	—	2	Kelaniya ...	Henaratgoda ...	—	—	23 80
—	48	2		Pettah ...	—	75 75	9 70
—	205	726		Fort ...	—	296 55	1,485 40
—	12	20		Kollupitiya ...	—	17 60	70 0
—	—	2	Hunupitiya ...	Ragama ...	—	—	7 80
—	39	11		Pettah ...	—	103 95	30 50
—	153	541		Fort ...	—	269 90	1039 30
—	—	24	Hunupitiya ...	Slave Island ...	—	—	86 0
—	—	2		Kollupitiya ...	—	—	7 0
—	—	7	Ragama ...	Henaratgoda ...	—	—	47 20
—	—	3		Pettah ...	—	—	3 75
—	27	109		Fort ...	—	73 65	308 15
—	—	1	Heneratgoda ...	Pettah ...	—	—	15 80
—	—	2		Fort ...	—	—	14 20
2	—	—	Veyangoda ...	Pettah ...	107 65	—	—
—	—	38	Mirigama ...	Ambepussa ...	—	—	53 70
—	—	12	Potuhera ...	Kurunegala ...	—	—	47 20
—	—	10	Kadugannawa ...	Kandy ...	—	—	58 80
—	9	55	Peradeniya Junction	Kandy ...	—	50 5	144 65
—	7	69	Peradeniya ...	Kandy ...	—	44 75	173 80
—	—	21		Gampola ...	—	—	152 20
—	—	15	Kandy ...	Matale ...	—	—	175 0
—	—	47		Gampola ...	—	—	266 55
—	—	38	Mahaiyawa ...	Wattegama ...	—	—	94 90
—	—	24	Ukuwela ...	Matale ...	—		35 15
—	—	5	Kotagala ...	Talawakele ...	—	—	22 0
—	—	42	Nanu-oya ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	321 0
27	—	—	Nuwara Eliya ...	Brookside ...	1,062 20	—	—
—	193	—	Pettah ...	Slave Island ...	—	144 90	—
45	647	128		Kollupitiya ...	167 50	752 30	141 0
118	1,462	—		Bambalapitiya ...	619 20	2,301 0	—
18	1,276	—		Wellawatta ...	132 80	1,666 20	—
8	498	111		Dehiwala ...	74 80	655 95	230 0
6	286	5		Mount Lavinia ...	74 50	564 35	16 0
—	26	—		Angulana ...	—	77 50	—
—	109	—		Lunawa ...	—	532 75	—
—	258	35		Moratuwa ...	—	1,291 85	182 0
2	386	13		Panadure ...	44 90	1,830 5	112 15
—	76	15		Wadduwa ...	—	357 40	63 0
—	158	14		Kalutara North ...	—	943 35	57 20
—	155	14		Kalutara South ...	—	813 0	73 0
—	27	—		Katukurunda ...	—	171 45	—
—	12	5		Paiyagala North ...	—	81 0	78 0
—	6	5		Paiyagala South ...	—	45 50	20 25
—	12	3		Maggona ...	—	85 80	9 65
—	48	2		Beruwala ...	—	367 20	13 20
—	5	—		Alutgama ...	—	41 50	—

Table 12—*continued.*

Number.			Station.		Amount.		
First.	Second.	Third.	From	To	First.	Second.	Third.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.
8	69	—	Fort ...	Slave Island ...	18 20	51 0	—
142	343	51		Kollupitiya ...	478 80	503 15	44 75
266	1,178	—		Bambalapitiya ...	1,161 90	2,011 80	—
88	840	—		Wellawatta ...	558 95	1,556 80	—
23	176	133		Dehiwala ...	225 80	364 70	228 60
148	7	162		Mount Lavinia ...	1,812 20	22 95	434 75
—	3	—		Angulana ...	—	6 60	—
—	115	9		Moratuwa ...	—	602 60	47 0
—	1	—		Wadduwa ...	—	6 90	—
—	6	—		Kalutara South ...	—	41 70	
—	4	1	Fort ...	Beruwala ...	—	29 60	19 60
—	12	—		Alutgama ...	—	96 60	—
—	—	552		Nugegoda ...	—	—	1,701 0
—	—	26		Pannipitiya ...	—	—	148 0
—	4	170	Slave Island ...	Kollupitiya ...	—	3 80	174 70
—	87	—		Bambalapitiya ...	—	142 95	—
24	230	—		Wellawatta ...	135 80	491 90	—
—	16	189		Dehiwala ...	—	41 20	371 0
14	9	44		Mount Lavinia ...	160 90	35 5	139 0
—	6	—		Angulana ...	—	14 20	—
—	92	32		Moratuwa ...	—	598 80	155 0
—	—	1		Panadure ...	—	—	8 0
—	1	—		Kalutara North ...	—	5 45	—
—	—	3		Kalutara South ...	—	—	36 0
—	1	—		Paiyagala South ...	—	9 50	—
—	1	—	Kollupitiya ...	Bambalapitiya ...	—	2 60	—
2	41	—		Wellawatta ...	15 90	149 70	—
5	12	146		Dehiwala ...	44 0	65 90	295 50
—	3	28		Mount Lavinia ...	—	21 45	87 0
—	—	21		Lunawa ...	—	—	133 50
—	—	16		Moratuwa ...	—	—	86 0
—	—	12		Panadure ...	—	—	94 0
—	—	1		Kalutara South ...	—	—	12 0
—	1	—		Nugegoda ...	—	18 10	—
—	6	—	Bambalapitiya ...	Wellawatta ...	—	14 10	—
—	6	12		Mount Lavinia ...	—	10 80	39 0
—	18	26		Moratuwa ...	—	151 20	132 0
—	24	—	Wellawatta ...	Dehiwala ...	—	19 65	—
—	—	21		Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	22 60
—	4	—		Nugegoda ...	—	53 45	—
—	—	20	Dehiwala ...	Mount Lavinia ...	—	—	23 60
—	—	4		Angulana ...	—	—	9 70
—	—	25		Lunawa ...	—	—	56 45
—	—	2		Moratuwa ...	—	—	10 0
—	—	5	Mount Lavinia ...	Angulana ...	—	—	9 70
—	—	10		Lunawa ...	—	—	22 30
—	—	23		Moratuwa ...	—	—	65 45
—	—	3	Angulana ...	Lunawa ...	—	—	3 40
—	—	2	Lunawa ...	Moratuwa ...	—	—	2 0
—	—	18		Panadure ...	—	—	83 65
—	3	49	Moratuwa ...	Panadure ...	—	25 40	146 15
—	—	2		Wadduwa ...	—	—	11 80
—	—	4		Kalutara South ...	—	—	50 0
—	21	129	Panadure ...	Wadduwa ...	—	112 20	236 65
—	—	10		Kalutara North ...	—	—	60 40
—	5	25		Kalutara South ...	—	76 30	184 10
—	—	13	Wadduwa ...	Kalutara South ...	—	—	60 40
—	—	1		Katukurunda ...	—		7 60
—	—	4	Kalutara North ...	Kalutara South ...	—	—	8 20
—	6	20	Kalutara South ...	Katukuru nda ...	—	24 10	23 0
—	—	24		Paiyagala North ...	—	—	72 60
—	—	14		Paiyagala South ...	—	—	37 80
—	—	1		Maggona ...	—	—	5 80
—	—	35		Beruwala ...	—	—	231 0
—	—	1		Alutgama ...	—	—	10 0
—	—	1		Kosgoda ...	—		16 40
—	—	1		Ambalangoda ...	—	—	22 0
—	6	6	Maggona ...	Alutgama ...	—	12 60	14 40
—	—	37	Beruwala ...	Alutgama ...	—	—	63 75
—	—	12	Ambalangoda ...	Hikkaduwa ...	—	—	63 40
—	—	4		Galle ...	—	—	104 70
—	—	22	Hikkaduwa ...	Galle ...	—	—	156 55
—	12	104	Dodanduwa ...	Gintota ...	—	129 30	412 50
—	1	27		Galle ...	—	6 60	58 35
—	3	39	Gintota ...	Galle ...	—	22 30	83 70
—	—	6	Galle	Talpe ...	—	—	24 20
—	—	6		Ahangama ...	—	—	43 40
—	14	794	Maradana, K. V. ...	Nugegoda ...	—	140 75	2,053 0
—	—	51		Pannipitiya ...	—	—	263 0
—	—	18		Avisawella ...	—	—	462 30
—	—	12	Dehiowita ...	Yatiyantota ...	—	—	57 60
—	—	1	Jaffna ...	Chunnakam ...	—	—	4 60
—	6	—		Tellipalai ...	—	57 60	—
—	6	6		Kankesanturai ...	—	74 50	37 0
988	12,191	34,698			7,300 0	27,468 90	81,986 55
	Total No.	47,877		Total Amount—Rs.	—	—	116,755 45

Table 13.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1904 and 1905.

Receipts from	1904.		1905.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Passengers, including excess :								
First class	98749	261677 71	110778	304312 34	12029	43234 63	—	—
Second class... ...	303353	273868 6	306263	300119 10	2910	26251 4	—	—
Third class	5545579	2461886 67	5707870	2690159 0	162291	228272 33	—	—
Coolies	80079	96332 84	15662	186551 4	76547	90218 20	—	—
Total ...	6027760	3093165 28	6281537	3481141 48	253777	387976 20	—	—
Season Tickets :								
First class	610	4816 70	846	7300 0	236	2483 30	—	—
Second class... ...	6117	25495 65	6435	27468 90	318	1973 25	—	—
Third class	28905	77346 52	31244	81986 55	2339	4640 3	—	—
Total ...	35632	107658 87	38525	116755 45	2993	9096 58	—	—
Other Coaching :								
Special trains ...	—	1126 0	—	1214 0	—	88 0	—	—
Horses	2780	16651 2	2464	15798 90	—	—	316	852 12
Carriages	657	8180 38	818	11201 49	161	3021 11	—	—
Bicycles	15237	9284 77	16180	10248 97	943	964 20	—	—
Dogs and other small animals	6680	5112 95	7155	5663 57	475	550 62	—	—
Neat cattle	109	1111 33	95	931 38	—	—	14	179 95
Parcels	602633	186118 54	615553	217445 45	12920	31326 91	—	—
Mails	—	60655 5	—	65076 47	—	4421 42	—	—
Total ...	—	288240 4	—	327580 23	—	39340 19	—	—
Total Coaching Receipts ...	—	3489064 19	—	3925477 16	—	436412 97	—	—
Live Stock :								
Cattle	3315	21090 17	2804	18664 2	—	—	511	2426 15
Sheep	29331		27969				1362	
Miscellaneous :								
Coaching	—	24033 2	—	25718 23	—	1685 21	—	—
Goods	—	6786 24	—	6717 64	—	—	—	68 60
Sundry other Receipts ...	—	61902 34	—	49179 36	—	—	—	12722 98
Total ...	—	92721 60	—	81615 23	—	—	—	11106 37
Summary of Receipts :								
Coaching	—	3489064 19	—	3925477 16	—	436412 97	—	—
Goods	—	5288710 33	—	5664896 63	—	376186 30	—	—
Live stock	—	21090 17	—	18664 2	—	—	—	2426 15
Miscellaneous ...	—	92721 60	—	81615 23	—	—	—	11106 37
Total ...	—	8891586 29	—	9690653 4	—	799066 75	—	—

Particulars of Goods conveyed.	1904.		1905.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.
First class	547	0	571	15	24	15	—	
Kerosine oil	1,934	6	1,944	10	10	4	—	
Other second class	10,117	4	10,964	5	847	1	—	
Rice, third class	125,868	3	134,289	9	8,421	6	—	
Arrack, third class	3,461	6	2,520	5	—		941	1
Tea leaf, third class	1,555	15	1,427	12	—		128	3
Cinnamon, third class	598	14	552	13	—		46	1
Cardamoms, third class	517	5	441	7	—		75	18
Salt, third class	5,497	6	5,200	8	—		296	18
Tobacco, third class	2,042	10	2,479	16	437	6	—	
Beer, third class	71	13	78	13	7	0	—	
Tea packing, third class	318	18	292	0	—		26	18
Manure, third class	521	12	616	18	95	6	—	
Plumbago, third class	479	1	311	14	—		167	7
Other third class goods	55,994	18	58 198	8	2 204	0	—	
Cacao, fourth class	2,851	12	3,864	3	1,012	11	—	
Cinchona, fourth class	34	7	30	8	—		3	19
Coffee, fourth class	392	3	243	11	—		148	12
Cocoanut, fourth class	9.135	4	10,198	8	1,063	4	—	
Cocoanut oil, fourth class	3,412	7	3,350	12	—		61	15
Copra, fourth class	17,974	14	16,195	0	—		1,779	14
Cotton, fourth class	134	5	101	17	—		32	8
Poonac, fourth class	8,602	0	8,079	3	—		522	17
Staves, fourth class	283	18	343	19	60	1	—	

Table 13—*continued.*

Particulars of Goods conveyed.	1904.		1905.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.	cwt.
Tea, fourth class	82,672	2	88,111	13	5,439	11	—	
Timber, wrought	1,675	1	1,551	18	—		123	3
Other fourth class goods	23,751	0	25,191	17	1,440	17	—	
Timber, fifth class	3,350	3	3,039	4	—		310	19
Other fifth class goods	16,003	3	15,051	19	—		951	4
Timber, sixth class	108	11	107	2	—		1	9
Tea packing, sixth class	15,928	1	17,271	8	1,343	7	—	
Manure, sixth class	40,424	11	44,785	1	4,360	10	—	
Plumbago, sixth class	16,048	14	16,831	4	782	10	—	
Beer, sixth class	311	3	340	19	29	16	—	
Staves sixth class	4	4	9	9	5	5	—	
Other sixth class goods	15,768	3	21,784	5	5,016	2	—	
Bulky articles and road metal ...	158	19	87	3	—		71	16
Liquid fuel	926	17	2,392	8	1,465	11	—	
Breakwater materials	42,389	9	18,208	1	—		24,181	8
Petroleum	4,454	18	4,963	9	508	11	—	
Railway materials, existing line ...	48,952	18	56,205	19	7,253	1	—	
Railway materials, Northern Extension ...	2,361	10	1,337	6	—		1,024	4
Railway materials, Kelani Valley Extension	111	6	—		—		111	6
Railway materials, Uda Pussellawa Extension	392	6	0	5	—		392	1
Free goods	703	16	540	9	—		163	7
Rubber	—		11	11	11	11	—	
Total Weight ...	569,842	16	580,119	14	10,276	18	—	
Total Receipts ...	Rs. 5,288,710·33		Rs. 5,664,896·63		376,186	30	—	

Balapitiya	...											
Ambalangoda	...	297										
Hikkaduwa	...	52	16									
Dodanduwa	...	272	8	2272	49	—						
Gintota	...	268	13	2219	33	241	11	1732				
Galle	...	1106	10	10053	74	—		—				
Talpe	...	150	9	1380	58	18	14	35	94	0		
Ahangama	...	4	8	28	10	—		—		5	18	53
Weligama	...	420	14	2516	10	—		—		20	8	89
Kamburugamu-		185	5	618	73	—		—		9	14	57
Matara [wa		1940	7	9215	40	127	14	558	68	983	17	3917
Morodapu												

Table 14.—Statement showing the Quantity and Description of Goods forwarded from and Amount earned at each Goods Station during 1905.
Figures in italics represent Credits.

Stations.	First Class.		Koraisse Oil.		Other Second Class Goods.		Rice, Third Class.		Tea Leaf, Third Class.		Arrack, Third Class.		Salt, Third Class.		Cinnamon, Third Class.		Cardamoms, Third Class.		Tobacco, Third Class.		Beer, Third Class		Tea Packing, Third Class.		Manure, Third Class		Plumbago, First Class.		Bullion Third Class.		Other Third Class Goods.		Cases, Fourth Class.		Gunbows, Fourth Class.		Coffee, Fourth Class.		Cocoanut Oil, Fourth Class.		Copra, Fourth Class.		Grains, Fourth Class.		Firewood, Fourth Class.		Stores, Fourth Class.		Tea, Fourth Class.		Timber, Weighing Fourth Class.	
	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	467 8	15457 01	977 9	14894 23	4396 5	105696 13	7797257	91757809 30	—	—	—	—	8167 15	54625 57	—	—	—	—	210 5	14544 16	39 16	434 25	174 14	2020 59	201	16743 42	—	—	—	—	78942	1650879 00	—	—	—	—	135 6	1200 57	—	—	844 12	4689 75	—	—	8231	17802 21	180 16	1175 40	42 15	421 5	675 11	13646 15
Wharf	91 1	1734 45	3 10	78 32	822	21168 13	2102 11	43035 45	—	—	—	—	171 0	5454 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3540 17	43823 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	1222 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bagiatta	0 8	7 67	—	—	0 25	4 13	63 8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	13 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 10	1805 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	74	—	—	0 2	4 47	—	—	—	—
Matara Quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 1	65 6	1 11	30 78
Hemmigalla	0 4	2 50	—	—	—	15 10	298 8	1 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 12	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1172 0	22965 50	—	—	—	—	1 10	23 78	264 15	2777 75	—	—	17 16	230 75	—	—	10 0	36 75	0 10	11 37
Weragoda	0 13	16 25	0 7	1 64	—	22 10	417 16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19	4 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332 16	6143 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1830	16317 75	—	—	1	19 50	—	—	—	—
Midigoda	—	—	—	—	—	8 11	98 11	0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2	0 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178 6	1539 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	1018	7	—	—	848 0	2066 75	—	—	—	—
Ambepussa	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	0 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 15	17 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	79	325 00	—	—	17 10	85 50
Akurana	—	—	—	—	—	5 18	13 50	0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 1	1412 42	1 15	25 87	—	—	—	—	881 15	4787 76	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 1	217 54
Polgahawela	0 6	1 32	—	—	—	2	45 50	0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 11	1181 87	0 5	154 50	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19 50
Peradeniya	—	—	—	—	—	1 16	25 50	0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	49 11	1546 50	—	—	1 0	4	1	4	—	—	180 11	3001 17	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	0 8	13 13	15 14	135 61	76 0	1657 7	72 15	1306 0	—	—	—	—	238 4	5822 47	—	—	0 6	4 77	185 9	1833 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 8	187 50	—	—	—	—	0 7	2 37	2	4	0 7	2 37	0	1	0	1	0	1
Wellawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	37 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	37 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonawela	—	—	—	—	—	2 17	9 63	0 3	1 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 3	310 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 3	52 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
Mahe	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 50	0 1	4 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
Ambepitiya	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	12 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	60	—	—	13 17	145 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 7	14 52
Galgamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	12 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talawa	—	—	—	—	—	1 5	20 63	0 7	1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 16	70 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	11 63
Kadugannawa	0 9	14 19	0 2	0 53	80	1331 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 2	813 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 15	57 50	—	—	168 17	3007	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	0	3	—	—	1 12	14 38
Mudawatakoli	—	—	—	—	—	4	26 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	56 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veravaya	—	—	—	—	—	4	26 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	56 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahakirue	—	—	—	—	—	2	13 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	56 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarambe	—	—	—	—	—	1	6 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pallai	0 8	10 63	0 1	0 25	13 11	20 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	0 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7	14 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	43 50	—	—	1156 17	4863 00	—	—	36 18	81
Kaddaiparu	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	445 43	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 2	4285 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 10	690 25	0 6	0 63	0 10	3 38	—	—	—	—
Chavakachcheri	0 1	0 25	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 4	884 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 5	43 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	0 25
Navatkuli	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	0 25
Jaffna	0 15	34 37	0 1	0 75	132 16	2247 93	329 17	7243 75	—	—	0 12	7 12	7 19	58 0	—	—	—	—	345 5	5264 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186 12	1762 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Chunnakam	—	—	—	—	—	1	45 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kankesanturai	0 8	1 75	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	590 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	154 17	3175 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	1561 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	17 18	350 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	1561 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai	—	—	—	—	—	1 5	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	1561 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pottuvil	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	1561 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pottuvil Pier	—	—	—	—	—	2 5	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	1561 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Periakuiya New	1 15	29	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	1561 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	1 15	34 49	120 1	483 67	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	167 7	3550 00	—	—	—	—	102 16	1937 50	2	24	2	2000	2	2000	—	—	—	—	2	19 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kalugamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 9	63 45	4 15	60 45	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kadugannawa	0 16	30 76	—	—	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	3 11	9 50	0 5	2 75	0	0	86 4	1454 34	10 101	204 50	0	0	1	20	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Uniwela	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Matale	0 15	1 49	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5	107 46	157 11	603 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Gampola	0 16	31 5	3 16	28 45	—	70 17	1165 50	23	79 75	135 15	202 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 5	1007 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	954	8746 13	578	2420 25	—	—	—	—	27	69	733 17	2745 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gingoya	0 16	31 5	—	—	—	70 17	1165 50	23	79 75	135 15	202 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 5	1007 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	954	8746 13	578	2420 25	—	—	—	—	27	69	733 17	2745 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya	0 16	31 50	4 1	33 15	80	1331 50	2 12	50 75	79 75	135 15	202 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 5	1007 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	954	8746 13	578	2420 25	—	—	—	—	27	69	733 17	2745 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gelioya	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	0 11	29 25	0 1	0 25	0 4	0 50	0 6	1 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	5 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Wanawela	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8	2 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Rosella	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Hatton	1 6	160 85	16 17	126 0	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	0 10	1 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kotagala	0 8	1 75	—	—	—	14 10	430 63	11 50	30 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11	17 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Talawakele	0 8	1 75	27 15	544 73	—	14 10	430 63	11 50	30 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11	17 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Watagoda	0 8	11 26	—	—	—	14 10	430 63	11 50	30 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Nanu-oya	0 8	1 75	23 6	464 38	—	14 10	430 63	11 50	30 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11	17 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0 16	160 85	—	—	—	17 15	1325 38	14	48 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kandaketiya	0 16	31 50	0 4	8	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Ragala	0 16	43 87	—	—	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Ambewela	—	—	—	—	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Ohiya	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	41 50	11 0	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Haputale	1 16	161 25	0 15	7 31	80	1331 50	2 12	50 75	79 75	135 15	202 50	—	170 7	3414 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Demodara	1 16	161 25	0 15	7 31	80	1331 50	2 12	50 75	79 75	135 15	202 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 5	1007 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	954	8746 13	578	2420 25	—	—	—	—	27	69	733 17	2745 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela	0 4	124 61	41 5	162 13	87 15	2955 63	32 7	40 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 15	280 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Welimada	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Passara	—	—	—	—	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kalutara North	1 16	40 6	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kalutara South	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Beruwala	0 2	0 12	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Aluthgama	0 1	0 37	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kosgoda	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Bentota	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Ambalangoda	1 11	50 39	46 13	80 0	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Galle	17 17	195 61	68 15	1564 73	315 18	8065 75	3276 6	80470 00	—	—	1	12	39 15	125 6	2	0 50	—	—	141 19	1911 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	282 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Ahangama	—	—	—	—	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Matara	—	—	—	—	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Kamburupitiya	—	—	—	—	—	2	41 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Hakmana [ex]	1 11	50 39	46 13	80 0	—	1	20 63	0 14	41 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	0	0
Matara	30 1	278 79	363 11	2259 34	535 4	13462 63	13930 12	298627 50	—	—	—	—	494 2	8402 17	—	—	—	—	294 15	3976 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 15	57 50	—	—	1329	12915 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1042	11231 25	—	—	14 16	99 62	—	—	—	—
Weligama	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	1975 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weligama	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirissa	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamburugamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikwella	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	41 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weligama	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	—	—	—	—	—	4 18	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Trains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	371 12	19353 70	1764 10	34868 43	10864 5	239480 76	13426	9173809	343	7450	202	1479	1641	3716	21	843	7	1850	3479	16481	56	1	19	1312	20	2402	9	337	14	2225	11	131	157	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Total ... 371 12 19353 70 1764 10 34868 43 10864 5 239480 76 13426 9173809 30 343 7450 202 1479 1641 3716 21 843 7 1850 3479 16481 56 1 19 1312 20 2402 9 337 14 2225 11 131 157 7 2 2 2

Clas	Free Goods.		Bulky or Heavy Articles on which Contractors' Fees are not charged.		Stone.		TOTAL.	
ıou	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
s.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.	T. c.	Rs. c.
85	125 8	—	—	—	—	—	211368 9	3076699 91
6	4 8	—	—	—	—	—	67866 12	169607 41
7	9 3	—	—	—	—	—	13870 15	106250 37
11	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	314 7	2347 94
	—	—	—	18208 1	18208 1	12163 54	18208 1	12163 54
31	4 16	—	—	—	—	—	1577 18	26422 87
30	1 16	—	—	—	—	—	8539 18	38102 30
04	0 12	—	—	—	—	—	7069 1	26802 16
70	2 13	—	—	—	—	—	1000 17	4170 3
90	—	—	—	—	—	—	1605 4	8652 24
44	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	5480 9	35332 19
56	0 12	—	—	—	—	—	1002 15	7106 9
26	7 13	—	—	—	—	—	17354 7	120680 8
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 18	783 51
3	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	159 9	729 96
9	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	149 16	839 89
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 8	447 32
8	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	349 0	3039 96
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 5	697 80
1	5 18	—	—	—	—	—	1161 15	15634 64
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 15	676 72
2	2 19	—	—	—	—	—	304 19	4289 13
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 2	85 88
	—	—	—	—	—	—	168 11	678 65
4	—	—	87 3	519 39	—	—	1445 15	5914 48
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	977 7	6582 55
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	160 9	789 89
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	1729 7	15448 58
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 1	2666 10
6	6 9	—	—	—	—	—	4703 12	5745 31
2	3 19	—	—	—	—	—	7885 3	50180 11
4	7 7	—	—	—	—	—	4136 5	27545 31
5	0 17	—	—	—	—	—	1760 1	7061 9
9	8 19	—	—	—	—	—	3884 16	34514 54
0	39 9	—	—	—	—	—	18014 11	157979 40
4	0 1	—	—	—	—	—	1754 9	14487 43
0	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	5296 13	54659 46
	0 4	—	—	—	—	—	722 13	7706 29
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6695 5	76565 65
2	7 17	—	—	—	—	—	8787 11	82405 86
	—	—	—	—	—	—	768 9	6797 96
5	49 6	—	—	—	—	—	7686 11	62115 23
	0 2	—	—	—	—	—	599 15	4710 97
	2 11	—	—	—	—	—	1736 19	20506 58
	0 1	—	—	—	—	—	691 17	6963 58
	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	15879 15	190873 57
	2 12	—	—	—	—	—	2277 14	31892 76
	0 15	—	—	—	—	—	10483 18	150233 82
	1 16	—	—	—	—	—	2251 18	33954 61
	28 5	—	—	—	—	—	3131 10	24253 6
	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	787 7	15528 51
	0 11	—	—	—	—	—	913 6	19716 52
	0 10	—	—	—	—	—	2293 3	58194 17
	0 14	—	—	—	—	—	678 19	10851 22
	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	577 17	3332 56
	7 5	—	—	—	—	—	4360 12	77453 1
	68 12	—	—	—	—	—	419 5	4480 91
	22 16	—	—	—	—	—	8233 14	167726 59
	5 6	—	—	—	—	—	2355 8	21509 31
	1 5	—	—	—	—	—	942 3	10605 45
	6 8	—	—	—	—	—	2332 4	24866 37
	—	—	—	—	—	—	475 6	1964 36
	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	470 9	2809 41
	16 2	—	—	—	—	—	4448 11	17292 94
	0 15	—	—	—	—	—	615 0	3389 0
	0 3	—	—	—	—	—	1334 19	8457 94
	6 5	—	—	—	—	—	6154 5	41554 30
	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	5228 11	32735 67
	1 5	—	—	—	—	—	1161 15	8239 95
	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	671 12	5310 78
	13 7	—	—	—	—	—	18059 5	89690 65
	—	—	—	—	—	—	377 6	4320 18
	3 9	—	—	—	—	—	191 18	3210 16
	0 12	—	—	—	—	—	900 1	7201 29

Table 15.—Miscellaneous Receipts, 1905.

Particulars.	Coast Line.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Anuradhapura.	Anuradhapura to Pallai.	Pallai to Kankesanturai.	Kelani Valley Line.	Uda Pussellawa Line.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Coaching Miscellaneous.										
Platform rent	771 20	1,291 75	—	25 0	2,189 35	60 18	60 0	83 34	—	4,480 82
Refreshment car, &c., rent	175 0	5,078 61	2,705 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,959 53
Sleeping car	35 0	5,450 0	3,442 50	202 50	10 0	—	10 0	—	1,607 50	10,687 50
Sundries	582 78	1,004 40	351 72	167 36	158 18	47 63	45 45	140 36	92 50	2,590 38
Total ...	1,493 98	12,824 76	6,500 14	394 86	2,357 53	107 81	115 45	223 70	1,700 0	25,718 23
Goods Miscellaneous.										
Warehouse rent	597 74	3,068 80	1,357 70	490 96	314 57	81 74	93 46	331 41	102 77	6,439 15
Sundries	0 97	201 52	10 25	1 27	2 69	—	—	55 38	6 41	278 49
Total ...	598 71	3,270 32	1,367 95	492 23	317 26	81 74	93 46	386 79	109 18	6,717 64
General Miscellaneous.										
Rent of buildings	1,648 42	15,160 88	3,794 76	933 72	601 45	420 11	1,273 61	484 60	280 40	24,597 95
Sale of old rails	3,300 40	2,121 53	1,840 40	799 23	239 62	—	—	—	—	8,301 18
Sale of old materials	1,705 20	1,625 28	1,275 11	304 72	1,404 80	687 28	592 24	825 52	332 80	8,752 95
Found and unclaimed property ...	57 7	54 38	42 67	10 20	47 1	23 0	19 82	27 62	11 11	292 88
Sundries	1,409 37	1,343 28	1,053 90	251 86	1,161 8	568 3	489 44	682 36	275 8	7,234 40
Total ...	8,120 46	20,305 35	8,006 84	2,299 73	3,453 96	1,698 42	2,375 11	2,020 10	899 39	49,179 36
Grand Total ...	10,213 15	36,400 43	15,874 93	3,186 82	6,128 75	1,887 97	2,584 2	2,630 59	2,708 57	81,615 23

Table 16.—Abstract of Miscellaneous Receipts during 1905.

Month.	General.			Accountant's Department.		Traffic Department.												Stores.	Ways and Works Department.					Locomotive Department.		Total.
	Rent of House Rent, &c.		Security forfeited.	Sale of Empty Ticket Cases, Cash Bags, Padlocks, &c.	Fines.	Warehouse Rent.	Sale of Unclaimed and Unserviceable Articles, Sweepings, &c.	Telegrams.	Registration Fees on Found Property.	Cancellation Fees on Season Tickets.	Sleeping Car Tickets.	Cloak-room Charges.	Re-weighing Charges.	Fines.	Special Trains.	Found Property.		Unserviceable Articles, &c.	Sale of Old Rails.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Tools lost.	Sale of Old Sleepers.	Fines.	Fines.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	3342	77	—	—	—	459 36	869 94	78 80	1 50	16 50	730 0	41 20	—	—	—	4 56		—	557 83	—	—	35 2	—	—	53 59	6191 7
February...	2788	76	—	—	—	501 43	229 39	82 45	1 25	8 0	880 0	33 95	—	—	—	—		1 50	984 52	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	5526 25
March ...	3428	97	—	—	—	731 62	2388 90	116 10	2 0	8 0	1217 50	60 10	—	11 30	—	0 99		6 25	163 98	—	22 50	55 76	—	75 51	—	8289 48
April ...	2933	42	—	—	—	427 27	824 28	109 55	4 50	10 75	1205 0	61 20	99 54	6 50	—	161 8		1 0	1018 30	—	23 96	28 5	—	21 33	—	6935 73
May ...	3206	98	4	0	—	0 50	600 2	99 15	90 65	3 0	11 75	945 0	49 0	3 81	5 25	—	0 60		943 61	—	35 81	18 2	—	11 66	10 0	6038 81
June ...	3050	51	—			—	432 1	179 45	82 0	5 45	9 75	557 50	37 35	—	13 16	—	—	0 17	1764 53	4 90	30 95	34 0	—	8 91	—	6210 64
July ...	2960	77	—	—	—	577 75	134 67	97 35	3 75	11 0	820 0	40 50	—	15 49	—	0 55		1 0	1063 7	20 0	76 24	23 80	—	44 8	480 0	6370 2
August ...	3338	29	53	0	—	—	504 32	218 36	78 30	3 75	7 0	840 0	50 5	—	9 7	—	0 43		9 75	977 82	—	22 27	31 62	—	15 12	—	6159 15
September	3103	64	—	—	—	—	553 98	276 20	94 90	4 0	9 50	880 0	54 40	0 75	5 0	—	94 76		5 50	118 27	—	23 38	36 4	—	35 18	—	5295 48
October ...	3224	93	—			—	535 9	212 53	98 75	3 25	12 0	797 50	43 30	—	6 75	—	1 87		21 0	106 92	—	61 99	35 2	—	37 91	6973 27	12172 8
November	3200	62	—	—	—	—	523 35	72 34	81 30	1 75	8 75	675 0	39 40	—	11 0	—	5 65		7 50	730 12	—	20 34	30 94	—	27 88	480 0	5915 94
December	3307	39	—	—	—	—	592 95	762 40	123 60	2 0	6 0	1140 0	75 45	82 32	4 25	—	22 39		3 10	270 0	—	72 89	20 13	—	25 71	—	6510 58
Total ...	37887	5	57	0	—	0 50	6439 15	6267 61	1133 75	36 20	119 0	10687 50	585 90	186 40	87 77	—	292 88		56 77	8698 97	24 90	390 33	348 40	—	303 29	8011 86	81615 23

Table 17.—Statement of Work done for other Departments, 1905.

Month	Ways and Works Department.																					Locomotive Department.								
	Director of Irrigation.	General Manager.	Government Agent, Kandy.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Trollying, Cutting, and Loading Old Rails.	Trollying Old Sleepers.	Harbour Engineer.	Surveyor-General.	Railway Storekeeper.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Treasurer.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern Railway Extension.	Worcester Regiment.	Director of Public Works.	Postmaster-General.	Colombo Municipality.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Railway Storekeeper.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways	Postmaster-General.	Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway.	Station Extension Engineer.	Director of Irrigation.	Surveyor-General.	General Manager.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	—	—	—	4 50	0 60	0 48	—	8 0	—	—	450 30	102 90	5 0	—	—	—	9 26	355 18	1410 31	3 35	18468 68	—	—	30 0	—
February	—	—	—	20 0	—	3 84	—	—	—	—	324 0	167 73	—	—	—	—	4 0	744 63	11758 81	0 77	—	—	—	30 0	—
March ...	—	87 68	—	422 45	1 0	5 20	—	—	6 0	—	64 21	40 32	—	—	10 35	—	10 0	346 28	2456 39	0 90	1324 8	—	2 50	0 52	—
April ...	—	—	—	22 25	—	8 0	—	—	—	—	578 70	110 96	—	—	15 0	—	43 38	44 97	2516 71	—	1412 14	—	57 86	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	143 26	1 60	14 64	—	—	—	164 72	3242 57	36 90	—	10 35	89 87	—	1 27	577 84	3355 56	81 51	2156 77	—	32 24	—	—
June ...	—	—	2 88	79 84	4 40	22 88	—	—	—	—	7178 72	1756 36	—	—	30 0	—	17 64	407 18	2167 67	25 67	1850 42	—	35 87	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	21 14	1 80	3 68	—	—	—	—	—	1938 53	—	—	—	—	3 27	579 29	4632 45	706 67	—	—	5 99	—	0 67
August ...	—	—	—	33 83	0 40	5 36	—	—	—	—	—	3520 1	—	—	—	—	16 79	859 90	1829 98	52 88		—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	446 79	0 60	21 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134 95	69 0	415 73	—	28 9	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	57 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 90	344 11	—	93 97	—	—	—	—	—
November	10 35	—	—	24 26	7 20	4 32	—	—	35 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 89	14 70	312 31	—	141 74	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	99 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 6	—	—	45 0	376 61	—	1371 7	—	58 79	—	—	—
Total ...	10 35	87 68	2 88	1317 32	17 60	148 15	—	8 0	41 47	164 72	11838 50	7673 71	5 0	124 41	145 22	188 84	281 21	5364 3	30127 88	2506 62	25212 9	58 79	134 46	60 52	0 67

Month.	Traffic Department.															Accountant's Department.				Total.
	Railway Storekeeper.	Work done for sundry Persons, &c.	Cooly Contractor, Conservancy.	Commandant, Ceylon Volunteers.	Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.	Technical College.	Resident Engineer, Harbour Works.	Postmaster-General.	Treasurer.	Adjutant, Worcester Regiment.	Director of Public Works.	Officer Commanding the Military at Nuwara Eliya.	Station Extension Engineer.	Controller of Government Stores.	Harbour Engineer.	Technical College.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Conservator of Forests.	
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	—	18 25	7 12	46 0	910 11	—	47 0	7 68	11 13	30 5	12 27	3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	21941 19
February ...	—	10 0	7 12	—	316 55	—	45 0	11 52	21 90	—	12 30	34 21	—	—	2 10	—	—	—	13514 48
March ...	11 29	26 54	7 12	—	367 75	11 0	45 0	56 7	5 51	—	12 30	2 46			—	—	—	—	5322 92
April ...	15 77	15 64	7 12	—	159 18	3 64	45 0	327 17	5 57	—	10 0	2 15	—	—	—	3 64	7 57	—	5412 42
May ...	—	26 8	7 12	—	31 23	—	45 0	10 4	5 78	5 26	10 0	—	—	0 35	—	—	—	—	10049 96
June ...	—	27 82	7 12	—	105 20	—	45 0	724 45	5 70	—	16 90	—	—	—	—	—	24 18	1 75	14537 65
July ...	—	20 43	7 12	—	—	—	45 0	2 81	3 15	—	12 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7984 30
August ...	—	36 75	7 12	—	3975 6	—	45 0	326 87	—	—	12 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10722 25
September ...	—	30 91	7 12	—	—	—	45 0	7 49	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 65	—	1219 17
October ...	—	30 0	7 12	—	—	—	45 0	6 50	4 61	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 56	—	646 68
November ...	—	33 83	7 12	—	—	—	45 0	21 72	—	—	14 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	726 51
December ...	—	32 49	7 12	—	731 75	—	45 0	12 24	—	—	14 60	—	12 47	—	—	—	—	—	2920 20
Total ...	27 6	308 74	85 44	46 0	6596 83	14 64	542 0	1514 56	63 35	35 31	147 57	41 84	12 47	0 35	2 10	3 64	33 96	1 75	94997 73

Table 18.—Statement showing Receipts for each Month during 1905.

Month.	COACHING. Passengers. First Class. No.	First Class. Amount.	Second Class. No.	Second Class. Amount.	Third Class. No.	Third Class. Amount.	Coolies. No.	Coolies. Amount.	Total. No. of Passengers.	Total. Amount.	Season Tickets. 1st Class. No.	2nd Class. No.	3rd Class. No.	Season Tickets. Amount.	Total Passenger Receipts Amount.	Special Trains Amount.	Parcels and Mails. No.	Parcels and Mails. Amount.	Horses. No.	Horses. Amount.	Carriages. No.	Carriages. Amount.	Bicycles. No.	Bicycles. Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ...	9399	25363 58	26520	24043 64	475048	213831 66	7279	9220 61	518246	272464 49	69	626	2510	11339 5	283803 54	396 0	52676	23047 28	200	1026 70	73	941 62	1388	856 48
February...	9116	27096 93	22503	19532 95	416996	186367 54	10551	13168 19	459166	246165 61	70	545	2560	9485 40	255651 1	130 0	48828	22273 33	261	1736 27	64	861 2	1309	811 29
March ...	10056	30784 31	23430	21668 3	456344	207678 69	15975	20676 45	505805	280807 48	69	485	2507	8894 25	289701 73	—	49723	22674 81	231	1460 69	77	1055 82	1426	919 1
April ...	10183	30903 20	25677	23809 64	478293	224448 91	20121	24555 5	534259	307921 80	75	531	2338	9480 35	317402 15	—	45543	22102 51	208	1611 56	62	843 28	1518	1061 19
May ...	8432	24883 95	24595	23423 3	491562	223892 33	26743	32278 66	551332	304477 97	72	525	2467	9286 65	313764 62	—	45755	21764 64	247	1978 48	64	974 49	1345	938 87
June ...	7124	17984 54	22784	22277 27	473782	231766 33	19093	22065 95	522783	294094 9	65	488	2566	9118 75	303212 84	—	43218	19950 40	177	1181 90	67	817 54	1157	709 2
July ...	9345	21195 82	25851	25083 82	494457	217871 36	13825	15606 6	543478	279757 6	68	629	2673	10606 90	290363 96	10 0	49486	22528 70	260	918 61	64	814 39	1176	705 28
August ...	9045	24721 65	26692	29605 4	494202	246554 99	13114	16393 27	543053	317274 95	67	500	2598	9062 70	326337 65	10 0	50936	24842 0	154	1091 59	73	1054 13	1358	849 41
September	8600	22213 26	26773	27369 82	467889	234890 19	9779	11017 23	513041	295490 50	67	472	2654	9468 45	304958 95	70 0	47696	22699 61	185	1074 37	67	1001 63	1354	828 33
October ...	8420	22055 2	23192	21890 77	461009	219664 62	7134	7692 25	499755	271282 66	70	628	3008	10723 15	282005 81	270 0	59241	26703 93	169	1300 5	63	960 32	1303	840 9
November	9117	23719 72	24400	22119 39	469460	220136 73	7468	7871 57	510445	273847 41	85	542	2722	9984 15	285831 56	188 0	59654	25347 98	147	870 18	62	843 42	1270	723 76
December	11941	33385 36	33866	35090 70	528823	263075 65	5544	6005 75	580174	337557 46	69	464	2644	9305 65	346863 11	140 0	62797	28586 73	225	1548 50	82	1033 83	1576	1006 24
Total ...	110778	304312 34	306263	300119 10	5707870	2690159 0	156626	186551 4	6281537	3481141 48	846	6435	31244	116755 45	3597896 93	1214 0	615553	282521 92	2464	15798 90	818	11201 49	16180	10248 97

Month.	COACHING. Dogs. No.	Dogs. Amount.	Other Small Animals. No.	Other Small Animals. Amount.	Neat Cattle. No.	Neat Cattle. Amount.	Total other Coaching Amount.	Total Coaching Nett Debit Amount.	GOODS AND LIVE STOCK. Goods. Quantity.	Goods. Nett Debit Amount.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Calves, Sheep, and other Small Animals.	Live Stock. Nett Debit Amount.	Total Goods Nett Debit Amount.	Coaching Miscellaneous, Stations.	Coaching Miscellaneous, Head Office.	Goods Miscellaneous Stations.	Goods Miscellaneous Head Office.	Sundry other Receipts, Stations.	Sundry other Receipts, Head Office.	Total Miscellaneous.	Gross Receipts.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	No.	No	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.
January ...	500	378 81	34	41 60	13	127 50	26815 99	310619 53	48074 9	481585 50	254	2089	1861 77	483447 27	1037 9	653 95	460 73	—	63 75	3975 55	6191 7	800257 87
February...	430	290 94	38	45 59	11	137 38	26285 82	281936 83	44809 18	419415 94	252	2055	1761 00	421176 94	1201 69	645 59	502 62	—	41 0	3135 35	5526 25	708640 2
March ...	534	414 16	48	66 94	7	88 25	26679 68	316381 41	52077 15	477619 45	327	2600	2076 25	479695 70	2056 53	646 41	763 86	—	51 50	4771 18	8288 48	804366 59
April ...	618	431 82	39	49 57	4	97 50	26197 43	343599 58	40442 2	418702 6	231	1857	1451 25	420153 31	1685 82	650 52	427 33	99 54	40 25	4032 27	6935 73	770688 62
May ...	565	441 91	245	212 12	3	15 25	26325 76	340090 38	49788 5	500804 80	201	2170	1539 25	502344 5	1583 65	814 91	605 7	3 81	33 25	2998 12	6038 81	848473 24
June ...	441	353 77	75	77 15	5	42 25	23132 3	326344 87	50330 14	461155 48	339	2117	1758 50	462913 98	1142 71	657 47	437 45	—	33 0	3940 1	6210 64	795469 49
July ...	489	363 35	39	41 46	5	18 0	25399 79	315763 75	51082 6	472685 93	188	2166	1105 50	473791 43	1419 93	661 70	593 18	—	8 75	3686 46	6370 2	795925 20
August ...	553	436 17	51	92 61	5	27 25	28403 16	354740 81	49713 0	481791 37	220	2303	1372 0	483163 37	1458 80	655 55	505 37	—	29 58	3509 85	6159 15	844063 33
September	439	347 6	358	270 21	14	143 0	26434 21	331393 16	48367 3	476478 33	198	2440	1383 0	477861 33	1458 77	657 77	579 42	0 73	6 75	2592 4	5295 48	814549 97
October ...	468	398 75	82	65 42	8	78 75	30617 31	312623 12	49109 14	490786 9	177	4925	1772 75	492558 84	1557 34	651 84	531 25	—	7 25	9424 40	12172 8	817354 4
November	435	303 80	55	52 87	6	40 75	28370 76	312202 32	48746 7	484190 62	202	1516	1149 75	485340 37	1237 20	645 66	527 96	—	6 25	3498 87	5915 94	803458 63
December	565	425 87	54	61 62	14	115 50	32918 29	379781 40	47578 1	499681 6	215	1731	1433 0	501114 6	1570 53	966 80	597 0	82 32	8 25	3285 68	6510 58	887406 4
Total ...	6037	4586 41	1118	1077 16	95	931 38	327580 23	3925477 16	580119 14	5664896 63	2804	27969	18664 25	5683560 65	17410 6	8308 17	6531 24	186 40	329 58	48849 78	81615 23	9690653 4

Table 19.—Statement shewing Dates of Opening, Cost of Construction, Length, and Cost per Mile of the Ceylon Government Railways open for Traffic on December 31, 1905.

Line.	Date of Commencement of Construction.			Date of Opening for Traffic.			Length of Line.		Original Cost.	Expended since on Additional Accommodation and Improvements to December, 1904.	Expended on Additional Accomodation and Improvements during 1905.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile to December, 1905.
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Miles.	Chains.					
Colombo to Ambepussa	1863	February	2	1865	October	2	34	45	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Ambepussa to Polgahawela... ...	—	—	—	1866	November	1	10	69	17,384,831 58	3,472,355 54	114,280 87	20,971,467 99	281,260 26
Polgahawela to Kandy	—	—	—	1867	August	1	29	11					
Colombo to Fort	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	48	164,136 93	—	—	221,841 32	110.920 66
Fort Point to Breakwater Yard	1873	August	—	1874	July	16	—	45	57,704 39				
Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points	—	—	—	1874	July	16	1	35	75,163 0	34,878 21	—	139,938 8	69,969 4
Breakwater Yard to Wharf...	1878	January	—	1878	May	27	—	53	29,896 87				
Two Engines and 2 Vans paid from Breakwater Funds and transferred to Railway in 1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.221 0	—	81,221 0	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	66	17,711,732 77	3,588,454 75	114,280 87	21,414,468 39	—
Peradeniya to Gampola	1871	July	1	1873	January	15	7	60	2,674,626 58	233,247 22	—	2,907,873 80	171,051 40
Gampola to Nawalapitiya	—	—	—	1874	December	1	9	4					
Fort to Moratuwa	1875	August	9	1877	March	1	11	61					
Moratuwa to Panadure	—	—	—	1877	September	1	4	44					
Panadure to Kalutara North	—	—	—	1879	February	1	8	35	2,192,214 56				
Kalutara North to Kalutara South	—	—	—	1879	September	22	1	22					
Kalutara South to Alutgama	1888	October	15	1890	March	31	10	70	639,682 53	787,928 51	—	10,928,082 24	112,660 64
Alutgama to Ambalangoda... ...	—	—	—	1893	February	14	14	41					
Ambalangoda to Galle	—	—	—	1894	May	7	18	79	4,170,571 61				
Galle to Matara	—	—	—	1895	December	17	26	49	3,137,685 3				
Polgahawela to Kurunegala	—	—	—	1894	February	14	13	14	769,580 24				
Kurunegala to Anuradhapura	—	—	—	1904	November	1	68	6	3,763,159 0				
Anuradhapura to Pallai	—	—	—	1905	August	1	95	33	5,416,131 75	9,267 52	—	11,757,623 51	55,680 45
Pallai to Kankesanturai	—	—	—	1902	March	15	34	40	1,799,485 0				
Kandy to Matale	1878	May	27	1880	October	4	17	49	3,391,952 55	32.104 23	—	3,424,056 78	190,225 37
Nawalapitiya to Hatton	1880	May	20	1884	June	4	20	60					
Hatton to Talawakele	—	—	—	1884	November	20	7	67	10,953,450 81				
Talawakele to Nanu-oya	—	—	—	1885	May	20	12	59		567.708 32	—	18,969,765 94	256,348 19
Nanu-oya to Haputale	1888	December	17	1893	June	19	25	37	5,760,691 38				
Haputale to Bandarawela	—	—	—	1894	September	3	6	74	1,687,915 43				
Kelani Valley Extension, Maradana to Avisawella ...	—	—	—	1902		15	36	66	5,480,896 37	18.297 90		5,499.194 27	115,166 37
Kelani Valley Extension, Avisawella to Yatiyantota ...	—	—	—	1903	—	14	10	76					
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya ...	—		—	1903	August	1	6	45					
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Nuwara Eliya to Kandapola ...	—	—	—	1903	December	21	5	68	1,634,977 37	—	—	1,634,997 37	130,799 79
Uda Pussellawa Extension, Kandapola to Ragalla ...	—	—	—	1904	July	1	6	65					
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	562	10	71,184,772 98	5,237,008 45	114,280 87	76,536,062 30	—

Details of Additional Expenditure on New Works added to Capital Account in 1905.

	Rs. c.
Bungalows for Guards and Drivers at Mount Mary	721 51
Kadugannawa incline deviation	113,559 36
	114,280 87

Table 20.—Capital Outstanding on Railway Loans on January 1, 1905.

Sterling Loans.	£		
Matale Railway	236,300		
Nanu-oya Railway	867,100		
Haputale and Bentota Railways	450,000		
Matara Railway	175,263		
Kurunegala Railway	37,315		
Galle Railway	125,187		
Bandarawela Railway	21,330		
Haputale Railway	758		
Main Line, improvements to Colombo Statio ...	28,951		
Total ...	1,942,204	@ 1s. 4d. = Rs.	29,133,060

By Ordinance No. 14 of 1900 a loan of £1,400,000 was raised for Extension of Railways, Harbour Works, &c., and of this the following amounts were apportioned to the Railway (*vide* Auditor-General's No. 128 of March 31 1906) :—

	£		
Northern Railway, ...	349,398		
Kelani Valley Railway..	120,025		
Uda Pussellawa Line	41,656		
Main Line, Quarters for Guards, &c.	17,055		
Total ..	528,134	@ 1s. 4d. = Rs.	7,922,010

(This Loan is not repayable until 50 years after date of raising the Loan.)

Local Loans.

	Rs.	c.		
Galle Railway	1,670,554	0		
Kurunegala Railway	99,088	0		
Bandarawela Railway...	696,914	0		
			Rs.	2,466,556 0
			Total—Rs.	39,521,626 0

NOTE.—Expenditure incurred on account Railway Survey during 1905 (*vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 132 of April 3, 1906, to the General Manager) :—

	Rs.	c.
Survey of Railway trace beyond Bandarawela	363	52
Survey of Railway trace between Maradana and Wellawatta ..	1,944	59
Total ...	2,308	11

Table 21.—Statement of Payments on account of the Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans for 1905.

	Sinking Fund. £	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Interest and Commission. £	s.	d.	Rs.	c.	Total. £	s.	d.	Rs.	c.
Haputale Railway ...	4,500	0	0 =	67,500	0	... 13,533	15	0 =	203,006	25	... 18,033	15	0 =	270,506	25
Matale Railway ...	2,703	2	4 =	40,546	76	... 10,827	19	4 =	162,419	50	... 13,531	1	8 =	202,966	26
Nanu-oya Railway ...	9,904	2	2 =	148,561	64	... 39,622	13	6 =	594,340	12	... 49,526	15	8 =	742,901	76
(*Ordinance No. 17 of 1893, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan.*)															
Matara Railway	(Proportionate)			26,289	45	... (Proportionate)			79,065	52	... —			105,354	97
Kurunegala Railway ...	,,		...	5,597	25	... ,,		...	16,833	80	... —			22,431	5
Galle Railway ...	,,		...	18,778	5	... ,,		...	56,474	98	... —			75,253	3
Bandarawela Railway ...	,,		...	3,199	50	... ,,		...	9,622	50	... —			12,822	0
Main Line Railway ...	,,		...	4,342	65	... ,,		...	13,060	50	... —			17,403	15
Haputale Railway ...	,,		...	113	70	... ,,		...	341	95	... —			455	65
(*Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1892, 4 per cent. Local Loans.*)															
Galle Railway ...	,,		...	16,706	0	... ,,		...	66,806	0	... —			83,512	0
Kurunegala Railway ...	,,		...	991	0	... ,,		...	3,963	0	... —			4,954	0
Bandarawela Railway ...	,,		...	6,969	0	... ,,		...	27,869	0	... —			34,838	0
(*Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, Loan of £1,400,000*).															
Northern Railway Extension	,,		...	52,409	85	... ,,		...	158,088	90	... —			210,498	75
Kelani Valley Extension	,,		...	18,003	70	... ,,		...	54,306	65	... —			72,310	35
Uda Pussellawa Extension	,,		...	6,248	35	... ,,		...	18,847	75	... —			25,096	10
Quarters for Railway Guards	,,		...	2,558	20	... ,,		...	7,716	80	... —			10,275	0
Total			...	418,815	10				1,472,763	22				1,891,578	32

Table 22.—Statement of Debt on account of the Nawalapitiya–Nanuoya Line on December 31, 1905 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1898).

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1904 ...	132,900	0	0
					Do. 1905 ...	9,400	0	0
					Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock...	133,098	15	7
					Cash in Bank...	4,921	4	11
					Balance to be provided for	719,679	19	6
	1,000,000	0	0			1,000,000	0	0

Table 23.—Statement of Debt on account of the Matale Line on December 31, 1905 (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	By Debentures redeemed, 1886–1904 ...	38,700	0	0
				Do. 1905 ...	2,600	0	0
				Amount to credit of Stock Sinking Fund in respect of Debentures converted into Stock...	33,073	7	7*
				Cash in Bank	1,392	0	9
				Balance to be provided for	199,234	11	8
	275,000	0	0		275,000	0	0

* There being one sinking fund for the whole of the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, this figure is merely approximate and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investments earn 3 per cent.

Table 24.—Statement of Debt on Haputale and Bentota Lines.

	£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	450,000	0	0

NOTE.—No advice has been received regarding this debt, as the loan is not repayable within fifty years of the date of issue of Stock (*vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 151 of July 20, 1901).

Table 25.—Statement showing the Revenue earned by the Railway from time of Opening to Date; also the Nett Amount which has been available for Colonial purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses including New Works.		Profit on Working.		Interest paid.		Balance.		Sinking Fund.		Balance available for Colonial Purposes.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1862 ...	—		—		—		59,550	0	59,550	0*	—		59,550	0*
1863 ...	—		—		—		133,170	0	133,170	0*	—		133,170	0*
1864 ...	—		—		—		209,160	0	209,160	0*			209,160	0*
1865 ...	27,103	0	53,899	0	26,796	0*	221,430	0	248,226	0*	—		248,226	0*
1866 ...	240,105	0	262,952	0	22,847	0*	263,400	0	286,247	0*			286,247	0*
1867 ...	815,603	0	479,338	0	336,265	0	368,335	0	32,070	0*	1,310,448	94	1,342,518	94*
1868 ...	1,636,671	0	746,860	0	889,811	0	477,240	0	412,571	0	919,976	50	507,405	50*
1869 ...	1,809,650	0	725,003	0	1,084,647	0	420,900	0	663,747	0	1,115,202	79	451,455	79*
1870 ...	2,066,403	0	735,468	0	1,330,935	0	418,770	0	912,165	0	160,000	0	752,165	0
1871 ...	1,996,051	0	742,717	0	1,253,334	0	418,740	0	834,594	0	160,000	0	674,594	0
1872 ...	1,867,494	0	738,082	0	1,129,412	0	423,960	0	705,452	0	160,000	0	545,452	0
1873 ...	2,384,505	0	889,855	0	1,494,650	0	378,860	0	1,115,790	0	220,000	0	895,790	0
1874 ...	2,425,560	0	886,849	0	1,538,711	0	406,080	0	1,132,631	0	234,666	67	897,964	33
1875 ...	2,896,224	0	982,831	0	1,913,393	0	403,552	0	1,509,841	0	381,666	66†	1,128,174	34
1876 ...	2,992,728	0	1,010,566	0	1,982,162	0	398,186	0	1,583,976	0	387,666	66†	1,196,309	34
1877 ...	3,641,940	0	1,266,215	0	2,375,725	0	383,360	0	1,992,365	0	334,666	67†	1,657,698	33
1878 ...	3,450,465	0	1,354,021	0	2,096,444	0	382,720	0	1,713,724	0	234,666	66	1,479,057	34
1879 ...	3,349,509	0	1,424,461	0	1,925,048	0	145,888	0	1,779,160	0	474,666	66	1,304,493	34
1880 ...	3,012,391	0	1,367,597	0	1,644,794	0	419,136	0	1,225,658	0	444,000	0	781,658	0
1881 ...	2,882,705	0	1,357,893	0	1,524,812	0	589,296	0	935,516	0	444,000	0	491,516	0
1882 ...	2,632,628	0	1,361,115	0	1,271,513	0	771,633	24	499,879	76	—		499,879	76
1883 ...	2,476,380	0	1,276,800	0	1,199,580	0	667,937	33	531,642	67	—		531,642	67
1884 ...	2,544,585	0	1,359,102	0	1,185,483	0	624,434	28	561,048	72	—		561,048	72
1885 ...	2,605,658	0	1,467,699	0	1,137,959	0	652,966	86	484,992	14	84,413	80	400,578	34
1886 ...	2,687,875	0	1,451,716	0	1,236,159	0	715,334	42	520,824	58	178,909	93	341,914	65
1887 ...	2,947,628	0	1,466,002	0	1,481,626	0	704,348	59	777,277	41	175,998	92	601,278	49
1888 ...	3,387,658	0	1,505,680	0	1,881,978	0	742,473	91	1,139,504	9	186,072	31	953,431	78
1889 ...	3,549,135	0	1,670,044	0	1,879,091	0	737,432	35	1,141,658	65	186,520	37	955,138	28
1890 ...	3,862,313	0	1,722,755	0	2,139,558	0	702,645	25	1,436,912	75	163,293	43	1,273,619	32
1891 ...	4,429,243	0	1,951,456	0	2,477,787	0	773,305	66	1,704,481	34	179,512	44	1,524,968	90
1892 ...	4,695,774	12	2,287,274	87	2,408,499	25	992,821	28	1,415,677	97	201,632	45	1,214,045	52
1893 ...	4,985,848	12	2,865,433	61	2,120,414	51	§1,055,498	0	1,064,916	51	251,028	74	813,887	77‡
1894 ...	5,555,058	0	4,145,547	0	1,409,511	0	§1,244,856	0	164,655	0	304,833	0	140,178	70
1895 ...	6,233,709	0	3,440,705	0	2,793,004	0	§1,479,503	0	1,313,501	0	310,339	0	1,003,162	0
1896 ...	6,777,832	33	3,087,790	1	3,690,042	32	1,377,551	85	2,312,490	47	293,148	65	2,019,341	82
1897 ...	7,326,916	4	3,428,899	62	3,898,016	42	1,289,652	25	2,608,364	17	319,494	82	2,288,869	35
1898 ...	7,549,620	27	3,605,944	43	3,943,675	84	1,233,688	29	2,709,987	55	339 193	69	2,370,793	86
1899 ...	7,658,886	72	4,104,353	71	3,554,533	1	1,232,165	24	2,322,367	77	338,540	82	1,983,826	95
1900 ...	8,272,351	7	4,374,310	14	3,898,040	93	1,233,618	62	2,664,422	31	339,459	64	2,324,962	67
1901 ...	7,938,130	80	4,736,700	65	3,201,430	15	1,235,177	70	1,966,252	45	340,375	79	1,625,876	66
1902 ...	7,975,506	31	¶4,907,101	31	3,068,405	0	1,365,664	83	1,702,740	17	339,585	18	1,363,154	99¶
1903 ...	8,338,613	90	¶4,603,440	29	3,735,173	61	1,508,917	87	2,226,255	74	339,105	76	1,887,149	98¶
1904 ...	8,891,586	29	5,041,033	2	3,850,553	27	1,508,156	93	2,342,396	34	339,594	98	2,002,801	36
1905 ...	9,690,653	4	5,206,899	44	4,483,753	60	1,472,763	22	3,010,990	38	418,815	10	2,592,175	28
Total ...	170,508,696	1	86,092,409	10	84,416,286	91	32,244,279	97	52,172,066	94	12,611,497	3	39,560,509	91

* Loss.

† The repayment of the Rs. 400,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 is included in these amounts, viz., 1875, Rs. 147,000; 1876, Rs. 153,000; and 1877, Rs. 100,000.

‡ Deficiency.

§ Amended as per Auditor-General's letter No. 105 of April 26, 1897.

‖ The total amount paid as interest was Rs. 1,493,082·25, but half the interest on the loan of £1,400,000 raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, viz., Rs. 127,417·42, has been treated as part expense in connection with the raising of the loan (*vide* Auditor-General's letter No. 103 of May 13, 1903).

¶ In 1902 a sum of Rs. 100,000 was erroneously debited to Railway expenditure on account of the Deposit Stocking Account for Permanent Way Materials, and in accordance with Colonial Secretary's letter No. 637/5,730 of August 13, 1903, this error has been rectified by deducting the amount from the expenditure for 1903. A coal bill for Rs. 30,846 also remained unpaid at the end of 1903, and is included in the expenditure for 1904.

Table 26.—Statement showing the Number of Miles of Running Line opened per Annum from October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1905.

Date of Opening.	Between which Points opened.	For what Class of Traffic.	Main Line.	Coast Line.	Breakwater Line.	Wharf Line.	Nawalapitiya Line.	Matale Line.	Bandarawela Line.	Northern Railway.	Kelani Valley.	Uda Pussellawa Line.	Total in One Year.
			M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Oct 2, 1865	Colombo to Ambepussa ...	Coaching ...	34 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 45
Jan. 1, 1866	Do. ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nov. 1, 1866	Ambepussa to Polgahawela ...	Coaching & Goods ...	10 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 69
Aug. 1, 1867	Polgahawela to Kandy ...	Coaching ...	29 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 11
Sept. 6, 1867	Do. ...	Goods partially ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oct. 1, 1867	Do. ...	Goods wholly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jan. 15, 1873	Peradeniya to Gampola ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	7 60	—	—	—	—	—	7 60
Feb. 1, 1873	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 16, 1874	Colombo to Fort ...	Stone ...	—	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 52
Do.	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Junction	Do. ...	—	—	1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater Yard	Do. ...	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dec. 1, 1874	Gampola to Nawalapitiya ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	9 4	—	—	—	—	—	
Dec. 21, 1874	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mar. 1, 1877	Fort to Moratuwa ...	Do. ...	—	11 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 25
Sept. 1, 1877	Moratuwa to Panadure ...	Do. ...	—	4 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
May 27, 1878	Breakwater Yard to Wharf ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	0 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 53
Feb. 1, 1879	Panadure to Kalutara North...	Coaching ...	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 57
Sept. 22, 1879	Kalutara North to Kalutara South	Coaching & Goods ...	—	1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oct. 4, 1880	Kandy to Matale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	17 49	—	—	—	—	17 49
June 4, 1884	Nawalapitiya to Hatton ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60	—	—	—	28 47
Nov. 20, 1884	Hatton to Talawakele ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 67	—	—	—	
May 20, 1885	Talawakele to Nanu-oya ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 59	—	—	—	12 59
Mar. 31, 1890	Kalutara South to Alutgama...	Do. ...	—	10 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 70
Feb. 14, 1893	Alutgama to Ambalangoda ...	Do. ...	—	14 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 41
June 19, 1893	Nanu-oya to Haputale ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 37	—	—	—	32 31
Sept. 3, 1894	Haputale to Bandarawela ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 74	—	—	—	
May 7, 1894	Ambalangoda to Galle ...	Do. ...	—	18 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 79
Feb. 14, 1894	Polgahawela to Kurunegala ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14	—	—	13 14
Dec. 17, 1895	Galle to Matara ...	Do. ...	—	26 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 49
Mar. 11, 1902	Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 57	—	—	71 27
Sept. 15, 1902	Chavakachcheri to Pallai ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 64	—	—	
Sept. 15, 1902	Maradana to Avisawella ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 66	—	
Aug. 1, 1903	Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 45	23 29
Sept. 14, 1903	Avisawella to Yatiyantota ...	Do. ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 76	—	
Dec. 21, 1903	Nuwara Eliya to Kandapola...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 68	
July 1, 1904	Kandapola to Ragalla ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 65	74 70
Nov. 1, 1904	Kurunegala to Anuradhapura	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 5	—	—	
Aug. 1, 1905	Anuradhapura to Pallai ...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 33	—	—	95 33
		Total ...	74 45	98 49	2 0	0 53	16 64	17 49	73 57	211 13	47 62	19 18	562 10

Table 27.—Showing the Number of Miles opened per Annum, and the Annual and Average Daily Mileage of Traffic Trains, from the commencement on October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1905.

Year.	Miles opened per Annum.	Total Miles opened on Dec. 31.	Total Train Mileage.	Average Daily Mileage, including Sundays.
1865	34½	34½	10,839	119
1866	10⅞	45⅜	71,197	195
1867	29⅛	74⅛	133,846	366
1868	—	74½	242,804	663
1869	—	74½	245,464	672
1870	—	74½	252,305	691
1871	—	74½	251,921	690
1872	—	74½	237,997	650
1873	7¾	82¼	310,261	850
1874	12⅝	94⅞	320,021	876
1875	—	94⅞	383,401	1,050
1876	—	94⅞	421,445	1,151
1877	16⅛	111⅛	547,556	1,500
1878		111⅞	585,406	1,603
1879		121⅝	602,087	1,649
1880	17⅜	139⅛	580,869	1,587
1881	—	139⅛	636,211	1,743
1882	—	139¼	619,221	1,696
1883	—	139¼	603,080	1,652
1884	28⅝	167⅞	610,198	1,667
1885	12¾	180⅝	626,447	1,722
1886	—	180⅝	632,440	1,733
1887	—	180⅝	640,946	1,756
			Traffic Train Miles.	
1887*	—	180⅝	569,730	1,561
1888 (Leap Year)	—	180⅝	572,609	1,565
1889	—	180⅝	577,237	1,582
1890	10⅞	191½	647,151	1,773
1891	—	191½	690,070	1,891
1892 (Leap Year)	—	191½	769,128	2,102
1893	39⅜	231⅜	896,990	2,458
1894	39⅛	270½	1,040,255	2,850
1895	26⅝	297⅛	1,142,587	3,130
1896 (Leap Year)	—	297⅛	1,146,736	3,142
1897	—	297⅛	1,172,700	3,213
1898	—	297⅛	1,206,348	3,305
1899	—	297⅛	1,251,179	3,428
1900	—	297⅛	1,328,074	3,639
1901	—	297⅛	1,332,109	3,650
1902	71⅜	368½	1,414,340	3,875
1903	23¼	391¾	1,524,206	4,176
1904	75	466¾	1,563,238	4,283
1905	95⅜	562⅛	1,737,300	4,760

* The second line 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only to compare with 1888.

Table 28.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

Main Line.	Length of Crossing Sidings. M.	C.	L.	Length of Siding for placing Wagons. M.	C.	L.	Cross-over Roads. M.	C.	L.	Total Length of Sidings. M.	C.	L.
Colombo ...		—		8	21	66	0	76	0	9	17	66
Maradana Junction ...	0	11	25	0	15	97	0	5	63	0	32	85
Kelaniya ...	0	22	0	0	22	84		—		0	44	84
Hunupitiya ...	0	11	76		—			—		0	11	76
Ragama ...	0	9	75	0	26	0		—		0	35	75
Henaratgoda ...	0	11	0	0	18	26		—		0	29	26
Veyangoda ...	0	16	43	0	22	86	0	2	13	0	41	42
Mirigama ...	0	25	78	0	7	9	0	2	81	0	35	68
Ambepussa ...	0	16	0	0	21	0		—		0	37	0
Alawwa ...	0	30	57	0	8	50	0	3	40	0	42	47
Polgahawela ...	0	16	0	0	63	74	0	30	92	1	30	66
Rambukkana ...	0	16	50	0	56	89	0	15	48	1	8	87
Kadigamuwa ...		—		0	4	18		—		0	4	18
Alagalla ...	0	18	0	0	7	15	0	2	0	0	27	15
Kadugannawa ...	0	25	41	0	52	75	0	4	74	1	2	90
Peradeniya Junction ...	0	11	80	1	4	94	0	13	64	1	30	38
Peradeniya ...		—		0	5	24	0	11	32	0	16	56
Kandy ...	0	23	0	1	53	16	0	12	1	2	8	17
Gampola ...	0	14	50	0	34	40	0	8	0	0	56	90
Ulapane ...	0	22	50	0	10	25	0	2	38	0	35	13
Nawalapitiya ...	0	22	0	3	18	72	1	6	11	4	46	83
Galboda ...	0	13	61	0	15	56	0	3	0	0	32	17
Watawala ...	0	12	50	0	3	85		—		0	16	35
Rozelle ...	0	5	62	0	9	50		—		0	15	12
Hatton ...	0	10	18	0	62	87	0	6	55	0	79	60
Kotagala ...	0	9	34	0	20	6	0	1	69	0	31	9
Talawakele ...	0	12	0	0	31	62	0	5	67	0	49	29
Watagoda ...	0	9	0	0	22	65	0	2	0	0	33	65
Nanu-oya ...		—		1	37	90	0	5	56	1	43	46
Ambawela ...	0	21	80	0	29	63		—		0	51	43
Pattipola ...	0	31	55	0	26	67		—		0	58	22
Ohiya ...	0	12	92	0	12	87		—		0	25	79
Haputale ...	0	14	89	0	65	23	0	2	15	1	2	27
Diyatalawa ...	0	21	36	0	31	7	0	4	5	0	56	48
Bandarawela ...	0	11	72	0	55	99	0	5	32	0	73	3
Total ...	6	30	74	25	21	7	3	72	56	35	44	37
Coast Line.												
Pettah ...	0	13	41		—			—		0	13	41
Racquet Court ...		—		0	23	0		—		0	23	0
Fort ...	0	11	89		—			—		0	11	89
Slave Island ...	0	18	52		—			—		0	18	52
Kollupitiya ...		—			—			—			—	
Bambalapitiya ...	0	16	0		—					0	16	0
Wellawatta ...	0	16	0		—			—		0	16	0
Dehiwala ...		16	13		—			—			16	13
Mount Lavinia ...	0	28	6					—		0	28	6
Angulana ...	0	9	10		—			—		0	9	10
Lunawa ...		—			—			—			—	
Moratuwa ...	0	48	55	0	27	18	0	5	33	1	1	6
Panadure ...	0	17	77	0	21	23		—		0	39	0
Wadduwa ...	0	10	87		—			—		0	10	87
Kalutara North ...	0	14	42		—			—		0	14	42
Kalutara South ...		—		0	42	37	0	5	85	0	48	22
Katukurunda ...		—			—			—			—	
Paiyagala North ...		—			—			—			—	
Paiyagala South ...	0	11	31	0	9	30	0	2	38	0	22	99
Maggona ...		—			—			—			—	
Beruwala ...	0	11	64	0	7	19	0	2	40	0	21	23
Alutgama ...	0	27	70	0	45	20	0	2	64	0	75	54
Kosgoda ...	0	15	19	0	21	10		—		0	36	29
Balapitiya ...	0	16	0	0	19	46		—		0	35	46
Ambalangoda ...	0	16	73	0	40	87		—		0	57	60
Hikkaduwa ...	0	15	69	0	20	32		—		0	36	1
Dodanduwa ...	0	16	64	0	18	44		—		0	35	8
Gintota ...	0	13	64	0	17	46		—		0	31	10
Galle ...	0	10	91	1	45	12	0	22	45	1	78	48
Talpe ...	0	10	83	0	12	9	0	12	65	0	35	57
Ahangama ...	0	9	80	0	12	15	0	12	36	0	34	31
Weligama ...	0	10	65	0	15	77	0	15	34	0	41	76
Kamburugamuwa ...	0	11	65	0	11	92	0	12	56	0	36	13
Matara ...	0	12	90	0	38	23	0	13	53	0	64	66
Total ...	5	32	0	6	48	40	1	27	49	13	27	89
Matale Line.												
Mahaiyawa ...	0	10	0		—			—		0	10	0
Katugastota ...	0	17	57	0	14	28	0	6	53	0	38	38
Wattegama ...	0	11	16	0	36	69	0	15	24	0	63	9
Ukuwela ...	0	12	0	0	10	26	0	3	76	0	26	2
Matale ...	0	17	92	0	56	8	0	7	8	1	1	8
Total ...	0	68	65	1	37	31	0	32	61	2	58	57

Table 28.—*contd.*

	Length of Crossing Sidings.			Length of Siding for placing wagons.			Cross-over Roads.			Total Length of Sidings.		
KURUNEGALA LINE.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.	M.	C.	L.
Potuhera ...		—		0	2	70	0	1	30	0	4	0
Kurunegala ...		—		0	44	65	0	4	6	0	48	71
Total ...		—		0	47	35	0	5	36	0	52	71
Particulars of sidings of Kurunegala and Anuradhapura sections not yet available.												
KELANI VALLEY EXTENSION.												
Maradana Junction (Kelani Valley Yard) ...				1	18	37	0	7	0	1	25	37
Nugegoda ...	0	7	80		—			—		0	7	80
Homagama ...	0	8	40	0	1	68		—		0	10	8
Pannipitiya ...	0	7	98		—			—		0	7	98
Padukka ...	0	8	0	0	11	39		—		0	19	39
Waga ...	0	7	36	0	11	81		—		0	19	17
Kosgama ...	0	7	42	0	12	13		—		0	19	55
Puwakpitiya ...		—		0	6	21		—		0	6	21
Avisawella ...	0	7	27	0	12	62		—		0	19	89
Dehiowita ...	0	8	78	0	12	35	0	2	5	0	23	18
Karawanella ...	0	10	72	0	16	96	0	1	66	0	29	34
Yatiyantota ...	0	12	41	0	47	47	0	1	46	0	61	34
Total ...	1	6	14	2	70	99	0	12	17	4	9	30
NORTHERN EXTENSION.												
Kankesanturai ...	0	14	54	0	48	39		—		0	62	93
Chunnakam ...		—		0	10	65		—		0	10	65
Jaffna ...	0	16	75	0	48	37		—		0	65	12
Navatkuli ...		—		0	11	6		—		0	11	6
Chavakachcheri ...	0	10	60	0	17	45		—		0	28	5
Kodikamam ...		—		0	10	65		—		0	10	65
Pallai ...	0	10	60	0	14	13		—		0	24	73
Paranthan ...	0	18	27		—			—		0	18	27
Mankulam ...	0	18	85		—			—		0	18	85
Vavuniya ...	0	18	45	0	6	45		—		0	24	90
Madawachchi ...	0	18	14	0	6	4		—		0	24	18
Anuradhapura ...	0	21	77	0	6	32		—		0	28	9
Talawa ...	0	18	27		—			—		0	18	27
Galgamuwa ...	0	24	70		—			—		0	24	70
Ambanpola ...	0	18	27		—			—		0	18	27
Maho ...	0	18	27		—			—		0	18	27
Ganewatta ...	0	18	27		—			—		0	18	27
Wellawa ...	0	18	27		—			—		0	18	27
Total ...	3	24	2	2	19	51		—		5	43	53
UDA PUSSELLAWA EXTENSION.												
Nanu-oya-Uda Pussellawa Yard ...		—		0	16	21	0	3	71	0	19	92
Nuwara Eliya ...	0	5	19	0	5	28	0	1	13	0	11	60
Kandapola ...	0	5	19	0	4	14		—		0	9	33
Brookside ...		—		0	6	78		—		0	6	78
Ragalla ...	0	4	76	0	4	50		—		0	9	26
Total ...	0	15	14	0	36	91	0	4	84	0	56	89

B. B.—Figures in *italics* represent Credits.

Average Number of Hands employed, including Station Masters.	Total Expenditure. (For details see Table 32.)	Passengers. Number Return doubled and Excess.	Passengers. Amount, including Excess.	Season Tickets, including Deposits.	Special Trains.	Parcels, including Mails and Excess Luggage. Forwarded. No.	Forwarded. Weight.	Received. No.	Received. Weight.	Debit. Amount.	Horses. Forwarded.	Horses. Received.	Horses. Debit.	Carriages. Forwarded.	Carriages. Received.	Carriages. Debit.	Dogs. Forwarded.	Dogs. Received.	Dogs. Debit.	Other Small Animals. Forwarded.	Other Small Animals. Received.	Other Small Animals. Debit.	Bicycles. Forwarded.	Bicycles. Received.	Bicycles. Debit.	Neat Cattle. Forwarded.	Neat Cattle. Received.	Neat Cattle. Debit.	Coaching Miscellaneous.	Total Coaching Debit.	Telegrams. Forwarded.	Telegrams. Received.	Telegrams. Transit.	Goods. Forwarded. Weight.	Goods. Received. Weight.	Debit.	Live Stock. Forwarded. Cattle.	Live Stock. Forwarded. Sheep and other Small Animals.	Live Stock. Received. Cattle.	Live Stock. Received. Sheep and other Small Animals.	Live Stock. Debit.	Total Goods Miscellaneous.	Total De
No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	Cwt. qr. lb.	No.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	No.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs
221	91,217 4	111,092	213,521 77	—	—	48,993	8,142 2 22	58,746	12,904 2 27	18,489 75	760	584	4,992 89	287	242	3,838 82	385	387	483 1	17	26	79 12	887	867	1,033 48	49	13	536 25	4,499 26	247,474 36	19,186	25,607	2,390	211,368 9	165,718 10	2,323,349 17	1488	22,486	315	132	13,516 2	2,447 19	2,939,3
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 50	0 50	—	—	—	—	—	142,379.19	—	—	—	—	—	32 63	142,4
21	4,129 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	350	269	390 12	19	12	12 98	1,011	894	936 29	—	—	—	1,555 73	210,900 30	1,025	2,190	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	4,389 44	79,299	20,052 47	2,362 10	—	1,249	169 0 26	2,868	390 1 22	242 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	19	11 0	—	1	—	50	37	15 68	—	—	—	12 71	22,696 36	1,218	1,102	4	13,870 15	16,893 11	115,572 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	115,5
10	3,057 91	33,814	7,735 42	1,443 45	—	577	57 2 19	1,387	220 1 16	128 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	6 0	—	—	—	21	60	9,343 72	597	573	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	3,347 39	198,373	201,296 15	477 75	—	1,591	257 3 15	7,088	2,401 3 13	386 80	—	—	—	3	1	10 41	34	27	26 75	3	—	1 63	65	60	23 82	—	—	—	2 10	202,225 41	682	1,473	—	314 6	660 12	1,370 37	3	1	9	4	12 50	17 15	1,4
10	3,648 13	114,117	53,561 19	271 95	—	5,109	1,148 0 22	6,521	1,227 3 21	1,137 23	—	—	—	—	2	—	32	48	18 0	2	7	4 4	166	174	50 51	—	—	—	86 57	55,128 49	923	615	—	1,575 15	719 13	33,119 11	8	—	4	—	48 25	4 37	2,9
12	5,583 5	125,038	67,735 93	—	—	8,788	2,639 2 4	12,058	2,097 0 13	2,433 59	58	70	183 35	15	16	70 23	99	85	54 75	4	11	8 54	192	177	73 41	—	—	—	272 32	70,832 12	1,140	1,529	2	8,542 0	7,029 12	13,958 13	17	5	28	16	59 50	63 97	33,2
16	4,198 91	81,047	43,285 54	28 20	—	4,241	879 0 12	5,486	975 2 1	992 24	9	7	47 74	5	2	28 53	26	55	21 38	15	—	7 89	138	157	56 15	—	—	—	23 39	44,491 6	1,001	682	—	7,069 2	3,286 7	3,953 14	1	1	7	—	49 50	47 8	14,0
7	2,552 90	28,334	12,076 1	23 80	—	1,110	182 0 3	1,197	3,201 2 3	247 68	2	1	7 50	3	—	10 32	6	7	3 75	—	—	—	21	17	4 93	—	—	—	5 8	12,380 16	1,011	518	102	997 9	610 3	1,749 1	1	1	11	—	10 25	70 16	3,1
6	2,352 80	34,951	15,135 92	—	—	1,432	215 0 24	1,244	216 1 0	243 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	13	3 75	—	—	—	2	17	4 93	—	—	—	7 59	15,396 24	717	394	—	1,608 11	788 3	4,720 13	1	1	11	—	10 25	17 52	4,7
34	9,196 22	85,625	64,979 14	—	—	6,157	1,480 0 12	7,587	1,390 2 21	1,989 65	11	26	75 3	8	10	58 1	47	74	27 75	3	1	3 77	271	258	115 72	4	2	45 0	1,489 68	68,783 75	4,345	3,924	11,005	5,480 9	3,473 6	2,142 58	3	30	4	8	—	8 16	2,1
3	2,208 55	23,135	10,814 82	46 20	—	1,230	273 3 6	1,586	64 2 1	233 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	7 75	—	—	—	23	25	6 73	—	—	—	1 94	11,170 81	801	226	—	997 6	291 6	8 16	2,1							
16	8,089 59	102,572	106,114 1	5 0	—	12,240	3,235 0 12	14,008	3,233 2 12	4,974 40	45	55	208 60	26	39	392 60	125	141	121 70	7	10	10 20	376	401	196 95	—	1	—	276 20	112,379 67	3,768	2,821	5,614	17,359 16	12,628 7	79,558 23	68	29	122	541	262 25	198 70	80,0
4	1,506 91	6,692	3,185 64	—	—	189	36 0 14	156	12 0 19	32 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0 25	—	1	—	7	9	2 19	—	—	—	0 87	3,221 87	85	37	—	101 18	51 4	44 23	5	—	17	26	16 25	16 96	
3	2,192 54	8,750	4,978 67	—	—	237	41 1 14	535	88 3 24	38 11	1	1	2 50	—	1	—	4	4	1 50	—	1	—	31	25	10 38	—	—	—	1 40	5,040 37	352	242	—	159 16	197 1	340 32	27	14	36	2	42 75	8 0	3
2	1,648 95	10,597	7,657 81	—	—	387	80 2 21	607	123 3 7	85 61	2	1	11 13	—	1	19 32	7	3	6 50	2	—	1 8	28	22	10 90	—	—	—	14 10	7,806 45	319	244	—	149 10	173 1	578 22	4	3	—	—	38 50	12 88	6
2	1,084 40	4,939	3,549 49	—	—	273	57 0 22	485	105 2 6	45 64	1	—	14 75	—	—	—	2	3	1 0	2	—	3 8	6	4	1 55	—	—	—	0 87	3,616 38	157	16	—	57 6	82 14	100 40	—	—	—	—	—	2 96	1
5	2,355 99	9,778	8,990 42	—	—	783	174 1 14	1,138	458 0 13	367 87	2	2	8 68	1	1	7 69	5	17	7 73	7	—	14 34	37	37	20 57	—	—	—	173 75	9,591	1,395	554	—	349 0	328 3	1,990 25	—	44	—	2	21 75	10 52	2,0
3	1,414 7	6,304	4,471 51	—	—	351	94 3 25	545	74 2 7	159 46	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	8 18	—	—	3 60	26	30	13 94	—	—	—	12 20	4,668 89	530	504	—	77 5	97 5	870 94	—	75	—	254	42 75	—	9
10	3,812 34	21,744	42,932 67	3 25	—	3,112	871 1 16	3,504	640 3 13	2,385 94	35	45	567 27	25	27	681 10	55	47	76 75	1	4	2 45	197	192	222 30	—	1	—	85 37	46,950 60	3,064	2,310	448	1,161 15	3,086 18	31,987 3	17	2	11	75	156 75	78 62	31,9
2	1,217 81	2,302	1,919 6	—	—	66	8 2 21	134	19 3 12	10 3	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	2 75	5	—	4 6	13	14	4 96	—	—	—	0 20	1,941 6	260	117	2	78 15	10 19	154 39	17	—	—	—	—	—	
9	3,513 40	3,887	6,178 31	—	—	188	26 3 21	308	91 2 17	107 13	—	—	—	3	1	56 7	9	12	10 75	—	1	0 96	22	24	15 41	—	—	—	9 0	6,377 63	649	371	3,526	304 19	187 6	1,621 39	—	2	—	—	14 75	3 12	1,6
2	1,514 50	1,767	2,382 6	—	—	151	24 3 9	200	44 3 12	68 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1 76	—	1	—	19	12	7 10	—	—	—	4 25	2,463 96	277	115	—	10 2	77 10	391 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
3	2,037 81	1,146	974 85	—	—	77	8 3 12	143	79 2 5	45 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	4 0	1	2	—	18	29	3 45	—	—	—	3 75	1,031 31	237	165	—	168 11	149 4	741 6	—	254	—	—	92 0	—	8
5	1,373 16	21,120	10,316 11	—	—	1,191	157 3 27	2,337	416 2 9	287 51	—	4	12 0	—	2	—	34	21	14 0	98	17	50 0	100	108	32 81	—	—	—	3 5	10,715 48	795	541	733	1,445 15	1,075 6	1,759 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,7
4	1,203 27	32,238	13,422 59	—	—	454	56 1 0	360	74 1 12	135 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	5 50	19	3	13 0	31	34	14 89	—	—	—	7 69	13,599 4	271	177	—	977 7	202 8	2,638 53	—	—	—	—	14 68	2,6
4	1,273 13	28,358	7,926 46	—	—	263	31 3 0	342	57 3 16	62 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0 49	14	4	4 52	26	15	9 15	—	—	—	11 11	8,014 14	260	247	4	160 9	124 9	1,112 25	—	—	—	—	1 44	1,1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	6,582 47	82,016	58,242 73	121 30	—	6,992	848 0 9	3,408	534 0 2	1,754 13	7	19	131 0	7	10	123 94	50	65	43 25	15	113	40 3	197	230	170 23	—	—	—	92 89	60,719 50	1,975	3,890	808	1,729 7	6,374 2	21,345 25	—	—	—	—	61 34	21,4
3	924 84	24,007	9,488 33	—	—	163	33 0 6	327	48 0 19	142 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3 50	2	11	1 10	9	17	8 53	—	—	—	0 48	9,644 57	—	—	—	109 1	77 7	2,766 74	—	74	—	—	62 25	—	2,8
5	1,918 44	17,237	5,054 34	—	—	962	100 3 20	3,734	129 3 13	113 74	2	—	6 57	2	—	12 7	12	12	2 25	17	3	6 20	25	15	9 3	—	—	—	0 23	5,204 43	856	900	—	4,703 13	2,010 9	7,663 55	—	75	—	—	32 50	16 0	7,7
20	7,446 45	40,741	27,118 73	—	—	3,315	575 1 15	2,403	435 1 17	705 13	3	5	11 45	—	—	2 9 94	38	55	18 78	4	4	5 33	93	60	32 33	—	—	—	835 35	28,737 4	7,026	8,535	152	7,885 3	6,705 16	33,878 10	—	—	6	98	—	81 24	33,9
3	1,634 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	874	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2,400 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1,408 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	6,588 17	71,050	32,990 40	29 70	—	3,823	614 3 0	6,383	1,198 0 2	923 95	14	10	61 17	1	—	—	129	146	50 67	4	1	1 92	108	179	53 87	—	2	16 25	127 21	34,255 14	4,162	3,434	75	4,136 5	5,153 13	35,303 87	5	3	8	2	16 75	17 50	35,3
29	10,063 76	72,127	18,433 86	138 0	—	851	204 2 24	1,877	270 0 6	296 41	—	2	8 88	2	—	—	43	37	30 50	—	—	—	51	54	19 67	—	—	—	42 85	18,970 17	6,245	4,995	—	1,734 6	684 18	1,711 82	1	1	—	—	9 50	18 17	1,7
10	3,427 62	37,550	13,983 80	138 10	—	2,460	563 3 15	2,733	622 0 21	863 36	72	68	405 21	9	10	145 90	84	78	70 0	—	—	—	199	145	97 76	—	1	11 50	9 18	15,724 81	981	775	2	3,884 16	5,447 6	3,292 95	3	11	15	1	26 50	22 12	3,3
68	26,610 28	234,451	198,742 32	129 85	—	51,237	13,986 2 23	41,697	12,153 3 10	17,348 76	331	284	1,333 98	109	107	957 48	525	560	356 68	4	4	1 58	1,353	1,485	930 52	9	22	29 25	355 86	229,186 28	19,942	22,537	4,847	18,040 6	36,937 4	353,246 93	130	17	218	6,064	452 50	438 17	354,1
5	1,897 92	48,126	15,625 0	—	—	3,460	477 3 24	905	154 3 24	438 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	38	25 75	1	3	0 50	66	108	26 60	—	—	—	0 10	16,116 4	40	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	3,008 99	37,061	10,796 52	—	—	1,930	169 3 27	1,700	169 3 27	402 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	25	24 10 50	1	4	1 39	61	39	23 31	—	—	—	32 15	33,373 43	1,365	653	—	1,754 9	1,065 2	5,437 83	204	—	5	2	18 25	18 14	5,4
13	3,740 0	87,578	31,557 3	91 0	—	2,288	631 1 26	1,432	1,149 3 7	1,138 7	52	54	341 77	9	7	89 52	105	83	46 36	—	3	—	170	138	77 53	1	—	—	1 60	14,184 34	173	150	—	722 13	828 10	5,177 82	2	2	14	39	24 0	0 60	5,2
14	1,813 26	34,864	13,690 53	12 5	—	1,261	217 2 5	2,175	516 1 12	403 26	1	1	9 45	1	1	14 17	28	43	18 75	2	3	3 56	65	50	30 98	—	—	—	5 15	67,075 16	2,158	971	—	6,695 5	11,026 14	114,583 12	94	1,987	23	336	553 0	15 44	115,1
26	9,381 42	139,021	75,582 39	418 75	—	4,682	766 3 4	11,378	3,032 3 17	2,125 6	53	53	317 62	17	6	182 13	153	160	109 0	1	3	0 78	377	278	185 53	1	7	12 50	271 64	79,205 40	3,848	3,695	—	8,787 13	18,510 10	95,461 79	153	12	95	1,036	333 50	185 38	95,9
7	2,538 78	17,065	5,669 98	—	—	792	100 0 12	924	220 3 16	208 98	—	—	—	1	—	—	31	26	14 75	—	—	—	33	26	12 63	—	—	—	6 75	5,913 9	1,062	613	2	768 9	699 13	1,556 95	8	2	6	2	12 0	9 48	1,5
48	16,957 43	99,765	67,495 74	—	—	11,661	1,551 2 2	19,139	4,784 2 1	3,194 19	68	63	345 40	7	4	42 13	161	160	80 30	5	4	3 56	312	252	158 98	—	3	—	111 36	71,431 66	28,170	35,380	15,321	7,686 11	28,045 7	76,654 84	23	1,366	28	4,560	268 75	258 33	77,1
7	2,730 26	9,112	3,329 37	—	—	454	29 0 24	563	82 3 13	188 43	4	3	47 52	—	—	—	17	20	8 89	—	—	—	8	9	3 71	—	—	—	18 50	3,596 42	2,510	1,508	1	599 15	810 12	335 67	—	—	10	—	—	9 76	3
10	2,995 70	21,602	11,433 27	—	—	1,034	108 1 16	1,772	385 1 24	569 62	26	32	166 31	9	5	40 13	35	34	26 50	—	—	—	107	144	49 87	—	1	—	21 0	12,306 70	1,214	1,217	1	1,736 19	3,253 17	7,764 64	8	2	6	217	14 0	311 14	8,0
7	2,627 53	14,291	7,201 24	—	—	779	96 2 5	1,166	255 3 23	249 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	29	29 50	—	—	—	25	13	16 51	—	—	—	3 95	7,500 99	1,142	1,017	—	691 17	1,287 19	3,105 15	—	—	—	—	—	0 24	3,1
34	14,097 45	119,334	113,052 91	—	—	9,513	1,800 0 10	17,385	4,947 0 13	5,961 1	200	212	1,433 90	40	46	597 80	346	227	240 20	2	2	12 60	745	889	597 89	8	6	63 25	721 6	122,000 52	6,524	3,921	—	15,879 15	36,971 14	373,409 99	55	7	345	6,987	457 50	162 66	374,0
12	3,531 53	33,077	11,621 15	61 10	—	1,697	214 1 12	2,836	508 2 19	828 34	12	6	27 76	6	4	49 88	54	44	33 0	—	5	6 65	138	170	102 22	—	3	—	46 40	11,776 57	1,196	951	—	2,277 14	4,046 5	11,947 96	23	16	14	309	55 0	26 84	12,0
19	7,972 96	78,936	70,050 36	13 20	—	6,334	1,066 1 13	3,402	2,554 1 23	3,803 41	66	51	474 75	30	39	662 79	145	89	103 75	—	2	4 70	612	534	408 93	—	5	36 25	572 68	76,130 82	3,961	2,788	6	10,483 18	22,882 18	13,970 45	69	44	137	236	358 50	125 35	13,4
3	3,182 68	18,487	9,857 85	—	—	3,444	276 2 6	2,094	512 0 2	1,203 14	15	18	108 14	5	7	15 0	82	78	66 50	2	—	1 0	160	200	79 23	—	4	15 25	97 70	11,508 78	1,194	982	—	2,251 18	4,378 15	9,844 65	8	1	11	4	10 0	59 52	9,8
17	11,145 47	33,350	30,171 13	—	—	5,113	437 1 9	5,584	527 2 26	1,088 25	57	66	753 61	173	120	127 75	5	—	2 36	394	174	247 48	10	9	67 25	2,109	31	35,770 43	9,146	10,898	11,702	3,131 10	5,733 4	45,031 41	60	98	96	808	222 75	88 9	46,3
8	4,963 98	22,880	41,882 81	709 0	—	20,016	5,904 1 9	13,746	3,358 1 7	15,004 58	1	1	—	1	1	92 0	251	264	288 77	8	3	15 55	521	960	707 59	—	—	—	1,692 67	60,392 97	1,539	1,666	5	787 7	3,816 12	63,206 26	—	—	—	—	67 53	69,2
5	1,903 3	9,124	8,926 78	—	—	1,595	255 3 14	1,800	373 2 17	1,036 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	46	36 75	1	—	0 50	65	165	44 58	—	—	—	2 75	10,047 70	581	646	—	913 6	2,269 16	17,503 65	—	—	—	—	—	5 92	17,4
8	3,125 94	9,138	12,519 70	—	—	918	171 2 1	1,731	428 0 22	911 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	71	61 26	1	2	0 89	174	73	81 38	—	—	—	5 18	13,580 10	749	407	—	2,293 3	4,278 10	30,085 99	—	—	—	—	47 57	30,1
6	2,095 92	5,202	4,357 9	—	—	806	224 3 19	493	69 2 13	424 98	3	10	12 89	—	—	—	64	64	26 0	—	—	—	21	30	16 24	2	—	14 75	11 21	4,863 16	628	546	—	678 19	1,765 11	24,543 39	—	13	2	53	35 75	12 40	24,5
4	1,377 45	2,152	1,091 72	—	—	59	1 2 21	65	5 1 22	10 33	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	0 92	—	—	—	15 0	1,117 97	855	902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2,017 18	7,378	5,033 80	—	—	868	123 2 18	2,475	348 2 22	282 64	7	13	27 63	—	—	—	39	70	12 0	1	1	12 87	25	24	6 97	—	—	—	18 51	5,394 42	783	543	—	577 17	1,688 0	1,865 74	4	—	3	30	23 0	0 1	1,8
3	4,915 38	26,241	30,381 16	—	—	2,889	433 2 17	4,107	970 0 14	2,014 81	62	58	457 18	8	11	76 1	114	118	106 25	—	5	19 40	127	275	159 11	—	2	10 13	29 0	33,253 5	2,682	1,585	—	4,360 11	8,433 10	85,947 39	38	10	80	266	170 0	67 73	86,1
5	2,861 63	15,003	24,239 76	—	—	1,155	657 0 27	4,332	1,472 0 24	2,346 76	38	106	362 58	5	8	103 32	70	81	108 0	1	1	4 54	106	109	127 97	—	—	—	3 35	27,296 28	892	1,079	—	410 5	1,266 12	10,564 54	9	9	621	4	24 75	7 84	10,3
	6,360 7	31,393	49,563 80	1 20	—	3,557	494 1 13	7,102	1,837 2 10	2,456 73	79	86	766 59	25	23	562 3	128	102	131 12	—	4	5 86	345	227	377 93	—	4	—	12 34	54,075 25	3,023	3,045	—	8,242 14	18,000 19	202,019 58	52	5	126	304	228 25	227 18	202,4
	8,562 16	297,665	117,178 27	1,578 10	—	25,918	4,958 2 15	39,649	17,036 0 25	4,925 22	—	—	—	2	2	30 0	114	56	61 75	605	4	525 58	175	225	66 94	—	—	—	6 62	124,372 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8,097 4	141,398	61,470 41	1,995 70	—	54,057	9,001 3 8	8,247	1,317 0 11	17,590 78	—	—	—	1	—	36 50	110	70	75 50	3	—	7 48	578	439	299 71	—	—	—	72 33	81,548 41	25	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7,375 31	117,078	41,850 65	1,815 60	—	52,656	21,686 3 2	20,305	7,741 0 16	15,951 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	58	67 59	16	3	21 10	340	393	148 71	—	—	—	20 88	59,876 30	385	502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3,323 7	107,675	22,821 7	5,954 95	—	5,054	669 0 2	11,323	3,441 0 19	1,238 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	62	23 53	6	6	6 38	156	214	93 76	—	—	—	11 10	30,168 85	120	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4,695 58	153,201	28,165 21	13,875 5	—	3,787	320 3 21	6,245	918 3 22	988 78	—	—	—	1	1	40 0	61	67	43 0	3	1	3 41	199	243	88 86	—	—	—	60 1	43,254 32	103	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4,300 15	125,794	23,867 18	15,060 80	—	2,573	335 0 24	4,353	801 0 7	699 77	—	—	—	—	1	—	51	53	30 25	4	—	2 55	201	147	82 82	—	—	—	16 57	39,759 94	127	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3,341 30	121,329	22,702 17	17,718 40	—	1,774	240 1 15	3,479	509 1 5	346 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	46	16 27	24	—	8 32	155	52	28 68	—	—	—	8 60	40,827 3	159	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5,462 77	93,526	20,511 32	8,478 80	50 0	2,245	250 3 23	5,410	1,963 0 26	534 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	70	29 75	1	3	8 68	133	77	57 33	—	—	—	20 35	29,690 36	628	251	1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,727 63	47,084	10,536 48	1,964 35	—	3,160	1,079 0 0	1,399	214 3 10	560 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	1 50	—	—	—	6	1	1 50	—	—	—	5 10	13,069 60	211	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,608 68	100,901	26,324 32	5,369 65	—	5,494	1,504 1 18	4,473	880 3 0	906 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	30	9 50	—	—	—	100	85	29 48	—	—	—	8 63	32,647 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6,271 84	198,503	60,995 3	14,291 95	—	16,010	4,489 2 8	10,454	1,894 3 8	2,647 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	77	22 0	8	11	4 3	133	144	40 30	—	—	—	30 53	78,031 77	1,442	647	15	2,355 8	2,048 0	11,846 34	20	8	36	9	182 50	63 27	12,4
	5,895 26	199,236	73,011 79	6,737 30	—	13,663	3,318 1 26	10,020	1,775 0 25	2,249 17	3	5	15 25	1	1	3 75	43	74	28 75	23	9	12 52	205	199	76 64	—	—	—	355 73	82,430 90	1,184	2,200	—	942 9	2,165

Stations.	Station Masters.		Goods Clerks.		Booking Clerks.		Warehousemen.		Shroff and Kanakkapulle.		Shunters.		Head Porters.		Gatemen and Pointsmen.		Policemen and Sergeants.		Porters and Coolies.		Messengers.		Special Allowances.	Stores.	Stationary.	Grand Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo Cocshing	1	3750 0			8	4883 94	—	—	—	—	10	3406 0	—	—	29	6129 65	23	4500 87	84	11097 10	—	—	131 2	21623 34	1899 34	154	49881 25
Colombo Goods	1	2400 0	29	12364 31	—	—	2	3222 99	3	3579 35	—	—	25	14043 99	—	—	8	1484 14	8	917 87	—	—	297 23	588 74	2557 16	67	40285 78
Wharf	—	1674 97	—	—	1	395 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	597 9	2	371 46	2	351 25	1	165 48	1	74 99	295 0	105 89	237 99	11	4129 93
Maradana June.	3	6015 21	—	—	5	2986 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1233 26	—	—	7	1233 26	6	915 56	—	—	673 3	154 49	541 75	21	19119 80
Kelaniya	1	816 68	—	—	1	446 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	403 17	6	1142 33	1	170 49	3	457 7	—	—	128 43	460 57	283 99	14	4383 44
Hunupitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	1	420 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	784 93	1	175 81	3	475 81	—	—	166 55	180 13	98 81	10	3057 91
Ragama	1	1100 0	—	—	1	560 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	778 99	1	172 18	2	166 42	—	—	141 78	282 55	145 69	9	3347 40
Henaratgoda	1	1008 28	—	—	1	585 0	—	—	—	—	1	211 86	2	387 89	1	244 40	4	527 45	—	—	—	—	111 15	224 10	348 4	10	3648 13
Veyangoda	1	1584 94	—	—	2	1843 24	—	—	—	—	1	237 0	3	494 68	1	214 21	4	547 80	—	—	—	—	70 69	286 97	284 52	12	5585 5
Mirigama	1	1008 0	—	—	1	395 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	876 81	2	258 59	6	967 11	—	—	—	—	91 44	258 38	16 741	16	4198 91
Ambepussa	1	975 0	—	—	1	346 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	371 65	—	—	2	371 65	—	—	—	—	78 45	213 40	100 2	7	2552 99
Alawwa	1	1100 0	—	—	1	211 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	340 46	—	—	2	340 46	—	—	—	—	47 8	198 23	150 36	8	3352 80
Polgahawela	1	1344 44	1	465 0	3	1657 26	—	—	—	—	1	213 87	12	2060 45	3	460 41	13	1976 99	—	—	—	—	46 65	420 7	392 14	24	9196 22
Potuhera	1	1024 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	466 97	1	167 19	2	342 55	—	—	—	—	9 12	68 88	78 87	7	2208 55
Kurunegala	1	1847 83	1	1326 35	3	1531 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	452 2	3	408 33	2	395 74	4	813 60	—	—	857 15	336 84	711 35	16	8089 59
Wellawa	1	1344 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	77 43	1	131 54	1	49 37	—	—	40 74	665 97	187 0	4	1566 91
Ganewatta	1	975 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	160 18	—	—	1	78 0	1	96 12	—	1065 9	276 92	8	2193 54
Maho	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	157 88	—	—	—	—	1	53 22	—	744 1	170 35	7	1648 93
Ambanpola	1	340 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50 74	—	—	—	—	—	658 99	134 67	2	1084 40
Ga'gamuwa	1	873 3	—	—	1	210 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	172 80	—	—	—	46 91	2	292 55	—	—	382 35	273 80	100 42	5	2553 99
Talawa	1	975 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	182 67	—	—	1	182 67	—	—	1	121 46	141 21	231 90	77 43	3	1414 7
Anuradhapura	1	1392 61	—	—	1	540 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	424 34	2	351 65	4	686 69	—	—	—	—	227 69	494 52	295 14	10	3812 34
Madawachchi	1	340 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	78 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 25	750 63	148 11	9	1217 81
Vavuniya	1	458 30	—	—	1	217 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	174 5	2	135 30	3	209 25	—	—	—	—	65 24	2061 46	194 72	9	3519 40
Mankulam	1	340 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	87 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 35	1031 72	136 17	2	1514 50
Parasathan	1	255 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	136 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 37	1522 6	130 79	3	2037 81
Pallai	1	340 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	188 74	1	118 67	1	133 87	—	—	—	—	15 99	125 96	56 62	6	1373 16
Kodikamam	1	425 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50 0	1	120 0	1	74 58	—	—	—	—	39 48	59 20	67 99	4	1203 27
Chvvakachcheri	1	425 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	124 5	1	115 45	1	77 4	—	—	—	—	30 10	50 51	50 98	4	1278 13
Jaffna	1	1884 57	—	—	1	986 66	—	—	1	420 0	—	—	7	1140 9	7	818 41	2	277 25	5	665 16	—	—	857 8	564 98	118 27	18	6682 47
Chunnakam	1	680 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	119 0	1	71 50	—	—	—	—	53 61	33 33	47 34	3	924 84
Kankesanturai	1	1425 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	122 15	1	121 18	2	123 79	—	—	—	—	97 98	298 40	129 92	5	1918 44
Pambakkana	1	1258 53	1	570 0	2	1425 3	—	—	—	—	1	236 42	8	1438 89	2	330 85	5	752 97	—	—	—	—	69 12	381 5	184 59	20	7446 45
Kadiyanuwa	1	600 0	—	—	1	375 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	241 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189 34	21 39	17 29	3	1604 26
Alagalla	1	1260 0	—	—	1	525 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	341 55	—	—	—	—	2	151 27	—	—	87 33	168 72	26 38	6	2400 19
Balany	1	720 0	—	—	1	353 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 59	89 29	14 40	3	1408 51
Kadugannawa	1	1653 32	—	—	2	1705 76	—	—	—	—	1	236 7	7	1226 23	2	335 46	7	1100 18	—	—	—	—	60 32	297 10	202 73	20	6588 17
Peradeniya Junc.	1	1024 97	—	—	3	2504 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2553 78	5	886 5	8	1028 76	—	—	—	—	97 50	744 58	273 14	29	10063 76
Peradeniya	1	1024 97	—	—	1	585 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 89	2	271 94	4	441 0	—	—	—	—	11 84	190 50	192 42	10	3427 52
Kandy	1	2470 78	3	2454 2	11	6777 42	1	1100 0	2	1400 0	2	534 1	4	982 1	9	1647 29	12	2302 65	23	2992 53	—	—	199 29	1897 81	1952 47	68	26810 28
Mahaiyawa	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	179 3	1	179 50	2	148 18	—	—	—	—	30 76	106 71	124 75	5	1357 22
Katugastota	1	1574 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	700 16	1	168 16	2	248 11	—	—	—	—	76 35	92 90	148 40	8	3008 99
Wattegama	1	1200 0	—	—	1	480 0	—	—	—	—	1	209 95	4	630 9	2	364 98	4	364 50	—	—	—	—	72 83	143 11	274 54	13	3740 0
Ukuwela	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	193 55	1	178 55	1	75 81	—	—	—	—	48 50	85 11	131 90	4	1813 29
Matale	1	1200 0	1	1100 0	1	630 0	—	—	—	—	1	239 28	3	546 35	2	481 33	4	611 73	—	—	—	—	50 94	197 40	437 26	14	6049 49
Gampola	1	2200 0	2	1114 19	2	1558 84	—	—	—	—	2	472 10	10	1637 64	2	358 18	7	1132 41	—	—	—	—	12 71	475 10	420 27	26	9581 42
Ulapane	1	1100 0	—	—	1	355 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	341 55	—	—	—	—	2	151 27	—	—	87 33	168 72	26 38	6	2400 19
Balany	1	720 0	—	—	1	353 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 59	89 29	14 40	3	1408 51
Kadugannawa	1	1653 32	—	—	2	1705 76	—	—	—	—	1	236 7	7	1226 23	2	335 46	7	1100 18	—	—	—	—	60 32	297 10	202 73	20	6588 17
Peradeniya Junc.	1	1024 97	—	—	3	2504 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2553 78	5	886 5	8	1028 76	—	—	—	—	97 50	744 58	273 14	29	10063 76
Peradeniya	1	1024 97	—	—	1	585 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 89	2	271 94	4	441 0	—	—	—	—	11 84	190 50	192 42	10	3427 52
Kandy	1	2470 78	3	2454 2	11	6777 42	1	1100 0	2	1400 0	2	534 1	4	982 1	9	1647 29	12	2302 65	23	2992 53	—	—	199 29	1897 81	1952 47	68	26810 28
Mahaiyawa	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	179 3	1	179 50	2	148 18	—	—	—	—	30 76	106 71	124 75	5	1357 22
Katugastota	1	1574 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	700 16	1	168 16	2	248 11	—	—	—	—	76 35	92 90	148 40	8	3008 99
Wattegama	1	1200 0	—	—	1	480 0	—	—	—	—	1	209 95	4	630 9	2	364 98	4	364 50	—	—	—	—	72 83	143 11	274 54	13	3740 0
Ukuwela	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	193 55	1	178 55	1	75 81	—	—	—	—	48 50	85 11	131 90	4	1813 29
Matale	1	1200 0	1	1100 0	1	630 0	—	—	—	—	1	239 28	3	546 35	2	481 33	4	611 73	—	—	—	—	50 94	197 40	437 26	14	6049 49
Gampola	1	2200 0	2	1114 19	2	1558 84	—	—	—	—	2	472 10	10	1637 64	2	358 18	7	1132 41	—	—	—	—	12 71	475 10	420 27	26	9581 42
Ulapane	1	1100 0	—	—	1	355 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	341 55	—	—	—	—	2	151 27	—	—	87 33	168 72	26 38	6	2400 19
Nawalapitiya	1	2257 13	4	3061 79	5	2346 81	—	—	—	—	2	545 80	5	705 54	13	2978 8	5	939 40	13	1848 11	—	—	137 76	882 70	1264 40	48	16957 43
Galboda	1	1100 0	—	—	1	360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	343 56	—	—	2	343 56	—	—	142 98	106 72	96 95	7	2730 26
Watawala	1	1129 31	—	—	1	435 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	363 62	—	—	3	836 8	—	—	—	—	102 42	115 23	164 4	10	3895 70
Rozelle	1	1100 0	—	—	1	342 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 89	2	176 80	3	276 99	—	—	—	—	110 5	88 92	120 85	7	3357 58
Hatton	1	2241 52	3	1841 55	4	2502 16	1	709 35	1	1300 0	—	—	5	1135 51	7	1342 51	3	540 76	9	1137 43	—	—	127 51	417 4	783 11	34	14057 45
Kotagala	1	1100 0	—	—	1	410 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	546 53	1	178 55	5	807 3	—	—	—	—	110 88	143 29	145 25	12	5551 53
Talawakele	1	1458 80	2	1890 6	2	1210 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	700 78	5	878 59	2	342 12	4	670 81	—	—	119 42	244 42	458 25	19	7972 96
Watagoda	1	1100 0	—	—	1	360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	379 83	—	—	7	1033 52	—	—	58 48	88 6	142 79	11	3182 68
Nanu-oya	1	1224 99	2	1664 16	4	3094 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	458 15	6	1108 49	4	669 22	8	1199 77	—	—	95 33	1115 34	514 88	37	11145 47
Nuwara Eliye	1	1100 0	—	—	2	776 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	436 79	2	275 81	3	369 74	6	1003 47	—	—	5 67	322 58	397 30	18	8063 68
Kandapola	1	1049 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	193 55	1	170 60	2	297 1	—	—	9 62	94 5	94 26	5	1909 3
Ragalla	1	1100 0	—	—	1	464 75	—	—	—	—	1	239 68	1	186 79	2	350 84	2	298 58	—	—	—	—	46 48	315 24	123 58	8	3425 94
Ambuswela	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	313 15	—	—	3	411 42	—	—	—	—	77 31	95 93	68 11	6	2093 92
Pattipola	1	458 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	335 45	—	—	1	178 55	—	—	—	—	49 41	175 49	46 66	4	1377 45
Ohiya	1	800 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	359 85	—	—	2	359 48	—	—	—	—	102 36	91 83	56 67	3	2017 18
Haputale	1	1293 78	1	1095 56	1	446 3	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	3	556 50	2	360 97	4	455 93	—	—	—	—	81 58	141 33	293 57	12	5175 38
Diyatalawa	1	1200 0	—	—	1	354 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	351 89	1	174 10	3	451 77	—	—	—	—	62 25	150 5	119 44	8	2861 63
Bandarawela	1	1549 34	1	810 0	2	720 0	—	—	—	—	2	469 91	4	738 99	2	353 5	4	625 82	—	—	—	—	35 20	685 71	328 5	16	6360 7
Ella	1	1100 0	—	—	1	360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1170 79	6	1038 2	10	1273 48	—	—	—	—	611 36	196 60	343 42	26	8562 16
Port	1	1600 0	—	—	2	2081 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1424 37	4	704 15	9	1123 7	—	—	—	—	503 4	339 45	521 63	25	8097 4
Slave Island	1	1100 0	—	—	3	1951 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1263 26	4	653 37	7	1099 23	—	—	—	—	622 2	219 93	469 68	22	7575 51
Kollupitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	1	450 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	702 19	4	632 80	—	—	—	—	3 75	95 3	249 21	10	3323 7
Bambalapitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	2	1605 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	370 51	3	523 77	4	605 56	—	—	—	—	20 60	140 37	279 77	12	4695 58
Wellawatta	1	1200 0	—	—	2	985 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	377 0	5	523 77	5	613 16	—	—	—	—	73 49	466 54	121 39	13	4300 15
Dehiwala	1	1100 0	—	—	1	341 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	434 14	4	604 30	—	—	—	—	19 12	449 90	189 0	9	3341 39
Mount Lavinia	1	1477 46	—	—	2	1185 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	604 14	3	527 82	5	713 37	—	—	—	—	48 52	467 86	238 60	14	5462 77
Angulana	1	1008 52	—	—	1	375 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	381 38	1	171 92	3	475 81	—	—	—	—	14 9	244 23	129 75	7	2747 53
Lunawa	1	1100 0	—	—	1	356 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	169 55	3	476 64	—	—	—	—	204 75	189 2	121 85	6	2668 68
Moratuwa	1	1400 0	—	—	2	1328 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	244 27	3	527 50	4	712 52	7	1008 38	—	—	227 67	1452 4	629 38	31	13663 48
Panadura	1	1400 0	—	—	2	1248 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	165 0	3	501 18	2	321 62	7	1013 92	—	—	28 11	492 14	344 90	16	5895 28
Waddiwa	1	1100 0	—	—	1	450 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	387 58	1	180 0	2	289 11	—	—	—	—	26 49	161 71	136 6	7	2720 95
Kalutara North	1	1100 0	—	—	1	480 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	543 99	1	176 0	2	184 24	—	—	—	—	6 87	282 29	165 1	8	2905 34
Kalutara South	1	1091 83	—	—	2	1270 0	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	2	1275 88	2	340 87	4	656 79	—	—	—	—	1 75	325 79	273 38	19	6373 98
Katukurunda	1	892 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60 0	1	164 52	3	299 21	—	—	—	—	135 61	171 78	58	1654 84
Paiyagala North	1	954 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	174 0	2	220 46	—	—	—	—	6 25	112 85	75 33	4	1543 48
Paiyagala South	1	954 57	—	—	1	395 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maggona	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	148 38	1	179 32	2	367 0	—	—	—	—	9 50	144 62	90 78	5	2932 65
Beruwala	1	1100 0	—	—	1	405 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	347 0	2	351 65	4	294 16	—	—	—	—	84 36	357 46	181 15	7	2884 33
Aluigama	1	1600 0	—	—	2	1210 0	—	—	—	—	1	244 48	7	1179 36	2	327 19	6	962 7	—	—	—	—	84 23	382 13	188 66	19	6178 14
Kosgoda	1	1300 0	—	—	1	358 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	507 17	1	179 0	3	459 84	—	—	—	—	74 57	165 28	85 9	9	2929 88
Balapitiya	1	1915 0	—	—	1	360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	354 52	2	360 0	2	317 12	—	—	—	—	54 93	184 41	183 47	8	2859 45
Ambalangoda	1	1258 53	—	—	2	1081 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	862 90	3	469 23	7	1031 2	—	—	—	—	97 4	222 28	300 16	16	5246 3
Hikkaduwa	1	1100 0	—	—	1	354 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177 55	2	351 74	3	492 15	—	—	—	—	127 13	149 63	149 63	8	2805 14
Dodandawa	1	1100 0	—	—	1	370 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	187 63	2	320 29	2	313 1	—	—	—	—	109 60	129 10	189 25	7	2797 79
Ginigtota	1	1200 0	—	—	1	358 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	651 69	1	167 90	5	323 98	—	—	—	—	60 81	123 68	89 88	10	2955 92
Galle	1	2200 0	2	2658 35	4	2267 0	—	—	—	—	1	235 49	2	485 59	7	1345 1	6	976 14	8	1186 81	—	—	227 67	1452 4	629 38	31	13663 48
Talpe	1	1129 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	376 77	1	177 58	2	290 79	—	—	26 35	138 26	118 38	6	2247 33
Ahangama	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	345 77	1	187 58	2	315 34	—	—	—	—	6 37	108 55	158 51	6	2222 12
Weligama	1	1500 0	—	—	1	365 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	179 3	2	354 45	3	451 22	—	—	—	—	36 76	103 37	188 18	8	3174 11
Kamburugamuwa	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	153 42	1	172 30	2	295 82	—	—	—	—	3 37	105 85	81 24	5	1919 80
Matara	1	1440 3	1	1100 0	1	722 0	—	—	—	—	1	237 74	2	341 68	2	353 71	4	609 2	—	—	—	—	28 26	300 68	454 53	12	5397 65
Marabana (Kelani Valley)	1	430 0	2	1551 94	2	843 3	—	—	—	—	1	238 2	2	580 95	7	1202 56	4	793 56	7	936 50	—	—	41 73	766 85	378 99	26	7739 61
Nuggoda	1	1100 0	—	—	1	353 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	176 0	1	163 52	2	353 28	—	—	—	—	30 21	95 55	89 49	6	2311 34
Pannipitiya	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	351 66	1	171 68	1	232 56	—	—	—	—	28 33	76 43	61 72	5	2094 38
Padukka	1	1074 97	—	—	1	345 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	173 9	1	186 81	2	301 21	—	—	—	—	23 36	102 80	116 49	6	2324 24
Waga	1	1100 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	366 48	1	177 55	2	275 42	—	—	—	—	2 62	79 37	61 54	6	2062 98
Kosgama	1	958 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	350 11	1	168 65	2	337 14	—	—	—	—	7 49	107 46	98 8	6	2065 41
Piliyandala	1	975 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	182 74	1	175 18	3	541 0	—	—	—	—	5 61	109 45	154 69	6	2034 62
Avissawella	1	1100 0	—	—	1	392 0	—	—	—	—	1	233 79	2	361 93	2	294 60	6	854 77	—	—	—	—	48 19	125 85	171 72	13	3602 48
Dehiowita	1	1100 0	—	—	1	150 0	1	290 93	—	—	1	238 0	1	179 91	2	290 92	3	585 26	—	—	—	—	51 11	83 37	158 21	9	3077 65
Karawanella	1	1100 0	—	—	1	352 23	—	—	—	—	1	175 48	2	320 40	1	300 1	3	479 35	—	—	—	—	24 10	81 59	142 45	9	2875 61
Yatiyantota	1	1100 0	—	—	1	520 0	—	—	—	—	1	240 0	2	357 93	2	343 4	5	471 99	—	—	—	—	107 71	165 40	192 6	10	3475 18
Total	111	131480 2	47	35417 10	139	78079 60	4	5032 34	7	5699 35	16	4959 32	378	28099 98	345	62192 96	220	37751 11	492	68294 80	1	74 99	10573 80	51548 91	29249 32	2146	546821 69

Table 31.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Works Depart

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	
			Rs. c.	
Blacksmiths	7,173½	24	7,894 23	
Boys	8,783½	29	2,534 97	
Pasalaying Boys ...	8,707½	29	3,345 29	
Kanganies	63,918½	213	62,609 73	
Carpenters	25,852	86	26,802 14	
Coolies	233,819½	779	110,297 23	
Fitters	18,411½	61	19,446 97	
Masons	27,984½	90	30,196 88	
Painters	6,524½	22	5,224 26	
Pitmen	16,741½	56	8,298 34	
Platelayers	403,282½	1,344	199,618 5	
Strikers	11,081½	37	6,662 35	
Women	4,344½	14	1,122 42	
Stationary Enginemen ...	831½	3	712 14	
Assistant Building Foremen ...	621½	2	2,394 37	
Pumpers	64	—	27 0	
Watchers	1,729	6	768 72	
Storeman	350½	1	375 12	
Timekeepers	2,917½	10	3,398 60	
Overseers	2,499½	8	3,024 53	
Total ...	844,526½	2,814	483,382 84	

Table 32.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Locomotive Departm

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Piecework.	Allowance.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.
Blacksmiths	12,030	40	13,342 87	2,878 48	—	16,22
Boiler washers ...	1,818	1	2,276 86	—	—	2,27
Carpenters	49,642	165	52,647 10	—	4 0	52,95
Do. head ...	1,205	4	3,441 18	—	—	3,44
Cleaners, carriage ...	8,985	30	4,216 80	151 80	3 37	4,37
Do. engine ...	44,786	149	22,093 41	108 90	346 91	22,54
Do. wagon ...	18,833	63	7,796 14	999 48	16 98	8,81
Coolies	66,307	221	29,852 53	205 92	72 47	30,13
Do. store	1,440	5	691 32	—	2 75	69
Coppersmiths	597	2	1,187 50	11 22	—	1,19
Do. apprentices ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. assistants ...	1,872	6	1,959 37	—	—	1,95
Engine drivers, 3rd class ...	655	2	1,227 27	—	—	1,22
Do. lighters ...	5,431	18	5,134 80	—	84 74	5,16
Do. turners ...	5,594	19	7,168 35	—	0 75	7,16
Enginemen, stationary ...	1,883	6	1,517 27	—	—	1,51
Examiners, carriage ...	1,635	5	3,547 7	3 82	—	3,55
Do. wagon ...	6,011	20	12,003 87	—	11 0	12,01
Firemen, native ...	68,826	230	60,796 1	—	7,158 87	67,95
Fitters ... ...

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1905.

Particulars.		Coast Line. 1	Main Line, Colombo to Nawalapitiya including Quarry Branch and Kandy. 2	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela. 3	Kandy to Matale. 4	Northern Line. Polgahawela to Anuradhapura 5	Northern Line. Anuradhrpura to Pallai. 6	Northern Line. Pallai to Kankesanturai. 7	Kelani Valley Extension. 8	Uda Pussellawa Extension. 9	All Lines. 10
Figures on which Calculations are based.	*Miles open (average)* ...	98⅝	94	73¾	17⅛	81¼	39¾	34½	47⅔	19¼	506⅛
	Train miles ...	465,981	608,759	257,184	48,432	102,290	29,791	52,816	126,682	45,365	1,737,300
	Receipts Rs.	1,672,293 34	5,283,849 46	1,419,985 13	178,240 38	352,740 55	95,500 55	90,557 60	446,864 8	150,621 95	9,690,653 4
	Expenditure Rs.	1,168,536 54	2,221,944 73	905,722 93	156,115 67	229,045 7	67,531 59	107,065 31	236,459 83	114,477 77	5,206,899 44
	Gross ton miles Tons	101,819,048	177,934,119	66,844,624	7,911,162	18,227,069	5,350,023	7,490,580	13,028,439	2,065,100	400,670,164
	Engine miles ...	564,043	883,624	459,391	59,701	112,490	31,915	58,537	144,145	53,593	2,367,439
	Vehicle miles ...	7,568,869	12,279,498	3,438,790	481,651	1,346,494	424,169	503,728	1,689,900	297,374	28,030,473
Maintenance of Ways and Works and Bridges	Rs.	345,602 53	496,655 86	267,174 60	32,643 7	72,274 74	27,444 3	35,678 97	62,190 41	30,160 65	1,369,824 86
Per mile of line open	Rs.	3,504 21	5,283 57	3,622 71	1,852 9	889 54	690 42	1,034 17	1,302 42	1,566 79	2,704 49
Per train mile	Rs.	0 74	0 82	1 4	0 67	0 71	0 92	0 68	0 49	0 66	0 79
Per cent. of earnings	...	20·67	9·40	18·81	18·31	20·49	28.74	39·40	13·92	20 03	14·13
Per cent. of expenditure	...	29·58	22·35	29·50	20·91	31·55	40·64	33·32	26·30	26·34	26·31
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 39	2 79	4 0	4 13	3 97	5 13	4 76	4 77	14 61	3 42
Locomotive Department, General Superintendence	Rs.	8,667 4	14,164 69	4,150 4	584 89	1,576 99	500 18	618 39	1,929 0	371 1	32,562 23
Per mile of line open	Rs.	87 88	150 69	56 27	33 19	19 41	12 58	17 92	40 40	19 27	64 29
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·52	0·27	0·29	0·33	0·45	0·52	0·68	0·44	0·25	0·34
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·74	0·64	0·46	0·37	0·69	0·74	0·58	0·81	0·32	0·63
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 9	0 8	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 14	0 18	0 8
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	1 15	1 15	1 21	1 21	1 17	1 18	1 23	1 14	1 25	1 16
Locomotive Power	Rs.	315,676 21	780,547 77	339,335 96	53,458 13	55,716 60	17,215 27	25,672 30	61,777 73	43,565 30	1,692,965 27
Per mile of line open	Rs.	3,200 77	8,303 70	4,601 17	3,033 9	685 74	433 9	744 12	1,293 78	2,263 13	3,342 48
Per train mile	Rs.	0 68	1 28	1 32	1 11	0 54	0 58	0 49	0 49	0 96	0 97
Per cent. of earnings	...	18·87	14·77	23·90	29·99	15·80	18·03	28·35	13·82	28·92	17·47
Per cent. of expenditure	...	27·01	35·13	37·47	34·24	24·33	25·49	23·98	26·13	38·06	32·51
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 10	4 39	5 8	6 76	3 5	3 22	3 43	4 74	21 10	4 23
Per engine mile	Rs.	0 56	0 88	0 74	0 90	0 50	0 54	0 44	0 43	0 81	0 72
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	41 71	63 56	98 68	110 99	41 38	40 59	50 96	36 56	146 50	60 40
Carriages and Wagons	Rs.	105,240 40	172,844 62	47,885 84	6,829 99	19,505 11	6,871 68	7,506 11	23,403 28	4,113 83	394,200 86
Per mile of line open	Rs.	1,067 8	1,838 77	649 30	387 52	240 6	172 87	217 57	490 12	213 71	778 29
Per train mile	Rs.	0 23	0 28	0 19	0 14	0 19	0 23	0 14	0 18	0 9	0 23
Per cent. of earnings	...	6·29	3·07	3·38	3·83	5·53	7·19	8·29	5·24	2·73	4·07
Per cent. of expenditure	...	9·01	7·78	5·29	4·37	8·52	10·17	7·01	9·90	3·59	7·57
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 3	0 97	0 72	0 86	1 7	1 29	1 0	1 80	2 0	0 98
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	13 90	14 8	13 92	14 18	14 49	16 20	14 90	13 85	13 83	14 6
Plant and Machinery	Rs.	10,047 25	16,906 10	4,835 50	676 13	1,734 10	416 77	678 37	2,237 33	431 77	37,963 32
Per mile of line open	Rs.	101 87	179 85	65 57	38 36	21 34	10 48	19 66	46 86	22 43	74 95
Per train mile	Rs.	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·60	0·32	0·34	0·38	0·49	0·44	0·75	0·50	0·29	0·39
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·86	0·76	0·53	0·43	0·76	0·62	0·63	0·95	0·38	0·73
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 10	0 10	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 9	0 17	0 21	0 10
Traffic, General Superintendence	Rs	25,205 7	19,953 94	17,861 70	10,790 27	6,184 7	2,052 18	3,967 44	7,714 23	3,363 83	97,092 73
Per mile of line open	Rs.	255 56	212 28	242 19	612 21	76 11	51 63	115 0	161 55	174 75	191 69
Per train mile	Rs.	0 6	0 3	0 7	0 22	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 7	0 6
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·51	0·38	1·26	6·05	1·75	2·15	4·38	1·72	2·23	1·00
Per cent. of expenditure	...	2·16	0·90	1·97	6·91	2·70	3·04	3·71	3·26	2·94	1·86
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 25	0 11	0 27	1 37	0 34	0 38	0 53	0 59	1 63	0 24
Traffic Charges	Rs.	144,995 35	270,684 6	76,579 96	29,110 75	20,218 42	3,098 46	14,232 46	40,016 76	14,399 85	613,336 7
Per mile of line open	Rs.	1,470 17	2,879 62	1,038 37	1,651 67	248 84	77 95	412 54	838 5	748 4	1,210 93
Per train mile	Rs.	0 31	0 45	0 30	0 60	0 20	0 10	0 27	0 32	0 32	0 35
Per cent. of earnings	...	8·67	5·12	5·39	16·33	5·73	3·24	15·71	8·95	9·56	6·33
Per cent. of expenditure	...	12·41	12·18	8·45	18·65	8·83	4·59	13·29	16·92	12·58	11·78
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 42	1 52	1 14	3 68	1 10	0 57	1 90	3 7	6 97	1 53
Running Staff	Rs.	65,201 20	89,671 6	35,917 90	6,784 92	8,504 72	2,054 90	3,776 44	11,443 88	8,846 17	232,201 19
Per mile of line open	Rs.	661 10	953 95	487 2	384 96	104 68	51 70	109 46	239 66	459 54	458 44
Per train mile	Rs.	0 14	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 9	0 20	0 13
Per cent. of earnings	...	3·90	1·70	2·53	3·81	2·41	2·15	4·17	2·56	5·87	2·40
Per cent. of expenditure	...	5·58	4·04	3·97	4·35	3·71	3·04	3·53	4·83	7·73	4·46
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 64	0 50	0 54	0 85	0 46	0 38	0 51	0 88	4 28	0 58
Telegraph Charges	Rs.	24,814 78	30,028 37	10,706 98	3,870 31	2,944 40	476 89	1,423 2	4,227 41	1,433 20	79,925 36
Per mile of line open	Rs.	251 61	319 45	145 18	219 59	36 24	12 0	41 25	88 53	74 45	157 80
Per train mile	Rs.	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 5
Per cent. of earnings	...	1·48	0·57	0·75	2·17	0·83	0·50	1·57	0·95	0·95	0·82
Per cent. of expenditure	...	2·12	1·35	1·18	2·48	1·28	0·71	1·33	1·79	1·25	1·53
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 24	0 17	0 16	0 49	0 16	0 9	0 19	0 33	0 69	0 20

Table 33.—Sectional Expenditure for 1905—*contd.*

Particulars.		Coast Line.	Main Line, Colombo to Nawalapitiya including Quarry Branch and Kandy.	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Northern Line.			Kelani Valley Extension.	Uda Pussellawa Extension.	All Lines.
						Polgahawela to Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura to Pallai	Pallai to Kankesanturai.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
General Charges	Rs.	52,865 79	39,115 27	28,823 20	9,204 16	22,927 74	7,212 64	13,348 14	21,293 26	7,700 83	202,471 3
Per mile of line open	Rs.	536 3	416 12	390 82	522 22	281 94	181 45	386 90	445 93	400 4	399 75
Per train mile	Rs.	0 11	0 6	0 11	0 19	0 22	0 24	0 25	0 17	0 17	0 12
Per cent. of earnings	...	3·16	0·74	2·03	5·17	6·49	7·55	14·74	4·76	5·11	2·09
Per cent. of expenditure	...	4·52	1·76	3·18	5·90	10·0	10·68	12·47	9·01	6·73	3·89
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 52	0 22	0 43	1 16	1 26	1 35	1 78	1 64	3 72	0 51
New Works	Rs.	70,220 92	291,372 99	72,451 25	2,163 5	17,478 18	188 59	163 67	226 54	91 33	454,356 52
Per mile of line open	Rs.	712 0	3,099 71	982 39	122 73	215 12	4 74	4 75	4 74	4 75	897 5
Per train mile	Rs.	0 15	0 48	0 28	0 5	0 17	0 1	—	—	—	0 26
Per cent. of earnings	...	4·20	5·51	5·10	1·21	4·96	0·20	0·18	0·05	0·06	4·69
Per cent. of expenditure	...	6·01	13·11	8·00	1·39	7·63	0·28	0·15	0·10	0·08	8·73
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 69	1 63	1 8	0 27	0 96	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 4	1 13
Total Working Expenses	Rs.	1,168,536 54	2,221,944 73	905,722 93	156,115 67	229,045 7	67,531 59	107,065 31	236,459 83	114,477 77	5,206,899 44
Per mile of line open	Rs.	11,848 28	23,637 71	12,280 99	8,857 63	2,819 2	1,698 91	3,103 34	4,952 4	5,946 90	10,280 16
Per train mile	Rs.	2 51	3 65	3 52	3 22	2 23	2 27	2 3	1 87	2 52	3 0
Per cent. of earnings	...	69·87	42·05	63·78	87·58	64·93	70·71	118·22	52·91	76·00	53·73
Per cent. of expenditure	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	11 47	12 48	13 55	19 73	12 56	12 62	14 29	18 15	55 43	13 0

Table 34.—Sectional Earnings for 1905.

Particulars.		Coast Line.	Main Line, Colombo to Nawalapitiya, including Wharf & Quarry Branches and Kandy.	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Northern Line.			Kelani Valley Extension.	Uda Pussellawa Line.	All Lines.
						Polgahawela to Anuradhapura.	Anuradhapura to Pallai.	Pallai to Kankesanturai.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Figures on which Calculations are based.											
Original cost	Rs.	10,304,291 0	20,222,223 0	18,402,058 0	3,391,952 0	4,532,739 0	5,416,132 0	1,799,485 0	5,480,896 0	1,634,997 0	71,184,773 0
Railway debt on lines opened for traffic	Rs.	6,884,374 0	690,000 0	20,077,664 0	3,544,500 0		5,899,783 0		1,800,375 0	624,840 0	39,521,626 0
Miles open (average)	...	98 5/6	94	73 1/4	17 5/6	8 1/4	39 2/4	34 1/3	47 3/4	19 1/4	506 1/3
Traffic train miles	...	465,981	608,759	257,184	48,432	102,290	29,791	52,816	126,682	45,365	1,737,300
Gross ton miles	...	101,819,048	177,934,119	66,844,624	7,911,162	18,227,969	5,350,023	7,490,580	13,028,439	2,065,100	400,670,164
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Earnings from coaching traffic	...	1,253,023 60	1,479,438 64	429,799 47	1,086 76 9	235,294 58	68,862 36	70,052 15	217,957 39	62,372 88	3,925,477 16
Per mile open	...	12,704 93	15,738 71	5,827 79	6,166 2	2,895 93	1,732 39	2,030 50	4,564 55	3,240 15	7,750 20
Per train mile	...	2 69	2 43	1 67	2 24	2 30	2 31	1 32	1 72	1 38	2 26
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	12 30	8 32	6 43	13 74	12 91	12 87	9 35	16 72	30 21	9 80
Earnings from goods traffic	...	406,979 0	3,756,678 57	970,324 74	66,033 74	110,744 52	24,677 71	17,822 25	226,095 60	85,540 50	5,664,896 63
Per mile open	...	4,128 53	39,964 66	13,156 95	3,746 60	1,363 1	620 82	516 59	4,734 99	4,443 66	11,184 40
Per train mile	...	0 88	6 17	3 77	1 36	1 8	0 83	0 34	1 79	1 88	3 27
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	4 0	21 11	14 51	8 35	6 7	4 61	2 38	17 36	41 42	14 14
Earnings from live stock	...	2,077 59	11,331 82	3,985 99	343 73	572 70	72 51	99 18	180 50	—	18,664 2
Per mile open	...	21 7	120 55	54 5	19 50	7 5	1 82	2 87	3 78	—	36 85
Per train mile	...	—	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	—	—	—	—	0 1
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 1	8 66	0 5
Miscellaneous earnings	...	10,213 15	36,400 43	15,874 93	3,186 82	6,128 75	1,887 97	2,584 2	2,630 59	2,708 57	81,615 23
Per mile open	...	103 55	387 24	215 25	180 81	75 43	47 50	74 90	55 9	140 70	161 13
Per train mile	...	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 5	0 2	0 6	0 4
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	0 10	0 21	0 24	0 40	0 34	0 35	0 35	0 20	1 31	0 20
Total earnings	...	1,672,293 34	5,283,849 46	1,419,985 13	178,240 38	352,740 55	95,500 55	90,557 60	446,864 8	150,621 95	9,690,653 4
Per mile open	...	16,956 8	56,211 16	19,254 4	10,112 93	4,341 42	2,402 53	2,624 86	9,358 41	7,824 51	19,132 58
Per train mile	...	3 59	8 68	5 52	3 68	3 45	3 21	1 71	3 53	3 32	5 58
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	16 42	29 70	21 24	22 53	19 35	17 85	12 9	34 29	72 94	24 19
Expenditure, including new works	...	1,168,536 54	2,221,944 73	905,722 93	156,115 67	229,045 7	67,531 59	107,065 31	236,459 83	114,477 77	5,206,899 44
Profit on working	...	503,756 80	3,061,904 73	514,262 20	22,124 71	123,695 48	27,968 96	loss 16,507 71	210,404 25	36,144 18	4,483,753 60
Do. per cent. on original cost	...	4·89	15·14	2·79	0·65	2 73	0·52	loss	3·84	2·21	6·30
Do. per cent. on capital outstanding on December 31	...	7·32	443·70	2·56	0·62	—	2 29	—	11·69	5·78	11·35
Do. per mile open	...	5,107 80	32,573 45	6,973 5	1,255 32	1,522 40	703 62	loss	4,406 37	1,877 62	8,852 43
Do. per train mile	...	1 8	5 3	2 0	0 46	1 22	0 94	loss	1 66	0 79	2 58
Do. per 1,000 gross ton miles	...	4 95	17 21	7 69	0 28	6 79	5 23	loss	16 15	17 50	11 19

No. 35.—Statement of Details of Working Expenses from 1865 to 1905.—ALL LINES.

Year.	Average Miles Open for Traffic.	Train Mileage.	Locomotive Department. General Superintendence. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Locomotive Power. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Plant and Machinery. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Total Expenditure, Locomotive Department. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Ways and Works Dept. Maintenance of Ways and Works and Buildings. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	New Works. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.
1865	54½	10839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10433	302	0·96	19·3	38·4	—	27800	806	0·56	51·8	102·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	263	71197	—	—	—	—	—	69239	1903	0·97	26·3	28·8	—	5664	156	0·08	2·1	2·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74894	2059	1·05	28·4	30·8	—	109625	3014	1·54	41·7	45·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	274	153846	—	—	—	—	—	149911	2956	1·27	35·4	39·8	—	14256	340	0·10	2·9	3·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184267	3265	1·37	38·3	42·7	—	179025	3113	1·88	37·4	41·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	274	241284	—	—	—	—	—	238067	3887	1·19	38·8	47·7	—	31045	416	0·13	4·2	5·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320622	4303	1·32	43·0	19·6	—	340045	3343	1·93	33·3	15·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	274	245464	—	—	—	—	—	243183	3264	1·00	33·6	15·4	—	58121	712	0·22	7·3	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296284	3976	1·22	40·8	16·3	—	360036	3499	1·96	36·0	14·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	274	252303	—	—	—	—	—	258270	3467	1·02	35·1	12·5	—	55132	749	0·22	7·6	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314065	4216	1·24	42·7	15·2	—	359542	3484	1·93	35·3	12·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	274	251921	—	—	—	—	—	282785	3537	1·04	35·4	13·2	—	60486	812	0·24	7·6	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343271	4349	1·28	43·6	16·2	—	399777	3536	1·96	35·4	13·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	274	297397	—	—	—	—	—	277604	3736	1·16	37·6	14·8	—	49626	658	0·21	6·7	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326040	4384	1·37	44·3	17·5	—	351277	3379	1·96	34·1	13·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	82	310261	—	—	—	—	—	335625	4094	1·88	37·7	14·2	—	35533	921	0·25	8·5	3·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411157	5015	1·03	46·2	17·6	—	297069	3622	0·96	33·4	12·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	84½	320021	—	—	—	—	—	331566	3909	1·04	37·4	13·7	—	78698	931	0·24	8·9	3·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410264	4840	1·28	46·3	16·9	—	389408	3416	0·99	32·6	12·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	95	383401	—	—	—	—	—	390568	4111	1·02	39·7	13·5	—	79364	835	0·21	8·1	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469872	4946	1·23	47·8	16·2	—	387894	3031	0·75	29·3	9·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	95	431443	—	—	—	—	—	404572	4228	0·95	39·6	13·3	—	97875	1027	0·23	9·7	3·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507297	5255	1·18	49·6	16·3	—	370929	2875	0·83	28·1	9·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	106½	547556	—	—	—	—	—	488131	4584	0·90	36·5	12·4	—	123675	1160	0·22	10·0	3·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614506	5783	1·13	48·5	15·6	—	350972	3359	0·65	28·2	9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	111½	585406	—	—	—	—	—	500395	4483	0·85	36·9	14·5	—	116662	1048	0·20	8·6	3·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	617355	5531	1·05	45·5	17·9	—	417448	3695	0·70	30·5	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	119½	602087	—	—	—	—	—	552369	4606	0·92	38·8	10·7	—	121404	1013	0·20	8·5	2·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	673803	5621	1·12	47·3	13·1	—	409474	3341	0·66	28·1	7·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	126	580869	—	—	—	—	—	498044	3952	0·86	36·4	16·5	—	142476	1131	0·24	10·3	4·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	639820	5807	1·13	46·7	21·2	—	418725	3276	0·71	30·2	13·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	159½	636211	—	—	—	—	—	499200	3583	0·78	36·0	13·7	—	141399	1019	0·22	10·1	3·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	641135	4602	1·00	46·2	17·6	—	393523	2830	0·62	28·2	10·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	139½	619221	—	—	—	—	—	474186	3429	0·77	35·1	13·1	—	147483	1061	0·24	10·9	4·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635329	4590	1·01	46·9	17·4	—	408868	2922	0·66	29·9	11·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	139	603080	—	—	—	—	—	454385	3268	0·75	35·6	13·3	—	131390	942	0·21	10·3	3·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	585585	4205	0·96	45·9	17·1	—	371128	2665	0·61	29·0	10·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884	152½	610198	—	—	—	—	—	500723	3289	0·80	36·9	19·7	—	113800	775	0·19	8·7	4·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	618723	4064	1·01	45·6	24·3	—	404032	2654	0·66	29·7	15·9	—	1664	11	·1	·1	·1	—
1885	175½	628447	—	—	—	—	—	556415	3168	0·89	37·9	21·4	—	113425	818	0·23	9·8	5·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700325	3986	1·12	47·7	26·9	—	409425	2331	0·65	27·9	15·7	—	576	3	—	—	—	—
1886	180½	623440	—	—	—	—	—	587145	3250	0·93	40·1	22·3	—	119855	659	0·19	8·2	4·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	706201	3909	1·12	48·2	26·9	—	379096	2099	0·59	25·8	14·0	—	3651	20	·1	·2	·1	—
1887	180½	640946	—	—	—	—	—	581958	3222	0·91	39·7	18·7	—	109344	605	0·17	7·5	3·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	691300	3827	1·08	47·2	23·4	—	367709	2036	0·57	25·1	12·5	—	12720	70	·02	·8	·4	—
1887*	180½	569730	—	—	—	—	—	587958	3229	1·03	39·7	19·7	—	100342	695	0·19	7·4	3·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	691300	3837	1·21	47·2	23·4	—	367709	2036	0·65	25·1	12·5	—	12720	70	·02	·8	·4	—
1888	180½	572008	—	—	—	—	—	589376	3268	1·03	39·2	17·4	—	135997	756	0·23	9·0	4·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725273	3994	1·26	47·9	21·3	6·36	342588	1897	0·60	22·7	10·1	3·11	26433	146	·05	1·8	·8	0·24
1888†	180½	672608	12383	74	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·72	572355	3168	1·00	39·0	16·9	5·20	135997	756	0·24	9·2	4·0	1·19	95443	53	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	725273	3994	1·26	47·9	21·3	6·36	342588	1897	0·60	22·7	10·1	3·11	26433	146	·05	1·8	·8	0·24
1889	180½	672608	12383	74	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·72	572355	3168	1·00	39·0	16·9	5·20	117414	650	0·20	7·9	3·5	1·02	95443	53	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	785272	3909	1·37	47·9	20·8	6·36	342588	1897	0·60	22·7	10·1	3·11	26433	146	·05	1·8	·8	0·24
1889	180½	672608	12383	74	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·72	572355	3168	1·00	39·0	16·9	5·20	117414	650	0·20	7·9	3·5	1·02	95443	53	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	785272	3909	1·37	47·9	20·8	6·36	342588	1897	0·60	22·7	10·1	3·11	26433	146	·05	1·8	·8	0·24
1889†	180½	672608	12383	74	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·72	572355	3168	1·00	39·0	16·9	5·20	117414	650	0·20	7·9	3·5	1·02	95443	53	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	785272	3909	1·37	47·9	20·8	6·36	342588	1897	0·60	22·7	10·1	3·11	26433	146	·05	1·8	·8	0·24
1890	188½	646795	14880	78	0·02	0·9	0·4	0·12	666928	3534	1·03	38·7	17·8	5·28	115615	613	0·19	6·8	3·0	0·92	95443	53	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	815190	4319	1·26	47·3	21·1	6·45	370918	1965	0·57	21·5	9·6	2·93	80710	428	·13	4·7	2·1	0·64
1891	191½	690070	14950	78	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·12	757855	3957	1·10	38·8	17·1	5·31	114228	701	0·21	7·5	3·2	1·00	141641	74	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·10	923554	4820	1·35	47·2	21·0	6·41	413370	2159	0·60	21·2	9·3	2·88	113457	594	·17	5·8	2·6	0·78
1892	191½	769128	13714	82	0·02	0·7	0·3	0·12	803816	4208	1·05	35·2	17·2	5·18	140833	855	0·21	7·2	3·3	1·04	12369	65	0·01	0·5	0·3	0·08	957424	5208	1·25	48·6	21·9	6·83	403832	2091	0·52	17·5	8·5	2·65	346818	1812	·45	15·2	7·4	2·21
1893	191½	806390	14766	77	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	882744	4049	0·98	34·9	18·2	5·65	137291	817	0·20	7·2	3·6	1·09	13796	67	0·01	0·5	0·3	0·08	1022217	5010	1·27	48·4	22·5	6·97	415157	2565	0·57	18·5	9·3	2·86	518300	1727	·43	12·1	7·6	2·41
1894	208	1046255	19437	75	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·09	1054394	4088	1·02	32·7	17·0	5·02	145198	1726	0·43	13·7	6·8	2·12	21271	82	0·02	0·7	0·4	0·10	1540890	5971	1·49	47·7	23·7	7·33	651913	2587	0·63	20·1	10·4	3·10	1190668	4615	—	—	—	—
1895	271½	1142587	21353	79	0·02	0·7	0·2	0·09	1216292	4478	1·06	41·8	19·5	5·18	200469	736	0·18	7·1	3·3	0·87	21218	78	0·02	0·7	0·4	0·09	1464297	5391	1·28	50·9	23·5	6·23	625241	2302	0·55	21·5	10·0	2·66	548040	1944	—	—	—	—
1896	297½	1146786	21072	71	0·02	0·7	0·2	0·08	1253221	4225	1·09	42·2	18·5	4·99	217319	731	0·19	7·3	3·2	0·83	25493	86	0·02	0·8	0·4	0·10	1519035	5113	1·32	51·1	22·4	5·91	589364	2097	0·52	20·1	8·8	2·33	134397	386	—	—	—	—
1897	297½	1172722	22920	77	0·02	0·7	0·2	0·09	1432655	4822	1·22	41·8	19·6	5·46	225307	756	0·19	6·5	3·0	0·85	16601	56	0·01	0·5	0·2	0·06	1695561	5707	1·44	49·5	23·1	6·57	692424	2330	0·58	19·9	9·4	2·65	546366	1839	·46	15·8	7·4	2·09
1898	297½	1207348	23192	78	0·02	0·7	0·2	0·08	1518629	5110	1·26	43·9	19·7	4·85	231702	779	0·19	6·7	3·0	0·83	17376	58	0·01	0·5	0·2	0·06	1785661	5337	1·31	51·4	23·1	6·74	664668	2236	0·55	19·2	8·6	2·42	653060	2197	·54	18·9	8·5	2·48
1899	297½	1254179	22911	77	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·08	1499318	5046	1·20	36·5	19·6	5·12	233301	1122	0·27	8·1	4·3	1·14	21944	74	0·01	0·5	0·3	0·07	1877874	6320	1·50	45·7	24·5	6·41	748235	2500	0·59	18·1	9·7	2·55	588918	1982	·47	14·4	7·7	2·01
1900	297½	1328074	22860	77	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1532271	5157	1·15	33·9	18·5	4·64	234729	780	0·17	5·2	2·8	0·70	20380	69	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·06	1807239	6083	1·36	41·3	21·9	5·44	1037929	3493	0·78	23·7	12·5	3·13	900457	2201	·45	14·7	7·8	1·81
1901	298½	1332109	24327	82	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1614515	5535	1·23	44·2	20·7	5·01	267656	901	0·20	6·7	3·4	0·81	23763	80	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1906284	6538	1·47	51·4	24·7	5·98	1246851	4196	0·94	29·3	15·7	3·86	552905	1859	·41	14·7	7·0	1·68
1902	298½	1414340	23202	71	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1721146	5241	1·21	35·1	21·6	5·02	295745	812	0·19	5·4	3·3	0·78	29714	90	0·02	0·6	0·4	0·08	2046616	6214	1·44	41·6	23·4	5·62	1445657	4389	0·97	29·3	16·2	3·99	745773	2271	·53	15·2	8·3	2·17
1903	324	1521296	25603	68	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1639648	5375	1·08	32·3	19·7	4·55	335573	1042	0·23	6·8	4·0	0·98	36864	99	0·02	0·6	0·4	0·10	2058886	5494	1·35	43·8	24·7	5·73	993502	2651	0·65	21·1	11·9	2·77	546467	1458	·36	11·6	6·5	1·52
1904	406	1563238	26452	65	0·02	0·5	0·3	0·07	1637804	4029	1·05	32·5	18·4	4·48	409890	1134	0·29	9·1	5·2	1·26	55183	136	0·03	1·1	0·6	0·15	2180421	5364	1·39	43·2	24·8	5·86	1259230	3098	0·80	25·0	14·2	3·48	447061	1100	·28	8·9	5·0	1·22
1905	5064	1737300	32567	64	0·02	0·6	0·3	0·08	1692265	3343	0·97	37·5	17·5	4·23	394291	778	0·23	7·6	4·1	0·98	32963	75	0·02	0·7	0·4	0·10	2157691	4260	1·24	47·4	22·3	5·39	1369825	2704	0·79	26·3	14·1	3·42	434357	857	·26	8·7	4·7	1·12

Year.	Traffic Department. General Superintendence. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Traffic and Police Charges. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Running Staff. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Telegraph Charges. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Total Traffic Expenditure. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	General Charges. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Heavy Repairs and Renewals. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Total Working Expenses. Amount.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Per Train Mile.	Percentage of Total Working Expenses.	Percentage of Total Receipts.	Per 1,000 Gross Ton Miles.	Receipts. Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Net Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12344	357·14	22·9	45·0	—	—	3322	97	0·31	6·2	12·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53899	1562	4·97	100	Loss	—	25632	—	—	1471	27103	—26796
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90704	1669·85	23·1	25·2	—	—	17739	487	0·25	6·8	7·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282953	7229	3·69	100	Loss	—	165240	66943	442	7480	240105	—22847
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91731	1593·68	19·2	11·7	—	—	24397	423	0·19	5·1	5·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479338	8326	3·58	100	58·7	—	257256	347009	769	10569	815693	336262
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124330	1804·05	25·1	9·3	—	—	28243	575	0·17	5·7	2·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546860	10305	3·07	100	59·3	—	371694	125179	9313	11185	1636671	889913
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132276	1745·24	18·4	7·4	—	—	35137	472	0·14	4·8	1·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725003	9739	·26	100	40·6	—	367575	1414814	3806	24199	1809650	1084647
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130347	1750·05	17·7	6·3	—	—	31414	422	0·12	4·3	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	735482	9872	2·91	100	55·5	—	413765	1626193	4307	22373	2066403	1359935
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129359	1723·05	17·2	6·3	—	—	30301	407	0·12	4·1	1·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742717	9969	2·95	100	57·0	—	414041	1556398	4431	20986	1990051	1253334
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134393	1776·05	17·8	7·1	—	—	27273	368	0·12	3·7	1·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	840735	11108	3·33	100	59·2	—	466735	1435080	4799	21874	1979432	1199432
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143822	1852·72	20·2	7·6	—	—	32203	415	0·13	4·3	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	888935	10832	2·86	100	57·3	—	574298	1779476	5863	21880	2384505	1494850
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153856	1870·50	17·9	6·4	—	—	18641	338	0·09	3·2	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	888848	10464	2·77	100	56·6	—	653491	1754205	6340	31524	2425560	1538711
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147514	1836·46	17·8	6·0	—	—	19038	137	0·03	1·3	0·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	982831	10345	2·56	100	53·9	—	739345	2107071	9095	40713	2896224	1913393
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158837	1956·04	18·4	6·2	—	—	13438	142	0·03	1·3	0·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1010566	10637	2·36	100	53·5	—	807714	2140293	11071	33650	2992728	1982162
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173715	2147·03	19·8	6·9	—	—	13715	123	0·02	1·2	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1226215	11911	2·73	100	57·1	—	926678	2398453	14279	36580	3631940	2377726
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201536	2493·45	19·3	6·9	—	—	16813	117	0·02	1·1	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1354021	12130	2·91	100	59·2	—	798298	2424379	14128	31670	3456465	2096444
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204127	2536·20	21·4	8·3	—	—	16865	140	0·02	1·2	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1424461	11883	2·36	100	42·5	—	1026895	2291450	9314	21850	3319509	1995948
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209619	2614·46	19·2	9·0	—	—	19750	159	0·03	1·4	0·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1567597	10851	2·35	100	45·4	—	985397	1946399	7781	79183	3012391	1644794
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274016	1930·43	19·9	9·4	—	—	18440	134	0·03	1·3	0·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1357893	9751	2·18	100	47·1	—	956389	1885798	7175	33143	2882703	1574812
1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278845	1926·41	18·9	9·1	—	—	24622	170	0·04	1·7	0·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1361115	9775	2·19	100	47·1	—	945157	1870023	6314	31134	2853628	1271573
1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245808	1765·03	19·3	9·8	—	—	26464	190	0·04	2·1	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1276880	9169	2·11	100	51·2	—	879456	1586829	6235	22007	2476880	1199580
1884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260704	1712·04	19·2	10·3	—	—	27483	181	0·04	2·0	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1359102	8927	2·22	100	53·4	—	916878	1592496	5522	29989	2544385	1185485
1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274873	1562·43	18·7	10·5	—	—	31817	182	0·04	2·2	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1467699	8358	2·34	100	56·3	—	873022	1695646	4707	32280	2605658	1137859
1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280956	1554·04	19·3	10·4	—	—	33315	185	0·05	2·2	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1451716	8027	2·29	100	54·0	—	869463	1809875	4663	23428	2707429	1253716
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301988	1672·47	20·6	10·3	—	—	33717	187	0·05	2·3	1·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1466063	8120	2·31	100	56·4	—	862756	1935311	3536	24008	2827628	1418626
1887*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201983	1672·47	20·6	10·3	—	—	33717	187	0·05	2·3	1·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1466063	8176	2·37	100	49·7	—	862756	1935311	3536	24008	2827628	1418626
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313630	1736·05	20·9	9·3	2·84	—	33690	187	0·05	2·3	1·3	3·24	67057	371	0·12	4·4	2·0	0·61	1555680	8536	2·63	100	44·5	12·66	1037982	2302970	5727	40979	3387658	1881978
1889	22232	—	91	1·4	0·6	0·19	288718	1529	0·93	17·3	8·1	2·31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347212	2·06	0·06	2·2	1·0	0·32	348162	1839	0·90	20·9	9·8	2·80	78413	406	0·13	4·8	2·1	0·64	1670045	9246	2·89	100	47·1	14·50	1087648	2402744	6489	52253	3549134	1879089

Table 36.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Main Line from 1849 to 1903 (including Earnings and Expenses of the Breakwater and Wharf Lines from 1884 and of Newsteadbyrn Line from 1896).

| Year | Miles Open. | Train Miles. | Earnings. Amount. | Per Mile Open. | Per Train Mile. | Working Expenses. Maintenance. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Locomotive General Superintendence. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Locomotive Power. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Carriages and Wagons. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Plant and Machinery. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Traffic General Superintendence. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Traffic Charges. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Traffic Running Staff. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Telegraph. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | General. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Heavy Repairs and Renewals. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | New Works. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Total. Amount. | Per cent. of Receipts. | Cost per Mile Open. | Cost per Train Mile. | Year |
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Table 39.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Southern Line from 1877 to 1905.

Table 40.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Wharf Line from 1878 to 1905 (included with Main Line from 1884; not worked separately in 1894).

Table 41.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Main Line from 1864 to 1905.

Table 42.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Nawalapitiya-Kandy Line from 1884 to 1905.

Table 43.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Polgahawela-Kurunegala Line from 1894 to 1905.

Table 44.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Northern Extension Pallai to Kankesanturai from 1902 to 1905.

Table 45.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Kelani Valley Extension from 1902 to 1905.

Table 46.—Earnings and Working Expenses of the Uda Pussellawa Line from 1902 to 1905.

Table 47.—Earnings and Working Expenses of Section Anuradhapura to Mihintale and four Polgahawela to Aluvihare Branches from 1904 to 1905.

Table 48.—Receipts from all Sources from 1865 to 1905.

Year.	Average Length of Line Open.	Length of Line on December 31.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Season Ticket Holders.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Live Stock Traffic.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses, including New Works.	Earnings per Mile of Line Open.	Working Expenses per Mile of Line Open.	Train Miles.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Percentage of Expenses to Gross Receipts.	Nett Earnings.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs.
1865 ...	34½	34½	19,253	—	—	25,632	—	—	1,471	27,103	53,899	786	1,562	10,839	2 50	4 97	Loss	—26,796
1866 ...	36⅜	45⅜	132,431	—	12,789	165,240	66,945	442	7,480	240,105†	262,952	6,601	7,229	71,197	3 37	3 69	Loss	—22,847
1867 ...	57½	74½	167,360	—	54,850	257,256	547,009	769	10,569	815,603	479,338	14,167	8,336	133,846	6 9	3 58	58·7	336,265
1868 ...	74½	74½	196,722	—	116,176	371,694	1,251,779	2,013	11,185	1,636,671	746,860	21,969	10,025	242,804	6 74	3 7	45·6	889,811
1869 ...	74½	74½	201,258	—	134,369	367,575	1,414,814	3,062	24,199	1,809,650	725,003	24,291	9,732	245,464	7 37	2 96	40·0	1,084,647
1870 ...	74½	74½	223,121	—	156,205	413,765	1,626,193	4,072	22,373	2,066,403	735,468	27,737	9,872	252,305	8. 19	2 91	35·5	1,330,935
1871 ...	74½	74½	234,978	—	149,033	414,041	1,556,599	4,431	20,980	1,996,051	742,717	26,793	9,969	251,921	7 92	2 95	37·2	1,253,334
1872 ...	74½	74½	358,651	—	138,429	405,735	1,435,086	4,799	21,874	1,867,494	738,082	25,067	9,907	237,997	7 84	3 10	39·5	1,129,412
1873 ...	82	82¼	644,374	—	171,193	574,288	1,779,476	5,861	24,880	2,384,505	889,855	29,079	10,852	310,261	7 68	2 86	37·3	1,494,650
1874 ...	84⅔	95	708,376	—	167,975	633,491	1,754,205	6,340	31,524	2,425,560	886,849	28,620	10,464	320,021	7 58	2 77	36·6	1,538,711
1875 ...	95	95	858,094	—	212,229	739,345	2,107,071	9,095	40,713	2,896,224	982,831	30,487	10,346	383,401	7 55	2 56	33·9	1,913,393
1876 ...	95	95	879,308	—	258,984	807,714	2,140,293	11,071	33,650	2,992,728	1,010,566	31,502	10,637	421,445	7 10	2 39	33·7	1,982,162
1877 ...	106¼	111¼	1,562,244	—	298,856	972,628	2,598,453	14,279	56,580	3,641,940	1,266,215	34,299	11,945	547,556	6 65	2 31	34·8	2,375,725
1878 ...	111⅝	111¾	2,053,816	—	282,930	980,288	2,424,379	14,128	31,670	3,450,465	1,354,021	30,911	12,130	585,406	5 89	2 31	39·2	2,096,444
1879 ...	119⅞	121⅝	2,230,522	508	253,427	1,026,895	2,291,450	9,314	21,850	3,349,509	1,424,461	27,942	11,883	602,087	5 56	2 36	42·5	1,925,048
1880 ...	126	139¼	2,231,226	835	264,463	985,287	1,940,390	7,281	79,433	3,012,391	1,367,597	23,908	10,854	580,869	5 18	2 35	45·4	1,644,794
1881 ...	139¼	139¼	2,166,930	1,393	317,490	956,589	1,885,798	7,175	33,143	2,882,705	1,357,893	20,702	9,751	636,211	4 53	2 13	47·1	1,524,812
1882 ...	139¼	139¼	2,129,621	1,913	292,599	925,157	1,670,023	6,314	31,134	2,632,628	1,361,115	18,904	9,775	619,221	4 25	2 20	51·7	1,271,513
1883 ...	139¼	139¼	2,091,484	2,201	237,652	879,456	1,568,692	6,225	22,007	2,476,380	1,276,800	17,784	9,169	603,080	4 11	2 11	51·5	1,199,580
1884 ...	152¼	167⅞	2,111,334	2,474	187,360	916,878	1,592,496	5,222	29,989	2,544,585	1,359,102	16,713	8,927	610,198	4 17	2 22	53·4	1,185,483
1885 ...	175⅝	180⅝	1,846,427	2,586	160,316	873,025	1,695,646	4,707	32,280	2,605,658	1,467,699	14,426	8,358	626,447	4 16	2 34	56·3	1,137,959
1886 ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,818,509	2,748	156,434	869,463	1,790,121	4,863	23,428	2,687,875	1,451,716	14,881	8,037	632,440	4 25	2 29	54·0	1,236,159
1887	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	640,946	4 60	2 29	49·7	1,481,626
1887* ...	180⅝	180⅝	1,966,280	3,154	162,295	962,751	1,955,311	5,558	24,008	2,947,628	1,466,002	16,319	8,116	569,730	5 17	2 57	49·7	1,481,626
1888 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,182,298	3,231	193,182	1,037,982	2,302,970	5,727	40,979	3,387,658	1,505,680	18,755	8,336	572,608	5 92	2 63	44·5	1,881,978
1889 ...	180⅝	180⅝	2,285,208	3,556	210,248	1,087,648	2,402,744	6,489	52,278	3,549,135	1,670,044	19,649	9,246	577,237	6 15	2 89	47·0	1,879,091
1890 ...	188¾	191½	2,708,719	3,358	228,998	1,225,369	2,569,851	6,854	60,239	3,862,313	1,722,755	20,462	9,127	647,151	5 97	2 66	44·6	2,139,558
1891 ...	191½	191½	3,076,828	3,670	281,499	1,384,450	2,986,587	8,237	49,969	4,429,243	1,951,456	23,129	10,190	690,070	6 42	2 83	44·06	2,477,787
1892 ...	191½	191½	3,484,394	3,960	267,193	1,536,556	3,089,436	8,100	61,682	4,695,774	2,287,275	24,521	11,944	769,128	6 10	2 97	48·71	2,408,499
1893 ...	218	231⅓	3,709,324	4,423	294,283	1,671,932	3,258,305	7,771	47,840	4,985,848	2,865,434	22,871	13,144	896,990	5 56	3 20	57·47	2,120,414
1894 ...	258	270½	4,215,904	5,355	314,461	1,908,977	3,585,703	9,808	50,570	5,555,058	4,145,547	21,531	16,068	1,040,255	5 34	3 98	74·62	1,409,511
1895 ...	271⅝	297⅛	4,821,867	5,500	411,915	2,174,256	3,984,276	11,793	63,384	6,233,709	3,440,705	22,950	12,667	1,142,587	5 46	3 1	55·19	2,793,004
1896 ...	297½	297½	5,683,957	5,643	421,129	2,552,516	4,149,954	12,863	62,499	6,777,832	3,087,790	22,811	10,392	1,146,736	5 91	2 69	45·55	3,690,042
1897 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,025,275	5,252	471,975	2,762,254	4,485,244	11,638	67,780	7,326,916	3,428,900	24,659	11,540	1,172,700	6 25	2 92	46·80	3,898,016
1898 ...	297½	297⅛	5,141,355	10,977	481,664	2,798,851	4,656,697	10,639	83,433	7,549,620	3,605,944	25,409	12,136	1,206,348	6 26	2 99	47·76	3,943,676
1899 ...	297⅛	297⅛	5,351,967	22,512	499,717	2,904,662	4,677,278	12,480	64,467	7,658,887	4,104,354	25,777	13,814	1,251,179	6 12	3 28	53·60	3,554,533
1900 ...	297½	297½	5,783,607	26,237	505,750	3,225,976	4,942,508	23,866	80,001	8,272,351	4,374,310	27,841	14,722	1,328,074	6 23	3 29	52·88	3,898,041
1901 ...	297½	297½	5,503,228	29,155	520,547	3,068,683	4,731,841	40,706	96,901	7,938,131	4,736,701	26,716	15,942	1,332,109	5 96	3 56	59·67	3,201,430
1902 ...	328⅝	368½	5,549,338	29,848	518,757	3,097,206	4,752,607	32,966	92,727	7,975,506	†4,907,101	24,288	14,944	1,414,340	5 64	3 47	†61·53	3,068,405
1903 ...	374⅜	391¾	5,991,127	33,483	548,539	3,306,088	4,922,969	19,114	90,444	8,338,614	†4,603,440	22,251	12,284	1,524,206	5 47	3 2	†55·21	3,735,174
1904 ...	406½	466¾	6,027,760	35,632	569,843	3,489,064	5,288,710	21,090	92,722	8,891,586	5,041,033	21,874	12,401	1,563,238	5 69	3 22	56·69	3,850,553
1905 ...	506½	562⅛	6,281,537	38,525	580,120	3,925,477	5,664,897	18,664	81,615	9,690,653	5,206,899	19,133	10,280	1,737,300	5 58	3 0	53·73	4,483,754

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888.

† In 1902 the sum of Rs. 100,000 was erroneously debited against railway expenditure on account of Deposit Stocking Account for permanent way materials, and this amount was deducted in 1903. Omitting this item in both years the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts for 1902 is 60·27 and for 1903, 56·40. A coal bill for Rs. 30,816 remained unpaid at the end of 1903 and has been included with the expenditure for 1904.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF THE WAY AND WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1905.

THE length of open line has been increased from 466 miles 56 chains to 562 miles 12 chains by the completion of the remaining section between Anuradhapura and Pallai on the Northern Line.

The gross amount of working expenses of this Department (which includes maintenance of permanent way and works and stations and other buildings) was for this year Rs. 1,369,824·86 as compared with Rs. 1,259,230·03 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 110,594·83.

The expenditure of the Matale Line and Bandarawela Line shows a decrease of Rs. 11,027·55 and Rs. 79,515·43 respectively, as compared with that of the previous year.

The expenditure on the Coast Line, Main Line, Polgahawela-Anuradhapura Line, Pallai-Kankesanturai Line, Kelani Valley Line, and Uda Pussellawa Line shows an increase of Rs. 33,296·82, Rs. 74,153·33, Rs. 45,560·68, Rs. 10,892·46, Rs. 5,537·45, and Rs. 4,252·94 respectively.

The increases on Coast Line and Main Line are chiefly due to relaying, repairs to culverts, stations and other buildings, and renewals to bridges, the increase on Kelani Valley Line to sleeper renewals and repairs to stations buildings, and that of Pallai-Kankesanturai is chiefly due to the full cost of maintenance of the section being borne by this Department during the latter six months of the year; increases on Polgahawela-Anuradhapura Line and Uda Pussellawa Line are due to the maintenance of extensions of these sections for twelve months, against two and six months respectively in the previous year.

The expenditure on the section between Anuradhapura and Pallai amounts to Rs. 27,444·03.

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient order during the year.

The renewals of steel rails and sleepers were :—

		1905.		1904.
Steel rails	tons	2,018	..	1,647
Sleepers	No.	69,522*	..	64,391

* Of this number 6,686 are for narrow gauge.

I annex lists of obstructions which have taken place, rails broken, and new works carried out during the year.

NEW LINES.

The following section of broad gauge railway, which was under construction during the year, was opened for traffic on the following date :—

The section of broad gauge railway on the Northern Line from Anuradhapura to Pallai, 95 miles 36 chains, on the 1st August, 1905.

NEW WORKS.

The new works sanctioned for this year were all undertaken departmentally, bridge repairs and renewals forming the principal item under this head. Six bridges with spans ranging from 100 feet to 40 feet have either had their girders renewed or the abutments strengthened.

SLIPS, &c.

No slips or washaways of any magnitude took place during the year, with the exception of a serious one which occurred on the 6th October at 148 miles 14 chains on the Haputale section. Here about 50 feet of the heavy embankment at this point was washed away, the wash-out being due to an abnormally heavy downpour of rain localized within a very small area.

This washaway, I regret to say, resulted in the death of two firemen and serious injury to the driver of the engine which dropped down the embankment.

PERMANENT WAY.

During the year 9 miles 24 chains of 88-lb. rails were laid on the Main Line and 6 miles 7 chains of 72-lb. rails on the Coast Line. These were laid on Blackbutt (*Eucalpytus pilularis*, S.M.) sleepers procured from East Australia.

This is the first sample of this wood tried in the Colony for sleeper purposes, and so far they are weathering well, and likely to give satisfactory results.

KADUGANNAWA INCLINE DEVIATIONS.

On Mr. Oliver's departure from the Island in September, 1905, I assumed charge from him of the deviations on the Kadugannawa Incline.

The upper tunnel at 63½ miles was completed and opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1905.

In regard to the lower tunnel at 58¾ miles, which is 440 lineal yards in length, of this 294 lineal yards were completed to section width, and the top heading driven through by 31st December, 1905.

A. PATON GRAY, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer of Way and Works.

Colombo, April 18, 1906.

Table 1.—Total Expenditure on Maintenance under several Heads of Service during 1905.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure during 1905. Rs. c.	Cost per Mile Open. Rs. c.	Cost per Train Mile. Rs. c.
General superintendence	54,400 11	107 40	0 3
Permanent way wages	450,154 29	888 75	0 25
Permanent way materials	263,931 20	521 9	0 16
Relaying wages	10,529 89	20 79	0 1
Relaying materials	322,133 98	636 0	0 19
Repairs to bridges and culverts wages ..	27,277 47	53 85	0 2
Repairs to bridges and culverts materials ..	14,226 86	28 9	0 1
Maintenance of signals and interlocking wages ..	10,952 68	21 63	0 1
Maintenance of signals and interlocking materials ..	3,549 76	7 1	—
Repairs to station works and fittings wages ..	13,717 85	27 9	0 1
Repairs to station works and fittings materials ..	2,411 74	4 76	—
Repairs to stations and buildings wages ..	32,294 83	63 76	0 2
Repairs to stations and buildings materials ..	22,332 63	44 9	0 1
Slips and washaways wages	5,444 2	10 75	—
Slips and washaways materials	1,090 53	2 15	—
Sundry charges	2,153 3	4 25	—
Dangerous places at Bandarawela (special) ..	—	—	—
Passage money of staff	3,945 0	7 79	—
Exchange compensation	1,360 83	2 69	—
Special expenditure on minor works, heavy repairs, and renewals slips and washaways, &c. ..	127,918 16	252 55	0 7
Total—Rs.	1,369,824 86	2,704 49	0 79

Table 2.—Particulars of Slips and Washaways during the Year 1905.

Date.	Description.	Mileage. M. C.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1905.	*Section No. 1.*			
Oct. 11	Earth slip ...	34 78	100 c. yds.	No detention to trains.
,, 14	Do. ...	34 78		do. do.
	Section No. 2.			
March 21	Rock slip ...	57 0	—	No. 13 Up detained for 10 minutes.
May 24	Earth slip ...	56 35	—	No. 10 Up *R.R.* detained at Kadigamuwa 15 minutes 14 Down detained at Alawwa.
,, 27	Do. ...	66 19	3 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	66 75	40 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	68 22	5 c. yds.	Extra gang put on without causing any detention to traffic.
,, 27	Do. ..	68 35	15 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	69 40	15 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	69 41	10 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	69 62	10 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	70 25	2 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	70 26	5 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	70 60	2 c. yds.	Cleared without any detention to traffic.
,, 27	Do. ...	70 70	5 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	70 76	2 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	71 57	15 c. yds.	
,, 27	Do. ...	75 60	10 c. yds.	
July 30	Do. ...	59 40	—	Trains delayed 55 minutes owing to heavy rain on line
September 4	Do. ...	58 63	—	No. 18 Down detained for 18 minutes owing to rain falling heavily on line.
October 11	Do. ...	66 20	—	Traffic delayed from 7.30 P.M. to 1.36 A.M.
,, 12	Do. ...	69 70	—	No detention to trains.
,, 15	Do. ...	81 70	—	No. 2 Up detained 30 minutes.
	Section No. 3.			
April 27	Washaway ...	150 34	—	Line was put in order in 3 minutes' time.
May 23	Rock slip	125 25	—	No obstruction to traffic.
,, 24	Do. ...	108 65	—	do. do.
September 17	Earth slip ...	150 73	—	No 2 Up delayed 17 minutes.
,, 18	Washaway ...	150 76	—	Railway was completely under water, delay to traffic from 6 to 8 P.M.
October 3	Rock slip ...	140 47	—	The patrol signalled and stopped the train, 23 Down delayed 7 minutes.
,, 6	Subsidence ...	144 23	—	No detention to traffic.
,, 6	Rock slip ...	145 2	—	No. 7 Up detained here till cleared by blasting.
,, 6	Do. ...	145 27	40 c. yds.	Engine ran into a rock breaking tender brake gear, detained 4 hours.
,, 6	Do. ...	145 32	—	Caused no detention to traffic.
,, 6	Subsidence ...	145 43	—	do do.
,, 6	Earth slip ...	145 52	—	do. do.
,, 6	Rock slip ...	145 76	—	do. do.
,, 6	Earth slip ...	147 0	—	do. do.
,, 6	Washaway ...	147 1	—	do. do.
,, 6	Subsidence ...	147 27	30 c. yds.	do. do.

Table 2—*contd.*

Date.	Description.	Mileage. M.	Mileage. C.	Quantity.	Remarks.
October 6	Earth and rock slips	147	29	300 c. yds	Caused no detention to traffic.
,, 6	Do. ...	148	2	—	No. 7 Up delayed here immediately before accident.
,, 6	Do. ...	148	3	—	
,, 6	Washaway ...	148	14	5,000 c.yds	Scene of subsidence Engine over the embankment washaway 4 lengths rails. Line blocked practically for five days.
,, 6	Earth slip ...	149	44	30 c. yds	Cleared without any detention to traffic.
,, 6	Rock slip ..	149	65	—	do. do. do.
,, 6	Do. ...	150	25	—	do. do. do.
,, 6	Do. ...	150	39	—	do. do. do.
,, 6	Earth slip ...	150	70	—	End wing wall of culvert and floor gone.
,, 6	Washaway ...	151	25	200 c. yds.	Caused by flow of water through culvert.
,, 6	Do. ...	151	40	500 c. yds.	Line slued 6 ft. 12 in. ×5 ft.
,, 6	Earth slip ...	151	68	150 c. yds.	
November 14	Do. ...	142	20	40 c. yds.	Cleared causing no detention to traffic.
,, 14	Do. ...	142	40	20 c. yds.	do. do. do.
,, 17	Do. ...	140	60	40 c. yds.	do. do. do.
,, 24	Do. ...	131	35	—	do. do. do.
,, 24	Do. ...	147	9	—	do. do. do.
,, 24	Do. ...	147	30	—	No detention to traffic.
,, 24	Do. ...	148	2	—	do. do.
,, 24	Do. ...	148	6	—	do. do.
,, 24	Do. ...	148	14	—	do. do.
	Section No. 4.				
April 27	Washaway ...	10	55	—	Repaired without causing much detention to traffic
,, 28	Earth slip ...	12	15	—	do. do. do.
,, 28	Do. ...	12	30	—	do. do. do.
,, 28	Do. ...	12	70	—	do. do. do.
,, 29	Washaway ...	11	60	—	do. do. do.
,, 29	Do. ...	11	75	—	do. do. do.
June 23	Earth slip ...	4	50	—	do. do. do.
,, 26	Do. ...	3	38	—	do. do. do.
	Section No. 5.				
May 24	Washaway ...	49	20	—	Ballast washed away for a distance of 15 chains
,, 28	Do. ...	46	0	—	Line under water for a distance of 7 chains.
,, 28	Do. ...	48	0	—	Trains delayed 15 minutes.
Nov. 11	Do. ...	109	65	—	Ballast washed away at a distance of 48 ft.
	Section No. 6.				
May 3	Earth slip ...	45	9	—	Cleared and cesses made up.
,, 8	Rock slip ...	38	62	—	Cleared and line packed up and repaired.
,, 22	Earth slip ...	38	50	—	Cleared and loose rock bored down.
	Section No. 8.				
Oct. 15	Rock slip ...	1	1	—	No. 1 Up delayed 3 minutes.

Table 3.—Particulars of Culverts and Flood Openings repaired during 1905.

Description.	Mileage. M.	Mileage. C.	Remarks.
Section No. 1.			
Covered culvert	2	23	Renewed with new rails
Do.	3	0	do.
Do.	3	10	do.
Do.	4	61	do.
Do.	5	77	do.
Do.	6	48	do.
Do.	6	59	do.
Do.	6	61	do.
Do.	7	23	do.
Girder bridge	11	41	Renewed with new girders, &c.
Do.	11	43	Repaired and pointed
Do.	17	23	Scraped and tarred
Do.	32	60	do.
Do.	38	57	Repaired and painted
Do.	40	79	do.
Do.	41	0	Scraped and tarred
Open culvert	46	27	Pointed, &c.
Do.	46	35	do.
Do.	46	58	do.
Do.	49	2	do.
Covered culvert	49	34	do.
Do.	49	52	do.
Girder bridge	49	78	Scraped and painted
Do.	50	38	do.

Table 3—*contd.*

Description.	Mileage.	Remarks.
Section No. 1.—contd.	M. C.	
Girder bridge	50 40	Wingwalls repaired
Do.	50 64	do.
Covered culvert	50 70	do.
Do.	51 12	do.
Do.	51 36	do.
Do.	51 56	do.
Do.	51 69	do.
Do.	52 5	do.
Do.	52 16	do.
Do.	52 37	do.
Do.	52 48	do.
Do	52 61	do.
Do.	52 69	do.
Open culvert	53 4	do.
Covered culvert	53 18	do.
Open culvert	53 32	Scraped and tarred
Girder bridge	53 28	Wingwalls repaired
Open culvert	53 43	Repaired and pointed, &c.
Do.	53 63	do.
Covered culvert	54 1	do.
Open culvert	54 38	do.
Do.	54 57	do.
Do.	55 58	do.
Covered culvert	56 10	do.
Open culvert	53 43	do.
Do.	57 4	do.
Do.	57 30	do.
Do.	57 61	do.
Do.	57 63	do.
Do.	58 23	do.
Do.	58 44	do.
Do.	59 5	do.
Do.	59 35	do.
Girder bridge	59 79	Scraped and painted
Cylinder bridge	60 0	Wingwalls repaired
Open culvert	60 9	do.
Do.	60 50	do.
Do.	61 7	do.
Do.	61 45	do.
Do.	62 37	do.
Do.	63 22	do.
Do.	63 35	do.
Cylinder bridge	63 63	Scraped and painted
Covered culvert	64 9	Pointed, &c.
Do.	64 22	do.
Do.	65 5	do.
Do.	65 18	do.
Do.	65 62	do.
Do.	65 75	do.
Do.	66 16	do.
Open culvert	66 26	do.
Do.	66 44	do.
Do.	67 10	do.
Do.	67 27	do.
Do.	67 57	do.
Cylinder bridge	68 16	Wingwalls repaired
Do.	68 37	do.
Covered culvert	68 62	Pointed, &c.
Do.	68 76	do.
Do.	69 3	do.
Do.	69 6	do.
Do.	69 35	do.
Do.	69 44	do.
Do.	69 55	do.
Open culvert	69 63	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	69 65	Scraped and painted, &c.
Covered culvert	69 69	Pointed, &c.
Do.	70 16	do.
Do.	70 21	do
Do.	70 44	do.
Do.	70 59	do.
Do.	70 66	do.
Open culvert	70 79	do.
Covered culvert	71 5	do.
Open culvert	71 28	do.
Girder bridge	71 58	Abutment repaired.
Open culvert	71 63	Pointed, &c.
Do.	71 67	do.
Do.	72 0	do.
Girder bridge	91 75	Scraped and painted, &c.
Do.	94 39	do.
Do.	98 17	do.

Table 3—*Contd.*

Description.	Mileage. M. C.	Remarks.
Section No. 2.		
Girder bridge	1 69	Broken parts repaired and plastered.
Do.	1 70	Scraped and painted.
Do.	2 12	do. tarred.
Do.	2 74	do. do.
Do.	3 38	do. do.
Covered culvert	3 54	Repaired and plastered.
Girder bridge	5 49	Scraped and tarred.
Do.	6 12	do.
Barrel drain	6 54	Repaired and pointed.
Girder bridge	8 57	Broken parts repaired, plastered.
Barrel drain	11 18	do.
Garden bridge	12 37	Scraped and tarred.
Do.	14 17	do.
Do.	15 47	do.
Do.	16 48	do.
Do.	17 72	do.
Do.	18 18	do.
Do.	18 46	do.
Do.	19 57	do.
Do.	21 8	do.
Rail opening	21 23	Repaired the bottom.
Girder bridge	21 60	Abutment repaired.
Do.	22 9	do.
Open culvert	30 63	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	31 15	New bed timbers put in.
Do.	31 20	do.
Do.	31 24	do.
Arch culvert	31 39	Wingwall and arch pointed.
Do.	31 63	do.
Do.	32 1	Wingwalls pointed.
Do.	32 14	do.
Do.	32 35	do.
Do.	32 74	do.
Girder bridge	33 0	do.
Do.	33 15	do.
Do.	33 68	do.
Arch culvert	34 35	do.
Do.	34 42	do.
Do.	34 48	do.
Do.	34 58	do.
Covered culvert	34 78	Pointed and plastered.
Do.	35 5	do.
Girder bridge	35 24	Corner pillars re-erected.
Do.	40 20	Wingwalls pointed, &c.
Do.	46 30	Re-placed girders, &c.
Open culvert	58 49	Pointed, &c.
Do.	58 62	do.
Do.	58 64	do.
Do.	58 68	do.
Do.	58 74	do.
Do.	58 76	do.
Do.	59 4	do.
Do.	59 9	do.
Do.	59 13	do.
Covered culvert	59 22	do.
Open culvert	59 33	do.
Covered culvert	59 40	do.
Open culvert	59 47	do.
Covered culvert	59 51	do.
Do.	59 53	do.
Do.	59 58	do.
Do.	59 59	do.
Open culvert	59 65	do.
Do.	59 70	do.
Do.	59 73	do.
Do.	59 78	do.
Do.	60 5	do.
Do.	60 12	do.
Do.	60 19	do.
Do.	60 22	do.
Do.	60 28	do.
Covered culvert	60 41	do
Open culvert	60 49	do
Do.	60 65	do.
Do.	60 72	do.
Covered culvert	61 0	do.
Open culvert	61 4	do.
Covered culvert	61 14	do.
Open culvert	61 15	do.
Do.	61 18	do.
Do.	61 20	do.
Do.	61 22	do.

Table 3.—*Contd.*

Description.	Mileage.	Remarks,
	M C.	
Open culvert	61 30	Wingwalls built
Covered culvert	61 35	Pointed, &c.
Do.	61 41	do.
Do.	61 59	do.
Open culvert	61 64	do.
Do.	61 67	do.
Covered culvert	61 69	do.
Open culvert	61 71	do.
Do	61 74	do.
Covered culvert	62 2	do.
Open culvert	62 8	do.
Covered culvert	62 16	do.
Open culvert	62 22	do.
Covered culvert	62 23	do.
Do.	62 26	do.
Do	62 51	do.
Do.	63 6	do.
Do.	63 13	do.
Do.	63 24	do.
Open culvert	63 44	do.
Girder bridge	66 48	Scraped and tarred
Do.	66 66	do.
Do.	68 10	Reconstructed
Do.	69 28	Scraped and tarred
Do.	69 76	do.
Do.	70 62	do.
Do.	70 63	do.
Do.	71 1	do.
Do.	72 22	do.
Do.	73 55	do.
Do.	73 69	do.
Do.	73 78	do.
Do.	76 41	do.
Do.	77 4	do.
Do.	78 5	do.
Open culvert	78 34	Extended
Covered culvert	78 74	Pointed, &c.
Do.	78 68	do.
Girder bridge	79 28	Scraped and tarred
Open culvert	79 74	Ends strengthened
Girder bridge	80 5	Scraped and tarred
Do.	80 52	do.
Covered culvert	80 56	Pointed, &c.
Do.	80 66	do.
Girder bridge	80 67	Scraped and tarred
Arch culvert	81 43	Pointed, &c.
Girder bridge	81 44	Scraped and tarred
Arch culvert	81 65	Pointed, &c.
Open culvert	81 70	do.
Do.	81 73	Extended and covered
Girder bridge	82 2	Scraped and tarred
Do.	82 7	do.
Do.	83 19	do.
Do.	83 46	do.
Arch culvert	84 63	Pointed, &c.
Do.	85 59	do.
Covered culvert	85 79	do.
Girder bridge	83 73	Scraped and tarred
Do.	84 10	do.
Do.	84 45	do.
Do.	85 51	do.
Do.	86 7	do.
Do.	86 12	do.
Do.	86 29	do.
Do.	86 37	do.
Do.	86 63	do.
Section No. 3.		
Girder bridge	87 63	Abutments repaired
Do.	90 30	Scraped and tarred
Do.	90 60	Retimbered on one side
Open culvert	91 0	New bed timber put in
Girder bridge	91 23	Scraped and tarred
Do.	91 48	do.
Open culvert	91 76	New bed timber put in
Do.	92 60	Side walls built
Do.	93 60	Scraped and tarred
Girder bridge	94 25	Ballast walls built
Do.	95 2	Ballast and retaining walls rebuilt
Do.	95 20	do. do.
Do.	95 28	do. do.
Do.	98 27	do. do.

Table 3.—*Contd.*

Description.	Mileage.	Remarks.
	M. C.	
Girder bridge	98 48	Ballast and retaining walls rebuilt
Do.	98 51	do. do.
Do.	98 59	do. do.
Do.	98 68	do. do.
Open culvert	101 69	Abutment walls repaired
Do.	102 48	Bed timber renewed
Do.	102 66	do.
Do.	115 40	Repairs to outlet retaining walls
Do.	115 65	do.
Girder bridge	119 63	Abutments repaired
Do.	123 2	Retimbered and relayed
Open culvert	123 70	Pointed, &c.
Do.	123 73	do.
Do.	124 1	do.
Do.	124 3	do.
Do.	124 6	do.
Do.	124 14	do.
Do.	124 20	do.
Do.	124 29	do.
Do.	124 30	do.
Do.	124 34	do.
Do.	124 35	do.
Girder bridge	124 36	Wingwalls repaired
Open culvert	124 45	Pointed, &c.
Do.	124 54	do.
Do.	124 59	Pointed, &c.
Do.	124 64	do.
Do.	124 78	do.
Do	125 2	do.
Do.	125 23	do.
Do.	125 38	do.
Do.	125 50	do.
Do.	125 55	do.
Do.	125 70	do.
Do.	125 73	do.
Do.	125 78	do.
Do.	126 10	do.
Do.	126 21	do.
Do.	126 25	do.
Do.	126 30	do.
Do.	126 36	do.
Do.	126 40	do.
Do.	126 50	do.
Do.	126 60	do.
Do.	126 70	do.
Do.	126 75	do.
Do.	127 0	do.
Do.	127 8	do.
Do.	127 20	do.
Do.	127 23	do.
Do.	127 30	do.
Do.	127 33	do.
Girder bridge	127 40	do.
Do.	127 45	do.
Open culvert	127 64	do.
Girder bridge	127 75	Wingwalls repaired
Do.	130 61	Scraped and painted
Open culvert	140. 66	Loose stones were lined with cement
Do.	140 73	do. do.
Do.	141 18	do. do.
Do.	141 45	do. do.
Do.	141 49	do. do.
Do.	141 67	do. do.
Do.	141 79	do. do.
Girder bridge	142 42	New abutment pier built, &c.
Do.	145 31	Foot plates changed
Open culvert	150 40	Covered with rails
Do.	150 53	Pointed, &c.
Do.	150 71	do.
Do.	151 53	do.
Do.	151 57	do.
Do.	151 63	do.
Do.	151 73	Wingwalls extended
Do.	152 0	Filled outlet with stones, &c.
Do.	152 10	do
Do.	152 32	do
Do.	152 69	Pointed, &c.
Do.	152 75	do.
Do.	153 2	do.
Do.	153 8	do.
Do.	153 18	do.
Do.	153 21	do.

Table 3.—*Contd.*

Description.	Mileage. M.	c.	Remarks.
Open culvert	153	28	Pointed, &c.
Do.	153	34	do.
Do.	153	40	do.
Do.	153	44	do.
Do.	153	54	do.
Do.	158	44	do.
Do.	158	56	do.
Do.	158	75	Covered with rails, &c.
Section No. 4.			
Lattice girder bridge ...	0	35	Scraped and tarred
Do.	1	56	do.
Deck plates girder bridge ...	3	23	do.
Do.	3	32	do.
Lattice girder bridge ...	6	38	do.
Deck plates girder bridge ...	7	39	do.
Do.	7	39	do.
Do.	10	6	do.
Do.	10	21	do.
Lattice girder bridge ...	10	78	do.
Deck plates girder bridge ...	11	41	do.
Do.	12	53	do.
Do	13	27	do.
Do.	13	44	do.
Do.	13	79	do.
Do.	15	5	do.
Do.	15	41	do.
Do.	15	46	do.
Do.	15	63	do.
Do.	15	71	do.
Do.	16	17	do.
Open culvert ...	19	45	Covered with rails
Do. ...	19	53	do.
Deck plate girder bridge ...	20	57	Scraped and tarred
Do.	21	2	do.
Section No. 6.			
Deck plate girders	18	55	Scraped and painted
Lattice girders	21	20	do.
Do.	22	64	do.
Deck plate girders	22	70	do.
Lattice girders	27	21	do.
Covered culvert	35	18	Covered with old rails
Do.	37	4	do.
Lattice girders	37	59	Scraped and painted
Open culvert	38	14	Covered with rails
Lattice girders	38	19	Scraped and painted
Deck plate girders	38	79	do.
Open culvert	39	20	Covered with old rails
Deck plate girders	39	39	Scraped and tarred
Girder bridge	40	33	do.
Covered culvert	42	24	Ballast walls built
Do.	42	31	do.
Do.	42	42	do.
Do.	42	45	do.
Do.	42	46	do.
Do.	42	62	do.
Do.	42	64	do.
Girder bridge	43	48	Scraped and painted
Covered culvert	44	36	Ballast walls built
Do.	44	43	do.
Deck plate girders	45	15	Scraped and painted
Covered culvert	45	27	Ballast walls built
Do.	45	76	do.
Do.	46	15	do.
Do.	46	25	do.
Through plate girders ...	47	15	Scraped and painted
Do.	47	45	do.
Section No. 9.			
Open culvert	105	50	Side walls repaired
Do.	129	70	do
Do.	143	2	Packed with satinwood
Do.	143	50	do.
Do.	143	70½	do.
Do.	144	7¼	do.
Do.	144	55½	do.
Do.	144	75½	do.
Do	146	4	do.
Do.	146	29	do.
Do.	147	48½	do.
Girder bridge	148	44½	do.
Open culvert	150	10	do.
Do.	150	30	Cemented under bed timber
Do.	154	14¼	do.
Do.	154	26¾	do.
Do.	154	36½	do.
Do.	155	71	do.

Table 4.—Particulars of Sidings laid during 1905.

Station.	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks
Section No. 1.			
Dehiwala Station	1,065	72-lb. steel rails	Siding for crossing trains
Section No. 2.			
Polgahawela Station	909	do.	Siding for placing wagon
Kadigamuwa Station	276	do.	Siding for crossing trains
Section No. 5.			
Kurunegala Station	63	do.	Horse box siding
Section No. 6.			
Homagama Station	666	46¼-lb. steel rails	Placing wagons and crossing sidings
Section No. 8.			
Brookside Station	227	do.	Passing siding

Table 5.—Particulars of Sidings relaid during 1905.

Station.	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
Section No. 2.			
Ambepussa Station	1,355	72-lb. steel rails	Sidings for placing wagon
Kadugannawa Station	178	do.	do.
Section No. 3.			
Kotagala Station	28	do.	Passing siding crossing
Watagoda Station	10	do.	do.

Table 6.—Particulars of Permanent Way relaid during 1905.

Section.	Mileage. From M. C.	Mileage. To M. C.	Length in Lineal Yards relaid.	Class of Rails used.	Remarks.
No. 1	1 30	1 47	374	72-lb. steel rails	Low rails
Do.	3 3	3 21	396	do.	Both rails
Do.	3 55	4 42	1,474	do.	do.
Do.	4 42	4 64	484	do.	do.
Do.	4 64	5 9	550	do.	do.
Do.	5 57	6 65	176	do.	do.
Do.	8 68	9 40	1,144	do.	do.
Do.	12 20	12 50	660	do.	do.
Do.	13 50	13 70	440	do.	do.
Do.	17 32	17 42	220	do.	do.
Do.	19 60	19 73	286	do	do.
Do.	20 5	20 21	352	do.	do.
Do.	39 28	39 57	638	do.	do.
Do.	40 25	41 0	1,210	do.	do.
Do.	41 79	42 30	682	do.	do.
Do.	42 44	43 24	1,320	do.	do.
Do.	66 9	66 40	682	do.	do.
No. 2	12 1	12 24	506	88-lb. steel rails	do.
Do.	14 4	14 20	352	do.	do.
Do.	29 43	29 48	101	72-lb. steel rails	Low rails
Do.	30 8	30 18	220	do.	do.
Do.	32 1	32 9	176	88-lb. steel rails	Both rails
Do.	32 36	32 59	506	do.	do.
Do.	33 79	34 37	836	do.	do.
Do.	34 75	35 52	1,254	do.	do.
Do.	35 52	35 65	286	do.	do.
Do.	36 0	37 19	2,178	do.	do.
Do.	42 45	42 76	682	do.	do.
Do.	42 76	43 13	374	do.	do.
Do.	51 54	51 64	220	do.	do.
Do.	53 77	54 14	374	do.	High side
Do.	54 32	54 44	264	do.	do.
Do.	54 46	54 59	286	do.	do.
Do.	55 51	55 57	132	do.	do.
Do.	55 59	55 64	110	do.	do.

Section.	Mileage. From M. C.	Mileage. To M. C.	Length in Lineal Yards relaid.	Class of Rails used.	Remarks.
No. 2	55 69	56 1	264	88-lb. steel rails	High side
Do.	56 1	56 14	286	do.	do.
Do.	56 22	56 31	198	do.	do.
Do.	56 50	56 55	110	do.	do.
Do.	56 78	57 16	396	do.	do.
Do.	57 19	57 22	66	do.	do.
Do.	57 24	57 30	132	do.	do.
Do.	60 7	60 16	198	do.	do.
Do.	60 42	60 44	44	do.	do.
Do.	61 26	61 33	154	do.	do.
Do.	62 23	62 44	462	do.	do.
Do.	63 21	63 28	154	do.	do.
Do.	63 0	63 69	1,518	do.	Both sides
Do.	71 42	71 52	220	do.	do.
Do.	79 61	79 70	198	do.	do.
Do.	80 35	80 46	242	do.	do.
Do.	81 60	81 73	286	do.	do.
Do.	82 40	82 57	374	do.	do.
Do.	84 15	84 26	242	do.	do.
Do.	86 9	86 20	242	do.	do.
No. 3	88 77	89 3	132	do.	do.
Do.	89 18	89 29	242	do.	do.
Do.	89 42	89 52	220	do.	do.
Do.	90 4	90 11	154	do.	Both rails
Do.	90 11	90 26	330	do.	do.
Do.	90 49	90 59	220	do.	do.
Do.	92 8	92 17	198	do.	do.
Do.	93 59	93 75	352	do.	do.
Do.	95 57	95 64	154	do.	do.
Do.	98 36	98 45	198	do.	do.
Do.	99 14	99 27	286	do.	do.
Do.	105 5	105 10	110	do.	do.
Do.	105 31	105 37	132	do.	do.
Do.	106 3	106 10	154	do.	do.
Do.	108 33	108 39	132	do.	do.
Do	109 36	109 48	264	do.	do.
Do.	113 17	113 22	110	do.	do.
Do.	114 30	114 38	176	do.	do.
Do.	115 1	115 12	242	do.	do.
Do.	116 5	116 11	132	do.	do.
Do.	116 56	116 72	352	do.	do.
Do	117 16	117 31	330	do.	do.
Do.	125 0	125 10	220	do.	do.
Do.	126 37	126 41	88	do.	do.
Do.	126 50	126 57	154	do.	do.
Do.	127 6	127 16	220	do.	do.
Do.	127 29	127 39	220	do.	do.
Do.	127 41	127 45	88	do.	do.
Do.	127 48	127 51	66	do.	do.
Do.	129 68	130 4	352	72-lb. steel rails	High rail
Do.	130 14	130 24	220	do.	do.
Do.	130 42	130 50	176	do.	do.
Do.	150 42	150 48	132	do.	do.
Do.	150 68	150 73	110	do.	do.
Do.	151 30	151 34	88	do.	do.
Do.	152 44	152 49	110	do.	do.
Do.	154 76	155 9	286	do.	do.
Do.	155 22	155 28	132	do.	do.
Do.	155 42	155 51	198	do.	do.
Do.	155 62	155 76	308	do.	do.
Do.	155 78	156 8	220	do.	do.
No. 4	4 48	4 60	264	do.	do.
Do.	7 13	7 30	374	do.	do.
Do.	7 54	7 71	374	do.	do.
Do.	7 71	8 0	198	do.	do
Do.	15 15	15 25	220	do.	do.

Table 7.—Particulars of Sleepers used for Renewals during 1905.

Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	No.	Section No.	Class of Sleepers.	No.
1	Jarrah sleepers	579	4	Creosoted sleepers	2,799
1	Creosoted sleepers	9,273	4	Black butt sleepers	110
1	Black butt sleepers	2,467	5	Creosoted sleepers	1,523
2	Jarrah sleepers	6,118	5	Hardwood sleepers	3
2	Creosoted sleepers	9,204	6	Jarrah sleepers	2,636
2	Black butt sleepers	4,941	6	Australian timber	4,281
3	Jarrah sleepers	6,355	8	Jarrah sleepers	74
3	Creosoted sleepers	4,829	8	Creosoted sleepers	12
3	Black butt sleepers	3,114	9	Do.	1,260
4	Jarrah sleepers	981	9	Satinwood and palu	8

Table 8.—Particulars of Ballast used during 1905.

Section No.	Class of Ballast.	Number of Cubic Yards.	Remarks.
1	Quartz ballast	1,107	Purchased from the Contractor
	Do.	824	By day labour
	Quarry clips	1,905	do.
	Coral ballast	891	do.
	Cabook	1,978	do.
	Ashes	4,339	do.
	Granite	180	do.
2	Quartz ballast	1,110	Purchased from the Contractor
	Do.	2,143	By day labour
	Ashes	4,816	do.
	Quarry chips	1,556	do.
	Cinder ballast	787	do.
	Metal ballast	1,640	do.
3	Ashes	856	By day labour
	Quartz ballast	160	do.
	Metal ballast	365	do.
4	Ashes	740	do.
	Metal ballast	204	do.
	Quartz ballast	478	do.
5	Quartz ballast	1,100	do.
	Ashes	29	do.
6	Ashes	192	do.
	Cabook ballast	236	do.
	Quartz ballast	3,292	do.
7	Ashes	725	do.
	Metal ballast	475	do.
	Quartz ballast	85	do.
	Quartz ballast	2,897	do.

Table 9.—Particulars of Rails found broken during 1905.

Section.	Between Stations or Mileage.	Number of Rails, Steel.
No. 1	Bambalapitiya Station	1
Do.	At 4 miles and 62 Chains	1
Do.	Moratuwa Station	2
Do.	At 27 miles and 10 Chains	1
Do.	„ 28 „ 39 „	1
Do.	„ 28 „ 53 „	1
Do.	„ 28 „ 65 „	1
Do.	„ 29 „ 17 „	1
Do.	„ 29 „ 28 „	1
Do.	„ 33 „ 41 „	1
Do.	„ 38 „ 29 „	1
Do.	„ 38 „ 30 „	1
Do.	„ 65 „ 30 „	1
Do.	„ 72 „ 70 „	1
No. 2	„ 6 „ 38 „	1
Do.	„ 37 „ 39 „	1
Do.	„ 43 „ 23 „	1
Do.	„ 50 „ 7 „	1
Do.	„ 50 „ 60 „	1
Do.	„ 53 „ 75 „	1
Do.	„ 56 „ 77 „	1
Do.	„ 59 „ 15 „	1
Do.	„ 77 „ — „	1
Do.	„ 78 „ 5 „	1
Do.	„ 79 „ 5 „	1
No. 2	At 80 miles and 36 Chains	1
Do.	„ 89 „ 78 „	1
Do.	„ 89 „ 79 „	1
No. 3	„ 89 „ 78 „	1
Do.	„ 89 „ 79 „	1
Do.	„ 90 „ — „	1
Do.	„ 99 „ 27 „	1
Do.	„ 103 „ 51 „	1
Do.	„ 105 „ 30 „	1
Do.	„ 105 „ 55 „	1
Do.	„ 106 „ 58 „	1
Do.	„ 106 „ 59 „	1
Do.	„ 114 „ 68 „	1
Do.	„ 115 „ 10 „	1
Do.	„ 115 „ 12 „	1
Do.	„ 137 „ 28 „	1
Do.	„ 147 „ 43 „	1
Do.	„ 147 „ 45 „	1
Do.	„ 155 „ 20 „	1
Do.	„ 155 „ 70 „	1
Do.	„ 159 „ 60 „	1
Do.	„ 159 „ 65 „	1
Do.	„ 160 „ — „	1
No. 4	„ 5 „ 30 „	1
Do.	„ 16 „ 5 „	1

Table 10.—List of Machinery in Permanent Way Workshop on December 31, 1905.

Description.	Station and Workshop.	Remarks.
Two portable engines	Colombo workshop	In good order
One circular saw	Do.	do.
Three drilling machines	Do.	do.
Two turning lathes	Do.	do.
One bolts and nuts screw-cutting machine	Do.	do.
One wood-cutting machine	Do.	do.
Two planing machines	Do.	do.
Two saws (band)	Do.	do.
One Root's blower	Do.	do.
One slotting machine	Do.	do.
One rail-bending machine	Do.	do.
One stationary engine	Do.	do.
One strap hammer	Do.	do.

Table 11.—Number of Men engaged per Mile of Single Line in Maintenance of the Permanent Way during 1905.

Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.
1	Maradana to Matara	3
2	Colombo Terminus to Kandy and Nawalapitiya, Wharf, and Quarry Branches	3
3	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela	3
4	Kandy to Matale	3
5	Polgahawela to Anuradhapura	3
6	Maradana to Yatiyantota	3
7	Kankesanturai to Pallai	3
8	Nanu-oya to Ragalla	3
9	Anuradhapura to Pallai	3

Table 12.—Statement of Expenditure for Heavy Renewals and New Works, 1905.

Estimate. No.		Particulars.	Expenditure in 1905. Rs. c.
		Re-rotes.	
1,273	..	Enclosing workshops	1,234 11
1,377	..	Bungalows for staff, Nawalapitiya ..	2,698 86
			3,932 97
		Capital Charges.	
1,420	..	Refuge siding, Kadigamuwa	1,615 84
1,381	..	Bungalows for staff, Nawalapitiya ..	11,888 86
1,568	..	Building goods shed, Rozelle	5,535 59
1,566	..	Crossing siding, Dehiwala	7,194 65
1,553	..	Closets and urinals, Moratuwa	1,603 87
1,573	..	Bungalows for clerks, Peradeniya ..	4,873 66
1,543	..	Extending machine shop	10,351 9
1,544	..	Removal of wall, fitting shop	3,891 26
1,558	..	Fencing workshop	2,325 52
1,542	..	Accommodation for drawing office ..	1,307 17
1,546	..	Stacking ground, Gampola	1,705 31
1,505	..	Lining tunnel No. 23	11,760 53
1,527	..	Interlocking signals	587 33
1,526	..	New machinery	3,908 31
1,704	..	Alteration to Demodara bridge	27,145 26
1,797	..	Spur siding, Polgahawela	2,102 65
1,688	..	Water supply, Kurunegala	3,775 52
1,744	..	Bungalow for Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Kurunegala	5,291 39
1,785	..	Water supply, Anuradhapura	2,379 71
			109,243 52
		Maintenance Charges.	
1,606	..	Protecting the line between Kollupitiya and Mount Lavinia	13,613 73
1,547	..	Repairing goods shed, Colombo	2,744 25
1,552	..	Whitewashing Galle station	*997 98*
1,630	..	Metalling goods yard, Colombo	*2,498 38*
1,508	..	Reconstructing Dehiwala bridge	*534 17*
1,472	..	Removing Ahangama weighbridge	*736 79*
1,548	..	Repairing vacuum pit, Colombo	*2,899 42*
1,549	..	Repairing machine shop roof	*2,766 72*
1,550	..	Repairing platform roof, Maradana ..	*1,673 84*
1,565	..	Removal of girders at 35 miles 24 chains Main Line ..	4,718 68
1,575	..	Strengthening abutment bridge at 46 miles 30 chains	3,675 23
1,569	..	Protecting toe bank at 50 miles 10 chains ..	2,131 67
1,551	..	Reconstructing abutment at 68 miles 30 chains ..	4,046 20
1,545	..	Decking Talawakele bridge	1,206 62
1,539	..	Reconstructing bridge at 11 miles 40 chains, Angulana	7,310 80
1,559	..	Renewing foot bridge, Panadure	2,636 89
1,540	..	Renewing bridge girders, Talpitiya	11,913 37
1,564	..	Renewing ironwork, bridge at 53¼ mile ..	2,648 87
1,576	..	Repairs to platform, Colombo	1,079 82
1,529	..	Ballasting the line	9,983 96
1,633	..	Improvements to dangerous localities ..	7,233 75
1,639	..	Improvements to tunnels	19,416 72
1,698	..	Defining boundaries	826 15
1,701	..	Building shelter, St. Sebastian store ..	2,067 69
1,835	..	Slips at 148 miles 14 chains : protecting the line ..	5,794 20
			116,155 90
		Minor Works.	
1,631	..	Improvements to Railway Store	340 85
1,615	..	Renewing pipe drain (Mount Mary) ..	126 10
1,637	..	Sinking well, Puwakpitiya	178 0
1,467	..	Repairing floor, Kalutara South station ..	673 49
1,663	..	Fish depot, Weligama	25 0
		Sleeper fence, Talpe	30 0
1,654	..	Water supply, Haputale	217 71
1,670	..	Station Superitendent's bungalow, Colombo ..	286 56
1,614	..	Water supply, Brookside	888 84
1,594	..	Water supply to engines, Ragalla	337 87
1,675	..	Iron latrine, Kurunegala	401 83
1,679	..	Building drains, Station Master's bungalow, Kalutara	199 82
1,668	..	Fish depot, Moratuwa	1,839 64
1,682	..	Sleeper fence, Moratuwa	148 18
1,644	..	Coffee store, Kandy	476 39
1,652	..	Old District Superintendent's bungalow, Nawalapitiya	1,243 22
1,671	..	Alteration to refreshment room, Hatton ..	236 55
1,685	..	Improvements to District Superintendent's Office, Kandy	226 58
1,678	..	Improvements to Alawwa station ..	420 5

Estimate No.		Particulars.	Expenditure in 1905. Rs.	c.
1,693	..	Two additional rooms, running bungalow, Bandarawela	1,246	1
1,708	..	Driver Sansoni's bungalow, Nanu-oya ..	209	14
1,722	..	Alteration to lamproom, Peradeniya ..	150	27
1,787	..	Interchanging keys	199	38
1,795	..	Improvements to Railway C. Store ..	131	0
1,768	..	Platform, Nuwara Eliya	415	24
1,774	..	Water-closet, Station Master Allawwa ..	241	48
		New gate, Railway Store	37	68
1,609	..	Receptacles, Mount Mary	636	47
1,742	..	Improvements to Railway Store	803	98
1,817	..	Latrines for Goods clerks	170	85
1,827	..	Sinking well at Kelaniya	95	80
			12,634	0

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the rolling stock, plant, and machinery were kept in efficient working order during the year.

I might call attention to the fact that I was able to continue the work in hand in 1905 without asking for any shop extensions, but owing to the increased mileage and work in hand I am absolutely compelled to ask for it this year to enable me to cope with increase in repairs. An explanation is given for the necessity for this in my general remarks which follow.

All Lines, including Broad and Narrow Gauge.

Engine mileage for all lines in 1905, including service, wayside, and yard shunting, was 2,402,837 miles and 60 chains. Comparing this with 1904 there is an increase of 239,231 miles and 40 chains.

Train mileage for all lines in 1905, including service, was 1,772,554 miles and 60 chains. Comparing this with 1904 there is an increase of 183,677 miles.

Vehicle mileage for all lines in 1905 was 28,660,110 miles and 63 chains. Comparing this with 1904 there is an increase of 2,474,805 miles and 72 chains.

Fuel consumption for all lines shows a decrease of 1·64 lb. per engine mile and a decrease of 2·52 lb. per train mile.

Consumption of oil for all lines shows a decrease of ·003 pint per engine mile, or a saving of Rs. 961·13.

The working expenditure (excluding new works) for 1905 was Re. 0·897 per engine mile, showing a decrease of Re. 0·074, or a saving of Rs. 177,809 compared with 1904.

Expenditure on all Lines.

		Rs.	c.
Total expenditure		2,280,254	62
Less work done for other Departments		122,562	94
Total working expenses of all lines ..		2,157,691	68

Work Done.

Engines.

1904.			1905.
40	..	Thorough repairs	45
10	..	Light repairs	2
5	..	Erected	—
40	..	Painted	43

Coaching Stock.

Bogies.

15	..	New (built locally)	22
—	..	Rebuilds	1
—	..	Heavy repairs	13
109	..	General repairs	132
31	..	Light repairs	51
133	..	Varnished or painted	160

Four-wheel.

—	..	Heavy repairs	17
90	..	General repairs	129
30	..	Light repairs	35
118	..	Varnished or painted	138

Goods Stock.

Bogies.

3	..	New (built locally)	..	..	—
—	..	New (imported and erected)	..	..	6
—	..	Rebuilds	..	..	3
—	..	Heavy repairs	..	..	—
14	..	General repairs	..	..	16
3	..	Light repairs	..	..	5
28	..	Painted	..	.	25

Four-wheel.

20	..	New (built locally)	..	..	49
2	..	New (imported and erected)	..	..	—
27	..	Rebuilds	..	..	18
—	..	Heavy repairs	..	..	—
375	..	General repairs	..	..	445
33	..	Light repairs	..	..	30
390	..	Painted	..	..	382

Special Repairs.

54	..	Four-wheel covered goods fitted with iron roofs	30
5	..	Four-wheel fish trucks fitted with iron roofs ..	5
5	..	Bogie carriages fitted with new steel underframes	6
3	..	Bogie carriages fitted with Stone's electric light	—
11	..	Bogie carriages fitted with side hand brake ..	16
—	..	Bogie brake thirds fitted with mail lockers ..	7
82	..	Underframes scaled and painted ..	123

General Remarks.

From the figures given in the report it will be seen that there is a large increase in all mileages as under :—

		1904.		1905.		Increase.
Engine	..	2,163,606	..	2,402,838	..	239,232
Train	..	1,588,878	..	1,772,555	.	183,677
Vehicle	..	26,185,305	..	28,660,111	..	2,474,806
Total	..	29,937,789		32,835,504		2,897,715

The engine mileage and total working expenditure, excluding new works, for 1905 as compared with 1904 is as follows :—

			1904.		1905.
Engine mileage	..	..	2,163,606	..	2,402,838
Total expenditure	..	..	2,102,206	..	2,157,691

from which it will be seen that the expenditure has not increased in ratio with the mileage ; in fact there is a decrease of Re. 0·074 per engine mile, which gives a handsome saving of Rs. 177,809.

The fuel consumption shows a great improvement on former years. In 1904 we showed a decrease of ·68 lb. per engine mile, but in 1905 we show the large decrease 1·64 lb. over 1904, on a cheaper coal ; this decrease is not due to the quality of the coal, but principally to the stock being in better running order.

With regard to the work turned out in the various deparrments, although the wages have only gone up about 10 per cent., the output of the shops has been more than maintained, and a small increase in stores and materials has also been worked into the stock as the following table will show :—

			1904.		1905.
			Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Wages ..	..	..	257,264 64	..	282,470 26
Materials	..	..	494,632 0	..	503,126 5
			Miles.		Miles.
Engine mileage	..	..	2,163,606	..	2,402,838

I am glad to say that the work in the new carriage and wagon building department is going on smoothly and the shops are quite full, the results in saving to the Colony being very satisfactory. I however must call attention to the fact that at present no new shop accommodation in this department has been provided, consequently the repair department has been crowded out for want of room, and the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to provide more shop accommodation for the repairs of carriages and wagons.

The re-organization and re-arrangement of machinery in the Locomotive shops still continue, and it has been found necessary, owing to the crowded state of the erecting shop, to remove certain work which has always been done there to other shops, with the result that the extensions which have been taking place of late must continue if the increase in repairs consequent upon the extra mileage is to be coped with.

I might point out that the extension to the machine shop now asked for will cost very much less than any extension would to the erecting shop.

I am pleased to say that Government have ordered six powerful tank engines to deal with the ever increasing suburban traffic.

I again have much pleasure in acknowledging the good work put in by the whole of my staff, which has enabled me to obtain this result.

Comparative Statement.

Engine Mileage

1904. M.	C.			1905. M.	C.		Increase. M.	C.		Decrease. M.	C.
1,563,237	60	...	Traffic with trains ...	1,737,300	0	...	174,062	20	...	—	
25,640	0	...	Service ...	35,254	60	...	9,614	60	...	—	
202,130	60	...	Assisting and piloting	211,667	60	...	9,537	0	...	—	
71,152	40	...	Light, including service	90,849	40	...	19,697	0	...	—	
301,445	20	...	Shunting, inclusive of wayside stations ...	327,765	60	...	26,320	40	...	—	
2,163,606	20		Total ...	2 402,837	60		239,231	40		—	

Train Mileage.

1,563,237	60	...	Traffic ...	1,737,300	0	...	174,062	20	...	—	
25,640	0	...	Service ...	35,254	60	...	9,614	60	...	—	
1,588,877	60		Total ...	1,772,554	60		183,677	0		—	

Vehicle Mileage.

11,822,279	14	...	Passengers ...	13,021,325	42	...	1,199,046	28	...	—	
10,301,434	7	...	Goods ...	10,924,882	56	...	623,448	49	...	—	
172,480	21	...	Horse-boxes ...	179,109	12	...	6,628	71	...	—	
51,113	49	...	Carriage trucks ...	75,395	67	...	24,282	18	...	—	
28,065	67	...	Cattle trucks ...	25,250	67	...	—		...	2,815	0
—		...	Tea ...	—		...	—		...	—	
436,526	28	...	Fish ...	506,834	36	...	70,308	8	...	—	
190,020	25	...	Stone ...	95,747	36	...	—		...	94,272	69
6,367	54	...	Service materials ...	9,956	62	...	3,589	8	...	—	
181	56	...	Do. water ...	59,257	37	...	59,075	61	...	—	
224,332	21	...	Firewood ...	248,825	56	...	24,493	35	...	—	
142,852	12	...	Ballast ...	251,718	75	...	108,866	63	...	—	
35,066	25	...	Petroleum ...	52,798	15	...	17,731	70	...	—	
17,815	5	...	Gunpowder wagons ...	13,122	43	...	—		...	4,692	42
48,985	78	...	Post Office vans ...	53,549	40	...	4,563	42	...	—	
254	59	...	Prison vans ...	—		...	—		...	254	59
528	15	...	Crocodile wagons ...	1,174	66	...	646	51	...	—	
2,707,001	15	...	Brake vans* ...	3,141,160	73	...	434,159	58	...	—	
26,185,304	71		Total ...	28,660,110	63		2,576,841	2		102,035	10

* Passenger, 2,454,107·32 ; goods, 633,742·67 ; stone, 4,682·59; ballast, 23.853·65 ; firewood, 23,749·9 ; service materials, 1,025·1.

Consumption of Fuel on all Lines.

1904. Tons cwt. lb.			*Coal.*	1905. Tons cwt. lb.			Increase. Tons cwt. lb.			Decrease.
34,200	9 2	...	Total used ...	38,621	13 1	...	4,421	3 111	...	—
35·41 lb.		...	Per engine mile ...	36·00 lb.		...	·59 lb.		...	—
48·21 lb.		...	Per train mile ...	48· 8 lb.		...	·59 lb.		...	—
			Wood.							
152,639⅔ yds.		...	Total used ...	140,734⅛ yds.		...	—		...	11,905½ yds.
·07 yd.		...	Per engine mile ...	·058 yd.		...	—		...	·012 yd.
·096 yd.		...	Per train mile ...	·079 yd.		...	—		...	·017 yd.
			Coal and Wood (*reduced to Coal equivalent*).							
Tons cwt. lb.				Tons cwt. lb.			Tons cwt. lb.			
46,920	8 51	...	Total used ...	50,349	9 102	...	3,429	1 51	...	—
48·57 lb.		...	Per engine mile ...	46·93 lb.		...	—		...	1·64 lb.
66·14 lb.		...	Per train mile ...	63·62 lb.		...	—		...	2·52 lb.

Stores and Materials.

1904. No.	Amount. Rs.	c.		*Locomotive Department.*	1905. No.	Amount. Rs.	c.
3	42,246	87	...	Boilers	4	56,563	51
—	—		...	do. vertical ...	1	1,202	92
216	22,881	22	...	Tyres: Engine, bogie, and tender ...	216	24,586	28
1	1,589	65	...	Axles, crank ...	2	2,641	12
1	225	9	...	,, trailing ...	8	4,195	68
5	617	65	...	,, bogie ...	2	247	6
2	450	18	...	,, tender ...	—	—	
16	1,031	95	...	Boxes: Axle for engine and tender ...	2	156	78
1	750	0	...	Cylinders, outside ...	2	1,500	0
37	1,398	54	...	Springs: Engine, bogie, and tender ...	33	1,649	8

Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.		Amount. Rs.	c.			Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.		Amount. Rs.	c.
8	7	3	4	...	16,771	96	...	White metal	... 8	12	1	27	...	12,369	50
1	0	1	0	...	2,199	15	...	Tin, block	... 1	2	1	12	...	2,256	76
98	14	2	0	...	1,246	96	...	Coal	... 122	9	1	0		1,433	75
512	18	0	15	...	14,371	59	...	Coke	... 559	7	3	0	...	11,950	35
94	13	2	15	...	17,320	78	...	Castings	... 71	13	2	26	...	12,302	55
	—			...	21,180	0	...	Liquid fuel	...		—		...	23,580	0
	—			...	36,455	64	...	Other stores and materials			—		...	133,496	44
					180,737	23								290,131	78

1904. No.		Amount. Rs.	c.		*Carriage and Wagon Department.*	1905. No.		Amount. Rs.	c.
600	...	65,100	0	...	Tyres: Wagon ...	422	...	45,787	0
c. ft. —	...	66,973	88	...	Teak wood ...	c. ft. —	...	59,059	95
,, 308 10 11	...	841	45	...	Halmilla ...	,, 294 6 2	...	771	71
,, 536 10 1	...	586	24	...	Mango	—	...	—	
,, 8 4 10	...	67	23	...	Nadun	—	...	—	
,, 0 4 10	...	1	62	...	Cocoanut ...	—	...	—	
,, 26 9 6	...	174	14	...	Satin	—	...	—	
—	...	118	14	...	Ebony	—	...	—	
No.						No.			
—	...	2,921	25	...	Carriages and wagon wheels ...	—	...	5,258	32
6	...	6,344	52	...	Bogie underframes carriage ...	4	...	4,106	30
—	...	—		...	Bogie underframes wagon	3	...	4,390	2
218	...	10,908	10	...	Carriage, wagon, &c.: bearing springs ...	701	...	32,451	6
60	...	2,902	80	...	Carriages and wagons buffer springs ...	204	...	9,714	48
4	...	192	0	...	Carriages and wagons drawbar springs ...	—	...	—	
36	...	1,058	28	...	Carriages and wagons buffer pads and shoes ...	76	...	340	56
204	...	4,734	14	...	Axle boxes ...	438	...	10,536	94
22	...	2,659	65	...	Axles wagon ...	30	...	1,659	90
—	...	86	74	...	Steel and iron ...	—	...	299	86
—	...	5,325	36	...	Roofing materials ...	—	...	2,463	64
sets 50	...	3,650	0	...	Galvanized iron roofs ...	sets 64	...	5,017	88
Tons cwt. qr. lb.									
tons 66 10 1 14	...	11,249	98	...	Cast iron brake blocks, &c.	63 5 1 16	...	9,490	44
4,000	...	1,179	94	...	Wooden brake blocks ...	5,795	...	1,798	50
—	...	29,027	62	...	Paint and small stores ...	—	...	27,668	77
gals. 17,500	...	2,100	0	...	Liquid fuel ...	gals. 3,750	...	450	0
—	...	—		...	Vacuum cylinders ...	8	...	1,380	72
—	...	—		...	Vacuum gauges ...	3	...	59	25
—	...	42,237	18	...	Other stores and materials	—	...	39,632	76
		26 ,440	26					262,338	6

Locomotive Engineer's Office,
Colombo, May 18, 1906.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive Engineer.

Annexures.

Table 1.—List of Machinery in Workshops.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
	Machinery in Machine Shop.	
—	One double-cylindered horizontal steam engine, cylinder 12 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke, for driving machine shop	Good
—	Two old locomotive boilers for supplying steam to above	do.
1	Wheel lathe, chucks 5 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	Fair
2	Do. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do.
3	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11 in. centre, 16 ft. bed	do.
4	Screw-cutting lathe, 10 in. centre, 18 ft. bed ...	do.
5	Do. 7 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
6	Hand lathe (sent to Kandy)	—
7	Planing machine to take 16 ft. by 4 ft. by 3 ft. ...	Sent to Ways & Works
8	Do. to take 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. (no use for heavy work)	Fairly good
9	Drilling machine	Fair
10	Do. (sent to Carriage shop) ...	do.
11	Shaping machine, 17 in. stroke, 7 ft. bed ...	Fairly good
12	Do. 4½ in. stroke, 4 ft. bed (given to Technical College	—
13	Screw and tapping machine	Out of use
14	Slotting machine, 18 in. stroke	Fairly good
15	Shears and punching machine	do.
16	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centre, 23 ft. bed ...	do.
17	Do. 6 in. centre, 8 ft. 9 in. bed ...	Good
18	Shaping machine, 14 in. stroke, 5 ft. 6. in. bed ...	Out of use
19	Screw-cutting lathe, 9 in. centre, 16 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Fairly good
20	Wheel lathe, chucks 6 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	Fair
21	Shearing and punching machine (given to Technical College)	—
22	Small bench drilling machine	Out of use
23	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centre, 9 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Good
24	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11½ in. centre, 15 ft. bed ...	do.
25	Hand lathe, 6 in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	Out of use
26	Do. do. do. ...	do.
27	Lapping lathe, do. do. ...	Fair
28	Facing and boring lathe, chucks 3 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	Out of use
29	Drilling machine carriage shop	Fair
30	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	Fairly good
31	Facing and boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	Good
32	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed ...	do.
33	Radial arm drilling machine	do.
34	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed ...	do.
35	Screw-cutting lathe, 6½ in. centre, 9 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
36	Tyre drilling machine for wheels	Out of use
37	Wheel lathe, chucks 4 ft. 6 in.	Fairly good
38	Screwing machine, ⅛ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
39	Thorne's portable drill	Out of use
40	Screw-cutting gap lathe. 18 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	Good
41	Do. do. ...	do.
42	Double-ended bolt lathe do.	Fairly good
43	Do. do.	do.
44	Emery grinder for twist drill	Fair
45	Facing and boring lathe, chuck 3 ft. 4 in. ...	Good
46	Drilling machine	Fairly good
47	Do.	do.
48	Keyway and slot drilling machine	do.
49	Piston rod grinder	Good
50	Brass finisher's lathe, 8½ in. centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
51	Do. do. ...	do.
52	Sensitive drilling machine	Out of use
53	Slotting machine, 12 in. stroke	Good
54	Slide bar grinder	Out of use
55	Wheel lathe, chucks 6 ft.	Good
56	Do. 4 ft.	do.
57	Do. 4 ft.	do.
58	Screwing machine, ⅛ in. to 2 in. in diameter ...	do.
59	Side planing machine, 40 in. stroke	do.
60	Tyre drilling machine for wheels	do.
61	Lathe (non screw-cutting), 15 in. centre, 20 ft. bed ...	Out of use
62	Shaping machine, 10 in. stroke, 4 ft. bed ...	Good
63	Do. do. ...	do.
64	Hollow mandrel lathe, 9 in. centre, 10 ft. bed ...	do.
65	Do. Capstan lathe, 6 in. centre. 6 ft. bed ...	do
66	Do. do. ...	do.
67	Sensitive drilling machine	do.
68	Do.	do.
69	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 12 in. centre, 12 ft. bed ...	do.
70	Do. do. ...	do.
71	Do. do. ...	do.
72	Do. do. ...	do.
73	Do. do. ...	do.

No. of Machine.	Description of Machine.	Condition.
74	Universal lapping and grinding machine ...	Good
75	Drilling machine	do.
76	Do.	do.
77	Double ended bolt lathe, 7½ in. centre	Fairly good
78	Do. do.	Out of use
79	Drilling machine	Good
80	Wheel lathe, chuck 4 ft. 6 in.	do.
81	Lathe for weigh-bar shafts	do.
82	Do.	do.
83	Wheel lathe, chuck 4 ft. 6 in. ...	do.
84	Do. do.	do.
85	Tyre boring lathe, chuck 6 ft.	do.
86	Do. 3 ft. 10 in.	do.
87	Brass finishers milling machine	do.
88	Brown's patent screwing machine	do.
89	8½ centre patent screw-cutting Capstan lathe ...	do.
90	Duplex grindstone	do.
91	4 ft. 6 in. wheel lathe	do.
92	Dry and wet emery grinder	do.
93	Gisholt's patent tool grinder	do.
—	One double cylinder horizontal steam engine, cylinders 10 in. by 18 in.	Fair
—	One set plate rollers	do.
—	Hydraulic wheel press	Good
—	Emery grinding machine ...	do.

Machinery in Blacksmiths' Shop.

—	Portable engine for driving circular saw, cylinder 7¾ in. by 12 in.	Good
—	Tangye's horizontal single cylinder engine, cylinder 12 in. by 18 in., for driving fan	do.
—	Two 10-cwt. steam hammers	do.
—	Two 6-cwt. steam hammer	do.
—	5-cwt. steam hammer	do.
—	Old locomotive boiler for supplying steam to above ...	do.
—	Circular saw, 2 ft. 8 in. largest diameter of saw ...	do.
—	Tangye's patent noiseless fan	do.
—	B. & S. Massey's bar heating furnace	do.
—	Coke breaker	do.

Machinery in Carriage Shop.

1	Engine, horizontal	Good
2	Stationary boilers	Fair
1	Steam carriage traverser and boiler	Good
2	Log frame saw machine	do.
1	Circular cross cut saw and bench	Fair
1	Large plaining and moulding machine	Good
1	Do. circular rip saw bench machine	do.
1	Rebating circular rip saw bench machine ...	do.
2	Circular saw bench machines	do.
1	Small plaining machine	do.
1	Large morticing and boring machine	do.
1	Small boring machine	Fair
1	Vertical shaping and moulding machine .	Good
1	Band saw machine	do.
1	Sand papering machine...	Fair
1	Double grinding stone machine	Good
1	Tenoning machine	do.
1	Emery circular saw sharpening machine ...	do.
1	Cup emery grinding machine	do.
1	Circular saw guitting machine	do.
1	Emery and sand stone combined grinding machine ...	do.
2	Drilling machines	do.
1	Wood-turner's lathe	Fair
1	Weighing machine	do.
1	Counter weighing machine	do.
1	Large mitring machine	Good
2	Small mitring machine	do.
1	Pipe screwing machine	do.
1	hand morticing machine	Fair
1	Sewing machine	Good
1	Weighing bridge and machine	Fair
1	Sheer leg	do.

Machinery in Colombo Running Shed.

Sheer legs	... ...	Good
Coal crane	... ...	Working order

Machinery in Kadugannawa Running Shed.

Hand screw-cutting lathe	... ...	Fair
Hand drilling machine ...	... ...	do.
Travelling crane and wagon	... ..	do.
Coal crane (at Rambukkana)	... ...	Good

Machinery in Nawalapitiya Running Shed.

Hand drilling machine	...	...	...	Good
Coal crane	...	...	...	Fair
Hand lathe	...	...	...	Good
Sheer legs	...	...	...	do.

Machinery in Nanu-oya Running Shed.

Hand lathe	...	...	...	Good
Hand drilling machine	...	...	...	do.
Planing machine	...	...	...	do.

Machinery in Kandy Running Shed.

Hand lathe	...	...	...	Good
Hand drilling machine	...	...	...	do.
Travelling crane and wagon		...	...	Good order
Coal crane	...	...	...	Good

Machinery in Galle Running Shed.

Lathe	...	...	...	Fair
Forge	...	...	...	do.

Machinery in Northern Railway.

Hand screw-cutting and turning lathe			...	Good
Hand shaping machine		...	...	do.
Hand drilling machine		...	...	do
Portable forge		...	...	do.

Machinery in Kelani Valley Railway.

Ten-ton cranes	...	...	...	Good

Table 2.—List of Engines, Pumps, &c., for supplying Water.

No.	Place.	Description.	Condition.
	Matara ...	Pump and tank	Good order
	Ahangama ...	do.	do.
	Galle ...	Pulsometer and boiler, pump, and tank ...	do.
	Dodanduwa ...	Hand pump and tank	do.
	Ambalangoda ...	do.	do.
	Alutgama ...	Hand pump, water tank, and columns ...	Working order
	Moratuwa ...	Steam pump, boiler, water tank, and column ...	do.
	Mount Lavinia ...	Two hand pumps and two water tanks ...	Good order
	Colombo ...	Tank ; water supply, Labugama... ...	do.
	Veyangoda ...	Engine and pump, tank, and water column ...	do.
	Polgahaweta ...	Hand pump and tank	do.
	Kurunegala ...	Hand pump, tank, and one water tower tank ...	do.
1	Rambukkana ...	Engine, two pumps, and tank	Working order
2	Kadugannawa ...	Tank, water	Good order
1	Kandy ...	do.	do.
1	Matale ...	do.	do.
1	Nawalapitiya ...	Tank	do.
1	Galboda ...	Tank, water, and arm supply by gravitation ...	do.
1	Watawala ...	do.	do.
1	Hatton ...	Hand pump, tank, and arm supply by gravitation...	do.
1	Watagoda ...	Hand pump and tank	do.
1	Nanu-oya ...	do. one tank	do.
1	Ohiya	Tank and water column	do.
1	Haputale ...	do.	do.
1	Bandarawela ...	do. ...	do.
1	Nuwara Eliya ...	Tank	do.
1	Kandapola ...	Pump and tank	do.
1	Ragalla ...	do.	do.
	Kelani Valley.		
2	Colombo ...	Water tank	Good order
1	Padukka ...	Water tank and pump ...	do.
1	Waga ...	Water tank	do.
1	Avisawella ...	Water tank and pump	do.
1	Yatiyantota ...	do.	do.
	Northern Line.		
1	Kankesanturai ...	Hand pump, water tank, and 1 water tower ...	Good order
1	Jaffna ...	do. do.	do.
1	Chavakachcheri ...	do. and water column ...	do.
1	Paranthan ...	Hand pump, tank and water column ...	do.
—	Mankulam ...	do. do. ...	do.
—	Vavuniya	Hand pump and water tank	do.
—	Anuradhapura ...	2 hand pumps, 1 water tank, and 1 water column	do.
1	Galgamuwa ...	Hand pump and tank	do.
1	Maho ...	Hand pump, tank, and water column ...	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines and Tenders on December 31, 1905.

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Cylinders. Diameter.	Cylinders. Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Diameter of Wheels. Driving.	Diameter of Wheels. Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	Built locally ...	—	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1905	Good order
2	R. Stephenson & Co. ...	1,264	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1864	do.
3	Do. ...	1,265	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1865	In shop under repairs
4	Do. ...	1,266	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1886	Good order
5	Do. ...	1,267	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Under repairs
6	Beyer & Peacock ...	460	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Fair order
7	Do. ...	461	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good order
8	Kitson & Co. ...	1,377	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1867	do.
9	Do. ...	1,378	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
10	Do. ...	1,379	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	October, 1867	do.
11	Do. ...	1,380	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1867	do.
12	Do. ...	1,381	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
13	Do. ...	1,382	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	August, 1867	do.
14	Do. ...	1,383	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
15	Do. ...	1,384	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
16	John Fowler & Co. ...	855	Incline work	Engine with tender	Outside	17	26	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1868	do.
17	Do. ...	856	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	Fair order
18	Do. ...	857	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1868	Under repairs
19	Do. ...	858	do.		do.	17	26	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	do.
20	Beyer & Peacock ...	830	Passenger trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1869	Good order
21	Do. ...	831	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	do.
22	Do. ...	832	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	June, 1869	do.
23	Do. ...	833	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	May, 1869	do.
24	Kitson & Co. ...	1,848	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1873	do.
25	Do. ...	1,849	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1873	do.
26	Do. ...	1,850	Passenger trains		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July, 1873	In shop under repairs
27	Do. ...	1,851	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1873	Good order
28	Do. ...	2,000	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1875	do.
29	Do. ...	2,001	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
30	Built locally	—	do.		do.	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1900	do.
31	Do. ...	—	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Fair order
32	R. Stephenson & Co. ...	2,281	Local trains	Bogie tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1877	do.
33	Do. ...	2,282	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Good order
34	Do. ...	2,283	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Bad order
35	Kitson & Co. ...	2,176	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1878	do.
36	Do. ...	2,177	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1878	do.
37	Do. ...	2,178	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	Good order
38	Do. ...	2,179	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1879	do.
39	Do. ...	2,200	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	do.
40	Do ...	2,201	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1878	do.
41	John Fowler & Co. ...	3,422	Incline work	Engine with tender	Outside	17	22	6	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	February, 1879	do.
42	Do. ...	3,423	do.		do.	17	22	6		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1879	Under repairs

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines, &c.—*continued.*

Stock No.	Maker's Name.	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Diameter.	Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Commenced to run.	Condition.
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
43	Beyer & Peacock ...	1,906	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1880	Under repairs
44	Do. ...	1,907	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1880	do.
45	Do. ...	1,908	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	do.
46	Do. ...	1,904	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1880	Good order
47	Do. ...	1,905	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1880	do.
48	Kitson & Co. ...	2,356	Local trains	Bogie tank engine	do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1881	do.
49	Do. ...	2,494	Incline work		Outside	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1883	do.
50	Do. ...	2,495	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	November, 1884	do.
51	Do. ...	2,496	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January, 1885	do.
52	Do. ...	2,497	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	do.
53	Do. ...	2,498	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	July, 1884	do.
54	Do. ...	2,499	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June, 1884	do.
55	Do. ...	2,500	do.		do.	17	26	10	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	do.	do.
56	Do. ...	2,501	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1884	do.
57	Do. ...	2,502	do.		do	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1884	do.
58	Do. ...	2,503	do.		do.	17	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	April, 1884	do.
59	Vulcan Foundry Co. ...	1,294	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	March 25, 1891	do.
60	Do. ...	1,295	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 15, 1891	do.
61	Do. ...	1,296	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 3, 1891	do.
62	Do. ...	1,297	do.		do.	17½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	October 15, 1891	do.
63	Dubs & Co. ...	2,912	Passenger trains		Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3 6	6 0	6 0	November, 1892	Under repairs
64	Do. ...	2,913	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	October, 1892	do.
65	Do. ...	2,914	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	December, 1892	Good order
66	Do. ...	3,036	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July 28, 1893	do.
67	Do ...	3,037	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July 27, 1893	do.
68	Do. ...	3,038	do.	Bogie engine with tender	do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1893	do.
69	Do. ...	3,039	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	do.
70	Do. ...	3,040	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 21, 1893	do.
71	Do ...	3,041	do.		do.	17	24	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	Sept. 6, 1893	do.
72	Neilson & Co. ...	4,627	Incline work		do.	18½	26	10	Six-wheel coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 27, 1893	do.
73	Do. ...	4,628	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 30, 1893	Under repairs
74	Do. ...	4,629	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January 27, 1894	Good order
75	Do. ...	4,630	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	January 26, 1894	do.
76	Do. ...	4,686	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	May 29, 1894	do.
77	Do. ...	4,687	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June 6, 1894	do.
78	Do. ...	4,688	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	June 21. 1894	do.
79	Vulcan Foundry Co. ...	1,419	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 1, 1894	do.
80	Do. ...	1,420	do.		do.	18½	26	10		4 5	4 5	4 5	Dec. 8, 1894	do.
81	Hawthorne, Leslie & Co.	2,297	Mixed trains		Outside	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1895	do.
82	Do. ...	2,298	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1895	Fair order
83	Do. ...	2,299	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1895	Good order
84	Do. ...	2,300	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1895	do.
85	Do. ...	2,301	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
86	Do. ...	2,302	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Under Repairs
87	Do. ...	2,303	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1895	do.
88	Do. ...	2,304	do.		do.	19	26	10		5 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1895	do.

89	Dubs & Co.	...	3,249	Passenger trains	Bogie engine with tender	Outside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3	6	6	0	6	0	August, 1895	Under repairs
90	Do.	...	3,250	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	do.	Good order
91	Do.	...	3,251	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	September, 1895	do.
92	Do.	...	3,252	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	do.	do.
93	Do.	...	3,579	Shunting	Tank engine	do.	17	22	6	Six-wheel coupled	4	0	4	0	4	0	May. 1898	do.
94	Do.	...	3,580	do.		do.	17	22	6		4	0	4	0	4	0	do.	do.
95	Do.	...	3,836	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3	0	5	0	5	0	April. 1900	do.
96	Do.	...	3,837	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	do.	do.
97	Do.	...	3,838	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	do.	do.
98	Do.	...	3,839	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	do.	do.
99	Do.	...	3,840	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	do.	Under repairs
100	Do.	...	3,841	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	do.	do.
101	Do.	...	3,897	Shunting	Tank engine	Outside	17	22	6	6-wheel coupled	4	0	4	0	4	0	June, 1900	Good order
102	Hunslet Engine Co.	...	723	Mixed trains, Kelani Valley Section	Bogie tank engine	do.	11½	18	8	Four-wheel coupled	2	0	3	0	3	0	Erected in 1900	do.
103	Do.	...	724			do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0		Under repairs
104	Do.	...	725			do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0		Good order
105	Do.	...	726			do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0	Erected in 1901	do.
106	Do.	...	727			do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0		do.
107	Do.	...	728			do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0		do.
108	Do.	...	729			do.	11½	18	8		2	0	3	0	3	0		do.
109	Dubs & Co.	...	4,012	Mixed trains, Northern Section	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	13	18	10	Six-wheel coupled	3	6	3	6	3	6	February, 1901	do.
110	Do.	...	4,013			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	do.	do.
111	Do.	...	4,014			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	March. 1901	do.
112	Do	...	4,015			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	do.	do.
113	Do.	...	4,016			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6	Erected at Jaffna between August 13, 1901, and December 30, 1901.	do.
114	Do.	...	4,017			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6		do.
115	Do.	...	4,018			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6		do.
116	Do.	...	4,019			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6		do.
117	Do.	...	4,020			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6		do.
118	Do.	...	4,021			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6		Under repairs
119	Do.	...	4,022			do.	13	18	10		3	6	3	6	3	6		Good order
120	Sharp Stewart & Co.	...	4,823	Mixed trains, Uda Pussellawa Section	Radial wheel tank engine	Outside	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6	Erected at Colombo between October and December, 1902.	do.
121	Do.	...	4,823			do.	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6		do.
122	Do.	...	4,824			do.	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6		do.
123	Do.	...	4,825			do.	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6		do.
124	Dubs & Co.	...	4,173	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	17	24	8	Four-wheel coupled	3	0	5	0	5	0	Erected at Colombo between October and November, 1902	do.
125	Do.	...	4,174	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0		do.
126	North British Loco. Co.		15,984	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	March, 1904	do.
127	Do.	...	15,985	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	do.	do.
128	Do.	...	15,986	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	do.	do.
129	Do.	...	15,987	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	April, 1904	do.
130	Hunslet Engine Co.	...	853	Mixed train Uda Pussellawa Section	Radial wheel tank engine	Outside	11½	14	6		2	2	2	2	1	6	November, 1904	do.

Table 4.—Weight of Locomotive Engines and Tenders, Empty and Loaded, on December 31, 1905.

Engines.	No. of Engines of the same Weight.	ENGINES.										TENDERS.								Approximate Weight of Engine and Tender.
		Empty.					In Steam.					Empty.				Full.				
		Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	
Nos.		Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.
1 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	13 10	—	11 14	10 10	35 14	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 2	7 2	7 2	21 6	57 0
2 to 7 ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 0	9 17	34 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	21 15	55 19
8 to 15 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 13	10 9	35 11	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 14
16 to 19 and 41 to 42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8	10 15	11 5	32 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0
20 to 23 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	57 1
24 and 25 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 13	10 9	35 9	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 12
26 and 27 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 1
28 and 29 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 12	10 9	35 10	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	56 13
30 and 31 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 10	—	11 14	10 10	35 14	—	—	—	—	7 2	7 2	7 2	21 6	57 0
32 to 38 and 48	8	9 14	—	10 1	9 5	29 0	9 15	—	12 9	10 17	33 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 1
39 and 40 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
43 to 47 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 10
49 to 58 ...	10	9 12	9 9	10 14	9 9	39 4	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	45 6	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	69 16
59 to 62 ...	4	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	43 0	13 2	12 9	12 13	12 9	50 13	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	74 13
63 to 65 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 7	11 18	39 15	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	60 18
66 to 71 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
72 to 75 ...	4	11 0	10 10	11 15	11 15	45 0	12 13	13 0	13 6	13 9	52 8	—	—	—	—	8 5	8 5	8 10	25 0	77 8
76 to 80 ...	5	11 3	10 17	11 16	11 14	45 10	11 15	12 1	13 3	13 0	49 19	3 18	3 18	3 18	11 14	9 2	9 2	9 6	27 10	77 9
81 to 88 ...	8	11 5	10 8	11 4	11 5	44 2	12 12	11 9	13 0	12 15	49 16	5 14	5 8	4 10	15 12	11 8	10 8	8 7	30 3	81 9
89 to 92 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 9	12 0	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4	7 4	7 4	21 12	61 11
93 to 94 ...	2	—	10 15	10 16½	9 4	30 15½	—	12 17½	12 19½	12 4	38 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1
95 to 100 ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	15 6½	—	12 15	11 18	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4½	7 4	7 13	22 1½	62 1
101 ...	1	—	10 15½	10 17	9 8	31 0½	—	12 18	13 0	12 8	38 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 6
102 to 108 ...	7	6 14	—	5 10	5 2	17 6	8 10	—	7 9	7 8	23 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 7
109 to 119 ...	11	7 0	5 18	6 9	6 0½	25 15½	7 15½	6 13½	7 4	6 16	28 10	3 18	3 9	3 9	10 16	6 6	6 15	6 15	19 16	48 6
120 to 123 ...	4	2 9½	—	5 18½	5 18½	14 6½	3 13	—	7 13	7 14	19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 0
124 to 125 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	15 6½	—	12 15	11 18	39 19	—	—	—	—	7 4½	7 4	7 13	22 1½	62 1
126 to 129 ...	4	14 11½	—	10 18¾	10 14	34 4¼	15 7	—	12 14	11 13½	39 14½	4 19½	4 16	4 14	14 9½	8 3½	8 5½	8 10	24 19	64 13½
130 ...	1	2 10	6 7	6 11	—	15 8	3 1	7 19	8 0	—	19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 0

Table 5.—Return of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1905.

BROAD GAUGE.

Locomotives.

Six-wheel coupled 3 ft. 6 in. bogie engines	11
Do. 4 ft. tank engines	3
Do. 4 ft. 5 in. engines	6
Do. 4 ft. 5 in. bogie engines	23
Do. 5 ft. bogie engines	8
Four-wheel coupled 5 ft. bogie engines	40
Do. 5 ft. bogie tank engines	8
Do. 6 ft. bogie engines	19
	118

Coaching Four-wheel Stock.

Saloons	5
First class carriages	9
First and second class composites	11
Second class carriages	16
Third class carriages	93
Prison van	1
Guards' vans	23
Horse-boxes (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	26
Carriage trucks	19
Fish trucks	15
Post Office vans	2
Travelling clerks' booking office van	—
	220

Coaching Bogie Stock.

Governor's saloon	1
State saloon	1
Inspection saloon	1
Refreshment cars	6
Do. brake cars	3
First and second class composites (including four old sleeping saloons)	26
Tri-composites	7
Third class (including cooly carriages)	82
Brake thirds do. brake	43
First class carriages	3
Second class carriages	12
Sleeping carriages	3
Brake tri-composites	2
First and second class and brakes	4
Second and third class composites	4
	198

Goods Stock, Four-wheel.

Covered goods wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), wood	665
Covered goods wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), iron	12
High-sided open wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), wood	185
High-sided open wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), iron	20
Low-sided open wagons (including 70 ballast wagons) (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	98
Cattle trucks (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	20
Gunpowder vans (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	11
Lime and oil wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	14
Do. do. iron	14
Timber trucks	8
Goods brake vans	35
Petroleum oil and liquid fuel tank wagons	9
	1,091

Bogie Goods Stock.

Covered goods wagons	21
Low-side wagons, wood	2
Do. do. iron	18
Goods and brake van composites (including break-down van)	9
High sides iron	6
	56

Service Stock.

Rubbish wagon	1
Test wagons	2
Stores van (bogie)	1
Water tank wagons	2
Travelling cranes	3
Crane wagons	1
Steam cranes	2
	12

KELANI VALLEY SECTION—NARROW GAUGE.

Locomotives.

Four-wheel coupled 3 ft. tank engines	7

Coaching Bogie Stock.

First and second class composites	6
Third class carriages	11
Second and third class carriages	3
Third class carriages and brakes	6
Horse boxes and carriage trucks	2
	28

Goods Bogie Stock.

Iron high-side wagons	5
Iron low-side wagons	8
Iron covered goods wagons	38
Gunpowder van	1
Petroleum oil tank wagon	1
Crane, wagon	1
Crocodile, wagon	1
Goods and brakes	2
	57

UDA PUSSELLAWA SECTION—NARROW GAUGE.

Locomotives.

Four-wheel coupled, 2 ft. 2 in. dia. wheels with 1 ft. 6 in. radial wheel tank engines	5

Coaching Four-wheel Stock.

Governor's saloon	1
First class carriages	3
Second and third class composites	3
Third class carriages	3
Passenger brake vans	3
	13

Coaching Bogie Stock.

First class carriages	1

Goods Stock Four-wheel.

Iron covered goods wagons	31
Iron high-side wagons	7
Lime wagon	1
Oil tank wagon	1
	40

Bogie Goods Stock.

Iron low-side wagons	2

Table 6.—Average Weight of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1905.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight.	Number fitted with Vacuum Brake.
BROAD GAUGE.			
Carriage Stock Four-wheel.		Tons cwt. qr.	
Saloons	5	8 10 0	4
First class carriages	9	7 16 0	6
First and second class composites	11	7 10 0	3
Second class carriages	16	7 14 0	13
Third class carriages	93	7 4 0	49
Prison van	1	6 4 0	—
Guards' vans	23	7 10 0	21
Horse-boxes (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	26	7 10 0	21
Carriage trucks (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	19	5 16 0	13
Fish trucks	15	5 10 0	7
Post Office vans	2	7 10 0	—
Travelling clerks' booking office van	—	—	—

Table 6.—Average Weight of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1905—*continued.*

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Average Weight. Tons cwt. qr.	Number fitted with Vacuum Brake.
Carriage Stock, Eight-wheel.			
Governor's saloon	1	20 10 0	1
State saloon	1	15 10 0	1
Inspection saloon	1	19 9 0	1
Refreshment cars	6	21 12 0	4
Refreshment brake cars	3	17 16 0	3
First and second class composites (including 4 old sleeping saloons)	20	20 14 3	26
Tri-composites	7	20 1 0	7
Third class (including cooly carriages)	82	18 4 0	63
Brake thirds do. brake	43	17 16 0	39
First class carriages	3	20 15 0	3
Second class carriages	12	20 0 0	9
Sleeping carriages	3	22 2 2	3
Brake tri-composites	2	19 15 0	2
First and second class and brakes	4	19 15 0	3
Second and third class composites	4	20 0 0	4
Wagon Stock, Four-wheel.			
Covered goods wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), wood { to carry 12 tons / to carry 6¾ tons }	665	{ 6 11 0 / 5 17 0 }	154
Covered goods wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), iron	12	7 2 0	6
High-side open wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), wood { to carry 12 tons / to carry 6¾ tons }	185	{ 6 0 0 / 5 4 0 }	30
High-side open wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line), iron	20	6 9 0	—
Low-side open wagons (including 70 ballast wagons, Main and Nanu-oya Line)	98	{ 4 15 0 / 4 11 0 }	—
Cattle trucks (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	20	5 15 0	1
Gunpowder vans (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	11	6 13 0	1
Lime and oil wagons (Main and Nanu-oya Line)	14	5 8 0	1
Do. iron	14	7 2 0	—
Timber trucks	8	4 13 0	—
Goods brake vans	35	11 10 0	—
Petroleum oil and liquid fuel tank wagons	9	9 6 2	6
Wagon Stock, Eight-wheel.			
Covered goods wagons	21	12 18 0	—
Low-side wagons, wood	2	12 1 0	—
Do. iron	18	12 3 0	8
Goods and brake van composites (including brake down van)	9	14 2 0	—
High sides iron	6	17 3 3	6
Service Stock.			
Rubbish wagon	1	5 17 0	—
Test wagons	2	5 17 0	—
Store van	1	14 15 0	—
Water tank wagons	2	—	—
Travelling cranes	3	—	—
Crane wagon	1	—	—
Steam cranes	2	—	—
KELANI VALLEY SECTION—NARROW GAUGE.			
Carriage Stock, Eight-wheel.			
First and second class composites	6	10 15 1	—
Third class carriages	11	9 4 2	—
Second and third class carriages	3	9 4 2	—
Third class carriages and brakes	6	9 3 3	—
Horse boxes and carriage trucks	2	10 14 3	—
Wagon Stock, Eight-wheel.			
Iron high-side wagons	5	6 13 2	—
Iron low-side wagons	8	6 12 2	—
Iron covered good wagons	38	7 10 0	—
Gunpowder van	1	8 15 3	—
Petroleum oil tank wagon	1	10 9 1	—
Crane wagon	1	25 2 1	—
Crocodile wagon	1	20 12 0	—
Goods and brakes	2	7 10 0	—
UDA PUSSELLAWA SECTION—NARROW GAUGE.			
Carriage Stock, Four-wheel.			
Governor's saloon	1	2 13 3	—
First class carriages	3	2 12 3	—
Second and third class composites	3	2 7 3	—
Third class carriages	3	2 7 2	—
Passenger brake vans	3	4 4 3	—
Carriage Stcock, Eight-wheel.			
First class carriages	1	5 6 3	—
Wagon Stock, Four-wheel.			
Iron covered goods wagons	31	2 6 2	—
Iron high-side wagons	7	1 16 2	—
Lime wagon	1	2 6 1	—
Oil tank wagon	1	3 16 0	—
Wagon Stock, Eight-wheel.			
Iron low-side wagons	2	3 6 0	—

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage (inclusive of Shunting) of each Engine.

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31. 1904. M.	C.	Miles run in 1905, inclusive of Shunting. M.	C.	Total Miles run to December 31. 1905. M.	C.
1	For mixed trains	—		10,386	38	10,386	38
2	Do.	373,578	7	14,337	26	387,915	33
3	Do.	476,986	19	9,638	46	486,624	65
4	Do.	425,258	74	16,930	28	442,189	22
5	Do.	489,261	37	9,223	26	498,484	63
6	Do.	528,009	36	13,720	29	541,729	65
7	Do.	487,416	17	12,139	51	499,555	68
8	Do.	575,277	32	13,556	41	588,833	73
9	Do.	550,373	55	24,726	51	575,100	26
10	Do.	615,813	0	11,545	59	627,358	59
11	Do.	533,995	44	19,446	42	553,442	6
12	Do.	513,407	35	20,790	72	534,198	27
13	Do.	562,115	69	19,223	79	581,339	68
14	Do.	567,054	1	13,297	26	580,351	27
15	Do.	503,695	58	20,925	24	524,621	2
16	For incline work	288,380	12	15,556	76	303,937	8
17	Do.	326,982	37	16,032	40	343,014	77
18	Do.	272,255	73	6,550	32	278,806	25
19	Do.	320,723	53	8,257	75	328,981	48
20	For passenger trains	633,718	43	10,717	66	644,436	29
21	Do.	651,840	66	15,433	10	667,273	76
22	Do.	676,801	70	9,632	60	686,434	50
23	Do.	698,835	22	14,208	26	713,043	48
24	For mixed trains	504,636	32	19,962	24	524,598	56
25	Do.	513,133	62	21,929	63	535,063	45
26	For passenger trains	596,678	55	18,792	54	615,471	29
27	Do.	596,449	79	25,939	32	622,389	31
28	For mixed trains	445,512	39	21,179	71	466,692	30
29	Do.	386,657	16	15,062	3	401,719	19
30	Do.	102,996	55	23,752	47	126,749	22
31	Do.	113,196	36	21,114	51	134,311	7
32	For local trains	426,274	12	14,191	38	440,465	50
33	Do.	424,218	47	6,050	27	430,268	74
34	Do.	423,918	53	6,057	17	429,975	70
35	Do.	430,325	23	3,844	72	434,170	15
36	Do.	363,660	64	4,595	15	368,255	79
37	Do.	412,056	23	5,661	68	417,718	11
38	Do.	410,661	53	3,995	77	414,657	50
39	For mixed trains	456,140	35	23,182	73	479,323	28
40	Do.	425,365	72	15,100	65	440,466	57
41	For incline work	244,000	56	17,538	64	261,539	40
42	Do.	256,052	62	12,206	50	268,259	32
43	For mixed trains	454,770	32	21,668	52	476,439	4
44	Do.	416,280	53	26,796	0	443,076	53
45	Do.	457,220	35	9,819	53	467,040	8
46	Do.	397,294	66	21,858	69	419,153	55
47	Do.	425,457	36	18,337	55	443,795	11
48	For local trains	373,907	60	7,438	1	381,345	61
49	For incline work	312,453	1	21,910	43	334,363	44
50	Do.	234,120	6	18,722	45	252,842	51
51	Do.	250,921	56	27,110	47	278,032	23
52	Do.	340,846	28	21,423	79	362,270	27
53	Do.	266,644	25	20,576	61	287,221	6
54	Do.	303,194	66	25,298	31	328,493	17
55	Do.	310,087	13	24,844	69	334,932	2
56	Do.	249,879	23	13,192	48	263,071	71
57	Do.	317,327	22	7,994	12	325,321	34
58	Do.	258,599	16	23,098	77	281,698	13
59	Do.	255,462	51	12,257	59	267,720	30
60	Do.	241,419	10	25,423	24	266,842	34
61	Do.	240,586	36	22,702	1	263,288	37
62	Do.	242,312	16	23,555	0	265,867	16
63	For passenger trains	315,092	27	37,238	32	352,330	59
64	Do.	278,403	29	35,585	60	313,989	9
65	Do.	304,081	76	15,321	41	319,403	37
66	Do.	286,592	77	27,036	55	313,629	52
67	Do.	228,815	61	13,519	3	242,334	64
68	Do.	278,511	24	19,076	31	297,587	55
69	Do.	268,547	70	20,932	26	289,480	16
70	Do.	267,680	69	30,966	1	298,640	70
71	Do.	261,348	25	34,139	11	295,487	36
72	For incline work	178,014	42	17,804	48	195,819	10
73	Do.	192,494	21	12,279	12	204,773	33
74	Do.	212,255	7	20,584	61	232,839	68
75	Do.	139,265	76	14,726	11	153,992	7
76	Do.	149,640	9	15,580	15	165,220	24
77	Do.	146,687	76	13,389	22	160,077	18
78	Do.	169,807	54	19,516	20	189,323	74
79	Do.	127,011	64	25,864	17	152,876	1
80	Do.	160,093	68	17,744	38	177,838	26
81	For mixed trains	96,353	47	19,903	45	116,257	12
82	Do.	129,801	32	22,243	73	152,045	25
83	Do.	102,333	0	20,874	8	123,207	8
84	Do.	144,640	42	13,853	51	158,494	13
85	Do.	81,979	71	8,123	65	90,103	56
86	Do.	131,244	51	22,365	47	153,610	18

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage—*contd.*

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1904.	Miles run in 1905, inclusive of Shunting.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1905.
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
87	For mixed trains	132,665 45	10,109 13	142,774 58
88	Do.	115,577 2	16,958 5	132,535 7
89	For passenger trains	226,348 2	21,422 5	247,770 7
90	Do.	256,591 32	10,656 2	267,247 34
91	Do.	226,997 22	16,044 22	243,041 44
92	Do.	257,097 20	19,612 8	276,709 28
93	For shunting	130,286 16	24,260 65	154,547 1
94	Do.	102,643 45	19,790 18	122,433 63
95	For mixed trains	142,927 17	33,153 65	176,081 2
96	Do.	141,065 60	31,123 11	172,188 71
97	Do.	137,123 70	36,577 52	173,701 42
98	Do.	138,049 62	21,148 28	159,198 10
99	Do.	143,915 53	16,781 77	160,697 50
100	Do.	150,627 26	23,902 23	174,529 49
101	For shunting	96,099 23	10,910 75	107,010 18
	KELANI VALLEY SECTION.			
102	For mixed trains	39,384 76	20,175 33	59,560 29
103	Do.	38,188 40	19,346 7	57,534 47
104	Do.	37,303 68	24,630 5	61,933 73
105	Do.	43,982 58	29,105 45	73,088 23
106	Do.	44,538 39	20,558 27	65,096 66
107	Do.	47,846 2	24,343 47	72,189 49
108	Do.	22,966 38	7,122 76	30,089 34
	NORTHERN SECTION.			
109	For mixed trains	17,917 73	18,358 54	36,276 47
110	Do.	16,773 79	16,074 62	32,848 61
111	Do.	28,107 66	18,207 0	46,314 66
112	Do.	3,540 30	5,041 6	8,581 3
113	Do.	—	2,434 48	2,434 48
114	Do.	—	19,232 11	19,232 11
115	Do.	5,927 20	6,327 60	12,255 0
116	Do.	35,000 2	25,281 65	60,281 67
117	Do.	41,985 52	16,067 41	58,053 13
118	Do.	46,640 16	25,089 45	71,729 61
119	Do.	4,765 32	22,256 43	27,021 75
	UDA PUSSELLAWA SECTION.			
120	For mixed trains	16,418 38	12,400 43	28,819 1
121	Do.	8,761 64	8,239 46	17,001 30
122	Do.	7,619 29	10,017 54	17,637 3
123	Do.	13,953 53	10,986 70	24,940 43
	MAIN LINE.			
124	For mixed trains	74,062 57	34,973 14	109,035 71
125	Do.	71,139 59	39,883 1	111,022 60
126	Do.	31,542 61	36,039 9	67,581 70
127	Do.	32,025 26	34,434 49	66,459 75
128	Do.	24,643 14	35,243 19	59,886 33
129	Do.	24,303 7	36,643 51	60,946 58
	UDA PUSSELLAWA SECTION.			
130	For mixed trains	1,032 51	12,733 47	13,766 18

Table 8.—Sectional Classification of Train and Engine Mileage for the Year ended December 31, 1905.

Description of Vehicle.		Coast Line.	Main Line.				Northern Railway.		Kandapola Line.	Kelani Valley Line.	Total of all Lines.
			Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya, including Wharf and Quarry Line.	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela.	Anuradhapura to Pallai.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Anuradhapura	Kankesanturai to Pallai.			
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passenger	Ordinary	95,312 0	69,838 40	585 0	15,046 40	2,981 40	—	38,013 60	—	5,254 20	227,031 40
	Special	826 0	3,211 0	—	—	86 20	2,262 0	2,619 40	—	320 60	9,325 40
	Empty	2,392 0	107 60	—	—	—	126 60	130 0	—	1,773 60	4,530 20
Goods	Ordinary	1,073 20	76,810 20	47,786 20	10,323 0	217 20	124 20	8,923 60	—	19,482 20	164,740 20
	Special	1,819 20	11,186 0	867 60	27 0	102 60	330 60	10 60	546 20	382 0	15,272 40
	Empty	—	399 0	—	—	—	55 40	11 0	—	—	465 40
Stone	Loaded	276 40	1,801 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,077 40
	Empty	234 40	1,805 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,040 0
Mixed	Ordinary	362,640 40	431,786 20	205,093 60	4,234 40	45,044 0	98,778 0	3,038 20	44,585 0	99,469 0	1,294,669 20
	Special	1,403 60	11,525 0	2,851 20	160 20	—	545 0	69 0	233 40	—	16,787 60
	Empty	3 20	288 60	—	—	—	68 0	—	—	—	360 0
	Total Train Miles	465,981 0	608,759 0	257,184 0	29,791 20	48,431 60	102,290 20	52,816 0	45,364 60	126,682 0	1,737,300 0
	OTHER THAN TRAINS.										
Shunting	Wayside	58,061 20	77,124 60	32,748 60	403 20	6,059 60	8,445 0	2,075 60	8,066 0	16,883 20	209,867 60
	Yard	38,700 40	52,743 60	19,148 60	21 40	4,919 60	—	1,852 60	—	511 0	117,898 0
Service material	Loaded	268 60	987 60	—	—	—	26 40	—	14 60	93 0	1,390 60
	Empty	—	20 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60
Ballast	Loaded	2,768 40	4,353 40	1,405 20	1,053 40	368 40	1,131 40	397 40	659 40	769 60	12,907 40
	Empty	59 0	1,118 60	—	389 40	—	434 0	264 60	73 60	108 40	2,448 20
Firewood	Loaded	1,348 0	3,760 0	2,973 20	158 40	1,584 60	351 60	507 40	—	83 0	10,766 60
	Empty	1,414 60	3,113 0	—	158 20	15 60	264 0	507 20	—	82 60	5,555 60
Light traffic engines		1,300 20	55,662 60	28,110 60	1,699 40	154 40	1,754 40	1,792 40	162 0	68 60	90,705 40
Trial engines		—	144 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144 0
Assisting and piloting		—	89,334 20	122,198 0	—	135 40	—	—	—	—	211,667 60
Governor's special		298 0	633 60	310 60	249 60	—	13 20	47 20	37 40	—	1,590 20
Inspection special		197 20	—	—	8 0	—	327 0	42 40	—	—	574 60
	Total other Miles	104,416 20	288,997 0	206,895 40	4,141 60	13,238 40	12,747 40	7,487 60	9,013 40	18,600 0	665,537 60

Table 9.—Sectional Classification of Mileage of Passenger, Goods, &c., Trains for the Year ended December 31, 1905.

Description of Trains.		Coast Line.	Main Line.	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela.	Kandy to Matale.	Polgahawela to Anuradhapura.	Anuradhapura to Pallai.	Pallai to Kankesanturai.	Kelani Valley Line.	Uda Pussellawa Line.	Total of all Lines.
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passenger	Ordinary	95,312 0	69,838 40	585 0	2,981 40	—	15,046 40	38,013 60	5,254 20	—	227,031 40
	Special	826 0	3,211 0	—	86 20	2,262 0	—	2,619 40	320 60	—	9,325 40
	Empty	2,392 0	107 60	—	—	126 60	—	130 0	1,773 60	—	4,530 20
Goods	Ordinary	1,073 20	76,810 20	47,786 20	217 20	124 20	10,323 0	8,923 60	19,482 20	—	164,740 20
	Special	1,819 20	11,186 0	867 60	102 60	330 60	27 0	10 60	382 0	546 20	15,272 40
	Empty	—	399 0	—	—	55 40	—	11 0	—	—	465 40
Mixed	Ordinary	362,640 40	431,786 20	205,093 60	45,044 0	98,778 0	4,234 40	3,038 20	99,469 0	44,585 0	1,294,669 20
	Special	1,403 60	11,525 0	2,851 20	—	545 0	160 20	69 0	—	223 40	15,787 60
	Empty	3 20	288 60	—	—	68 0	—	—	—	—	360 0
Stone	Loaded	276 40	1,801 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,077 40
	Empty	234 40	1,805 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,040 0
Ballast	Loaded	2,768 40	4,353 40	1,405 20	368 40	1,131 40	1,053 40	397 40	769 60	659 40	12,907 40
	Empty	59 0	1,118 60	—	—	434 0	389 40	264 00	108 40	73 60	2,448 20
Firewood	Loaded	1,348 0	3,760 0	2,973 20	1,584 60	351 60	158 40	507 40	83 0	—	10,766 60
	Empty	1,414 60	3,113 0	—	15 60	264 0	158 20	507 20	82 60	—	5,555 60
Service material	Loaded	268 60	987 60	—	—	26 40	—	—	93 0	14 60	1,390 60
	Empty	—	20 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60
Governor's special		298 0	633 60	310 60	—	13 20	249 60	47 20	—	37 40	1,590 20
Inspection Special		197 20	—	—	—	327 0	8 0	42 40	—	—	574 60
	Total Train Miles	472,335 20	622,746 40	261.873 20	50,400 60	104,838 20	31,808 60	54,582 60	127,819 0	46,150 20	1,772,554 60

Table 10.—Sectional Classification of Vehicle Mileage for the Year ended December 31, 1905.

Description of Vehicles.	Coast Line.	Main Line.				Northern Railway.		Kandapola Line.	Kelani Valley Line.	Total of all Lines.
		Colombo to Kandy and Nawalapitiya, including Wharf and Quarry Line.	Nawalapitiya to Bandarawela.	Polgahawela to Anuradhapura.	Kandy to Matale.	Anuradhapura to Pallai.	Kankesanturai to Pallai.			
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Governor's saloon ...	552 71	6,825 25	1,114 37	594 19	137 72	438 20	354 52	59 50	—	10,077 26
Passenger ... Carriages ...	4,705,194 44	4,389,617 8	1,329,138 63	722,625 44	278,107 33	188,014 70	332,692 35	126,171 9	939,686 30	13,011,248 16
Passenger ... Vans ...	905,708 8	656,285 3	280,100 52	184,710 52	59,781 54	83,504 66	88,790 38	45,824 35	149,401 44	2,454,107 32
Horse-boxes	16,586 20	98,717 66	44,928 78	9,427 33	5,451 74	2,035 73	686 38	—	1,274 30	179,109 12
Carriage trucks	11,645 77	40,112 58	10,863 6	10,026 67	1,136 3	1,017 5	594 10	—	—	75,395 67
Goods ... Wagons ...	1,430,789 64	6,111,028 23	1,425,166 10	361,646 73	125,480 52	125,120 47	67,166 9	116,071 24	571,503 61	10,333,973 43
Goods ... Vans ...	16,632 44	425,596 65	146,794 15	20,042 76	1,893 50	1,441 56	2,021 3	64 58	19,255 20	633,742 67
Goods ... Empties ...	21,556 37	308,861 77	170,097 35	31,839 75	6,584 3	22,558 38	11,635 66	9,216 27	8,558 55	590,909 13
Cattle trucks	4,067 35	12,362 58	5,401 12	2,474 77	817 48	92 33	34 44	—	—	25,250 67
Fish trucks	427,667 66	60,006 37	18,980 17	120 59	59 17	—	—	—	—	506,834 36
Tea trucks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office vans	—	53,549 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,549 40
Gunpowder wagons ...	3,038 23	3,931 9	1,245 76	3,116 6	1,324 23	381 52	85 14	—	—	13,122 43
Stone ... Wagons ...	9,587 36	42,534 53	—	—	—	—	21 68	—	—	52,143 77
Stone ... Vans ...	785 21	3,897 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,682 59
Stone ... Empties ...	6,160 55	37,442 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,603 39
Petroleum wagons ...	9,449 35	35,552 17	6,073 47	460 48	1,013 76	—	—	27 36	220 76	52,798 15
Prison vans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballast ... Wagons ...	53,337 26	86,100 19	12,896 21	13,767 77	4,768 51	14,826 1	8,289 38	2,681 24	11,255 31	207,922 48
Ballast ... Vans ...	5,167 35	9,294 10	3,188 48	1,953 9	405 19	1,684 27	955 17	379 26	826 34	23,853 65
Ballast ... Empties ...	7,384 69	14,242 43	2,457 78	2,534 9	303 4	9,839 14	5,726 55	222 44	1,085 31	43,796 27
Firewood ... Wagons ...	30,865 71	58,428 31	35,585 44	4,358 2	8,497 24	1,909 20	9,739 0	—	1,048 64	150,432 16
Firewood ... Vans ...	4,684 55	10,624 21	5,674 77	735 18	523 18	174 42	945 66	—	386 32	23,749 9
Firewood ... Empties ...	24,710 38	61,522 18	1,666 59	3,303 67	2,017 76	1,209 14	3,498 64	—	464 24	98,393 40
Service material ... Wagons ...	653 9	5,940 53	—	408 65	—	—	—	66 20	697 40	7,766 27
Service material ... Vans ...	—	879 21	—	52 60	—	—	—	—	93 0	1,025 1
Service material ... Empties ...	—	1,492 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	697 40	2,190 35
Crocodile wagons	578 2	542 10	54 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,174 66
Water wagons	—	—	—	36,819 6	—	19,469 61	2,968 50	—	—	59,257 37
Total Miles run ...	7,696,804 61	12,535,388 62	3,501,429 29	1,411,019 62	498,303 57	473,718 0	536,206 27	300,784 33	1,706,455 52	28,660,110 63

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report upon the working of this Department for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

Mr. A. G. Perman was the officer in charge until end of September and Mr. T. A. Wylie from October to end of year. They are both out of the Island, the former having retired after twenty years' valuable service, and the latter being compelled to go on leave owing to ill-health from 20th March, 1906. It has thus fallen to me to write this brief report.

Except for the serious accident to the morning Up express train on 6th October between Ohiya and Haputale, due to a washaway, in which two firemen were killed and the driver seriously injured, the traffic was carried on without any serious trouble. It will be interesting to note that Head Guard Barker, whose name was mentioned in the Administration Report for 1904 as having earned a bonus of Rs. 150 for prompt action in a serious accident at Bandarawela, was the Guard in charge of the train on this occasion also; and he and Under Guard Louch, who assisted him, have both been allowed by Government a grant of Rs. 100 each with the expression of the approval of Government for their readiness and promptitude.

Extensions.

The remaining portion of the Northern Line from Anuradhapura to Pallai was opened for traffic on 1st.August. This adds to those already existing four new stations and 95 miles of line, making the total number of miles open 562 and total number of stations 107. Since the through opening of the Northern Line signs are not wanting of increasing traffic, but it is too soon to express a definite opinion.

Passenger Traffic.

There has been an increase of 329,130 ordinary passenger journeys and 76,547 coolies, making a total increase of 405,677 passenger journeys carried and an increase of Rs. 397,073 as compared with the previous year.

Parcels Traffic.

This traffic also shows satisfactory progress, giving an increase of Rs. 31,326 over the previous year. H., C., and D., traffic, which includes bicycles, motor cars, &c., shows an increase of Rs. 3,504, and mails Rs. 4,422 owing to the new extensions.

Goods Traffic.

Goods traffic shows an increase of 34,459 tons and Rs. 376,187. The principal increases are in rice 8,421 tons, tea 5,440 tons, manure 4,456 tons, tea packing 1,316 tons, cacao 1,013 tons, liquid fuel 1,466 tons, cocoanuts 1,063 tons, third class goods 2,204 tons, fourth class goods 1,441 tons, sixth class goods 5,016 tons. The decreases are in arrack 941 tons, copperah and poonac 2,303 tons, salt 297 tons, timber 435 tons. There has been a falling off in live stock traffic of Rs. 2,426 and in miscellaneous Rs. 11,107.

Total receipts for the year Rs. 9,690,653 as against Rs. 8,891,586 in 1904, increase Rs. 799,067.

Increase in train miles, 174,062, is chiefly due to the new extension.

The expenditure for the year is as under :—

	1904. Rs.	1905. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
General Superintendence ..	65,166	97,093	31,927	—
Traffic Charges ..	616,734	613,336	—	3,398
Running Staff ..	214,312	232,201	17,889	—
Telegraph Charges ..	72,360	79,925	7,565	—
Special Expenditure ..	3,217	—	—	3,217
Total—Rs. ..	971,789	1,022,555	57,381	6,615
		Deduct decrease ..	6,615	
		Nett increase ..	50,766	

The increase in General Superintendence is not due to additional staff, but to the fact that the several District Superintendents and their staff being included under this head, instead of under traffic charges as hitherto. The figures for General Superintendence minus the District Superintendents are Rs. 66,569, showing only a slight increase over last year, due to increments to salaries of the Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Relief Clerks, the batta of latter, and payment of claims.

The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 2,682, or Rs. 297 over the previous year.

The increase in Running Staff and Telegraph charges is due to the extension of line and annual increments to salaries. The percentage of expenditure to receipts is 10·5, which compares favourably with the previous year, when it was 10·9.

Among the new works carried out during the year was the duplicating of the Main Line telegraph between Kandy and Nawalapitiya; extension of the tablet system to Rambukkana on Main Line and Alutgama on Coast Line; laying down of a refuge siding for two engines at Kadigamuwa and a crossing siding at Dehiwala; erection of a telephone between the Mount Mary bungalows, where guards and Drivers reside, and the headquarters at Maradana; and a telephone exchange connecting the chief offices.

Forty-eight prosecutions were instituted against persons for placing obstacles on the line and for throwing stones and other missiles at trains; besides the above, there were 173 prosecutions for cattle trespass and other offences instituted by officers of this Department.

2,257 articles found in trains and at stations were forwarded to the Lost Property Office to be dealt with during the year.

W. L. BYRDE,
Acting Traffic Superintendent.

Colombo, May 23, 1906.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1905.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Alteration in Area (Forms 1 (a), (b), (c)).

1. (i.) *Reserved forests.*—The additions made to reserved forests during the year were—

	Acres.
Jaffna Division: Wilpattu Game Sanctuary	64,000
Kandy Division: Game Sanctuary	75,000
Total ..	139,000

The excisions were—

	Acres.
Kandy Division: Campbell's Land	733
Colombo Division: Barawa	1,751
Do. do.: Madampe	332
Do. do.: Hedellana	185
Total ..	3,001

Aggregate accretions were thus 135,999 acres.

2. The primary object in reserving the game sanctuaries was to afford them the protection of the Ordinance, but this will not debar them from systematic treatment.

3. Campbell's Land was erroneously included twice in last year's forms. Barawa was disforested as inundations and inferior stock rendered it unsuitable for anything but desultory working and the supply of fuel, whereas it is suitable for cultivation. The Madampe and Hedellana areas were petty, isolated, partly composed of chena, and were required for cultivation.

4. (ii.) *Proposed reserves, proclaimed under the Ordinance.*—No further proceedings under the Ordinance were taken, pending the amendments suggested to it, and the introduction of an auxiliary Ordinance dealing with the interpretation of "land at the disposal of the Crown." The following changes were however effected :—

Wilpattu Game Sanctuary of 64,000 acres was gazetted as reserved.

179 acres of Gilimale and 3,385 acres of the Kelani Valley Reserve in the Colombo division were made available for the cultivation of rubber.

Thus 67,564 acres were eliminated from this category.

5. (iii.) *Proposed reserves, not proclaimed.*—The augmented area under "Proposed Reserves" amounts to 89,219 acres, of which 79,520 appertain to the Jaffna division, 9,600 to the Kandy division, and 99 to the Nuwara Eliya division. Messrs. A. Clark and F. J. S. Turner deserve great credit for their reports on these areas. Divisional Officers generally, despite constant stimulants, have neglected to make such reports themselves or exact them from their subordinates. Two further proposals, covering 21,120 acres in the North-Central Province were made, but were abandoned as the Government Agent and Director of Irrigation thought they should be kept for cultivation.

6. The proposed reserves were diminished by 86,212 acres, composed of the Game Sanctuary of 75,000 acres transferred to Reserved Forests, 4,554 acres of error discovered in the professional survey of the Attawilla and Tonigala forests of the Kandy division, and 6,658 acres apparently inaccurately recorded in previous years for the Nuwara Eliya division.

The nett gain under proposed reserves is therefore only 3,007 acres.

7. (iv.) *Other Crown forests.*—In 1905 the area of "Other Crown Forests" was given as 4,568,180 acres, which reduced by the 89,219 of new proposals, would leave 4,478,961 acres. But these figures, as is the case of many of the preceding ones, are hopelessly inaccurate and misleading, and must await the result of future surveys and inquiries before any degree of certitude can be attached to them. Areas alienated for cultivation have not been excluded from this denomination for some time past.

8. The following summary tabulates the above figures :—

Particulars.	Area on January 1, 1905.		Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	Area on December 31, 1905.	
	Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square Miles.
I.—Reserved Forests	445,657	696·34	139,000	3,001	581,656	908·84
II.—Proposed Reserves notified under section 6 of the Ordinance	470,533	735·21	—	67,564	402,969	629·64
III.—Proposed Reserves (not yet notified) ...	1,163,207	1,817·51	89,219	86,212	1,166,214	1,822·21
Total ...	2,079,397	3,249·06	228,219	156,777	2,150,839	3,360·69

9. Proportionately each of these classes represent 3·56, 2·47, and 7·15 per cent. of the area of the Island. It is necessary to trace the village forests and treat them to a separate category. Large areas still need to be explored and reported on and are receiving attention. Delay in reservation is perilous, as chenas and new alienations may be inadvertently made affecting the economic conditions of the Island adversely.

II.—Forest Settlements.

10. As shown by the preceding figures, the advent of the Forest Settlement Officer is of vital importance, though the necessity is not as great as in India, owing to the difference in the land laws. The investigations and decisions of the Waste Lands Ordinance Officer are of paramount importance in the Colony, and he has extended his operations over large forest areas during the year, of which due advantage is being taken. But unless the law can be so modified as to combine the Offices of Forest Settlement and Waste Lands Officer, the latter's work will always remain incomplete from the forest point of view. Many of the existing reserves are still liable to challenge as to ownership, as the operations of the Waste Lands Ordinance have not been extended to them. This matter will receive early attention.

III.—Demarcation (Form No. 2).

11. The tabulated form in previous use was an anachronism, and showed sums spent and work done, which was wholly misleading in relation to the reserved forests. These latter are alone dealt with in the present table.

12. The new work of the year only necessitated the clearing of 273 chains, whilst 732 chains of old work were repaired, the cost being respectively Rs. 484·50 and Rs. 67·16. The whole artificial periphery reached 94,879 chains, but work was considerably restricted during the year, to prevent the enormous waste of the past.

13. Many of these boundary lines, *e.g.*, those of the drier regions, will remain open and identifiable for years, whilst those of the moister areas are obliterated in a year. A practical working scheme is in contemplation, varying the form of identification so as to suit the locality, and allotting definite reserves for work in definite years. All the new proposals contain natural features as boundaries, and omit the artificial element as much as possible.

14. No useful purpose would be served by commenting on the small amount of work done during the year.

IV.—Forest Surveys.

15. The Attawilla and Tonigala forests of the Kandy division were surveyed by the Waste Lands Department, and resulted in showing error equal to 4,554 acres in the previous computation.

16. In the Jaffna division Mr. Turner surveyed a portion of the boundary of the proposed Akkarian reserve.

17. The paucity of reliable maps of each reserved forest or proposed reserved forest and the non-insertion of such areas on the small-scale maps seriously hamper all work.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Regulation of Management.

18. (*a*) *Preparation and control of working plans.*—No working plans exist for any area in the Island. Two were framed by officers trained at Dehra Dun, but were wholly impracticable, and have remained a dead-letter since. The necessity for plans of a simple and elementary character over-rides every other forest essential. The reckless fellings of the past, the garnering in of revenue, inefficient and conflicting administration, the non-collection or dissipation of data, have advanced the necessity for working plans to a degree which will not admit of further procrastination. The evil is enhanced by alienations for rubber growth, for general cultivation leases, and for irrigation schemes, often to the great detriment of the forest estate.

19. The efforts of the year to secure systematic working were confined to the felling of over-mature and ill-grown trees for conversion into sleepers, to selections on forest principles for the home market and for Public Departments, and to the removal of dead, dying, and ill-favoured trees for the Indian market. As far as possible the petty area of reserved forests is being strictly conserved, also areas explored, reported on, &c., for future reservation. Where irrigation schemes and cultural necessities require immediate exploitation, this has been done diffusely. The evil is that some of these schemes may not be effective for years, if ever, and in the case of the Tamankaduwa district the Conservator had to suspend all fellings and prevent the wholesale spoliation of forest areas worked on misleading lines. This will interrupt the South Indian trade (which has been reviving handsomely) somewhat, but cannot be avoided. Burdensome as the work is, fellings are made as much as possible directly by the Department, to secure more effectual sylvicultural treatment.

20. (*b*) *Preliminary working plan reports.*—Beyond a few specific orders for definite areas by the Conservator, no attempt has been made to provide preliminary plans. The work of administration and supervision is so severe that the Conservator has not the leisure to prepare even sketchy schemes on a large scale. There is but one officer (Mr. Turner) from whom assistance in this direction might be obtained, but paucity of establishment renders it necessary to give him a divisional charge.

21. (*b* 1) *Enumeration surveys.*—To procure data for future comparison of the effects of "thinnings," 43 acres were enumerated over a particularly good bit of forest in the Kilinochchi reserve, and yielded the following figures :—

Trees.	1st Class. 6 feet and over.	2nd Class. 4½ to 6 feet.	3rd Class. 3 to 4½ feet.	4th Class. 1½ to 3 feet.	5th Class. Under 1½ foot.	Total.
Palai	24	115	261	394	165	959
Satin	1	9	25	86	71	192
Ranai	—	—	8	93	159	260
Milla	1	56	159	423	247	886
Ebony	—	19	48	123	183	373
Total	26	199	501	1,119	825	2,670

22. This averages 62·1 trees per acre of the valuable species, palu being represented by 35·9 per cent. of the whole, milla 33·2, ebony 14·0, ranai 9·7, and satin 7·2, whilst the progressive classes are represented by 0·98, 7·45, 18·76, 41·9, and 30·9 per cent.

23. In no other division were enumerations carried out. The above figures are no more representative of the forests than the statements furnished last year. The wasteful expenditure of the past has been avoided, and enumerations will not be renewed without a definite object.

24. (*b* 2) *Sample plots.*—Measurements, as in previous years, were continued in the following divisions :—

(1) *Jaffna.*—Three sample plots and thirteen species. The annual increment and the number of years it takes to attain certain girths vary sufficiently in contiguous and somewhat similar areas, to justify the conclusion that the value of the figures is conjectural.

(2) *Kandy.*—Seven sample plots and eleven species. Here too, though measurements were probably made with greater care than in Jaffna, the method of selection for the sample and its object have shown differences in the same species, which makes data not quite reliable.

(3) *Colombo.*—The Assistant Conservator (Mr. Lewis) submitted an excuse for not taking the hora measurements at Botale last year, and this year appears to have made them at an interval of fifteen months, but has not furnished details with his annual report.

(4) *Nuwara Eliya.*—Six sample plots in which 516 trees were measured, but the number of species, girth increment in classes, or the average increment for the number of years of measurements have not been recorded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, whilst a perusal of details shows very erratic measurements.

(5) *Batticaloa.*—Four sample areas and eight species, but so varied are results, that here too suspicion of the figures is warranted.

25. There is too much reason to fear that countings and measurements as submitted by subordinates are invariably accepted without check by the Assistant Conservators.

26. (*c*) *Plans of operations.*—Plans of operations are practically embodied in budget votes and do not include specific felling schemes, though generalities are dealt with. On the whole, all sanctioned schemes were carried out.

II.—Communications and Buildings.

27. (*a*) *Roads and bridges* (*Form No.* 5).—Work of a permanent character was confined to the Kandy and Batticaloa divisions. In the former 242 chains of the Polpitigama-Moragalla road were completed at a cost of Rs. 198·44 or Rs. 65·60 per mile. In the Batticaloa division repairs to the Mankeni-Kawudagala and Punanai-Kawudagala roads cost Rs. 103·32 and Rs. 109·32 respectively.

28. Of a semi-permanent character were three newly constructed bridges on the Dambulla-Nikawatawana road and the repair of six others on the same road. The Assistant Conservator (Mr. Spence) arranged with the Assistant Government Agent of Matale to construct these bridges if the Assistant Government Agent put the road into good condition. As forest traffic was for a very limited time and quantity, and rendered feasible by mere gradient improvements, the Conservator put a stop to it, and looks upon the departmental money (some Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,000) spent on it as wasted.

29. Temporary roads are essentially a feature of forest working, and, except in the Jaffna division, received some attention in each of the others.

The Kandy division constructed 240 chains of the Likolewewa road at a cost of Rs. 176·64, or Rs. 58·81 per mile, for sleeper extraction.

117 chains of inspection path to the Nariyagama reserve cost Rs. 14·25.

20 chains of timber export road Rs. 10.

680 chains of inspection path (Rs. 95·86) and the construction of two and repair of nine bridges (Rs. 63) were all effected in the Kanthalai reserve.

In the Colombo division a fuel extraction path and temporary bridge cost Rs. 43·29, which was rightly debited to that work.

A trace for a monorail connecting the Halpekanda forest with the railway station at Mirigama was effected at a cost of Rs. 40·50.

The Nuwara Eliya division spent Rs. 498·36 on the upkeep and repairs of existing roads, but furnishes no details except that Rs. 65 of it were spent on the road connecting the Ohiya Forest Bungalow with the Horton Plains.

In the Batticaloa division 21 chains of path to a communal chena cost Rs. 5·58.

30. Cart roads were increased by 6·25 miles, bridle paths by one mile, and inspection paths by 10·37 miles, making respective aggregates of 245·96 miles, 32·39 miles, and 70·22 miles. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 2,155·65, against the previous year's Rs. 4,241·97.

31. (*b*) *Buildings* (*permanent*).—Two new buildings of a permanent character were constructed in the Kandy division (Ratmalai and Minneriya) and one (Kawdagala) partially in the Batticaloa division, the former costing Rs. 1,400 and the latter Rs. 468·06.

The three Rangers' quarters and those of one of the clerks in the Jaffna division were repaired at a cost of Rs. 442·5).

In the Kandy division the clerks' quarters in Kurunegala had the roof tiled for Rs. 242·67 and part of the Forest Ranger's quarters were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 694·10. Repairs to the Dambulla, Naula, and Inamaluwa buildings cost Rs. 199·86.

In the Colombo division the repairs to the Udagama bungalow cost Rs. 91·14.

In the Nuwara Eliya division repairs to the Assistant Conservator of Forests' house, clerks' quarters, and all the Rangers' quarters entailed an expenditure of Rs. 1,238·69.

In the Batticaloa division the Mankeni bungalow was reduced in size and repaired at a cost of Rs. 49·74.

32. The three temporary buildings shown as constructed in the Jaffna division should have been included in the previous year's figures and the two in the Kandy division are mere timber sheds, costing Rs. 150.

33. The cost of repairs to temporary buildings in each division was—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Jaffna	52	0
(2) Kandy	352	0
(3) Colombo	98	65
(4) Nuwara Eliya	—	
(5) Batticaloa	181	52
Total ...	684	17

34. The cost on buildings during the year was Rs.5,660·93, against the previous year's Rs.9,680·60.

35. No buildings are furnished, and some of them are in such bad condition that it will be necessary to abandon them. The Island is so well supplied with resthouses that there is no immediate or urgent necessity for additional circuit houses, but many of the Rangers and almost all the Guards are homeless.

36. (*c*) *Miscellaneous works.*—In the Jaffna and Colombo divisions no miscellaneous work was carried out.

In the Kandy division an 18-feet well cost Rs. 45 and the fencing of the Trincomalee Depôt Rs. 200.

The splicing and placing in position of twelve wire shoots cost the Nuwara Eliya division Rs. 478·53.

The Batticaloa division spent Rs. 276·42 in cleaning, enlarging, and cementing walls of various rock water holes.

III.—Protection of Forests (Form No. 3).

37. (*a*) *General protection.*—The progressive decrease in the number of prosecutions in recent years has continued, the cases of the year aggregating only 1,261, against the previous triennial average of 2,076. This is the more marked as the figures for 1904 almost double those of 1902. Pending cases are not included in above figures, which were 1,480 at the commencement of 1902 and 189 at the close of 1905. The convictions of the year were 75 per cent. of cases tried against the previous triennial average of 59 per cent. This is very satisfactory, and there is good reason for attributing results to the constant control and stricter supervision entailed by the change in administration. In chena cases it is strongly suspected that headmen are in collusion with the delinquents, and it is unfortunate that punishments cannot be made more uniform.

38. The figures under the respective divisions of offences are—

	During 1905.	Triennial Average.
(1) Unauthorized felling or removal	116	253
(2) Illicit chena	959	1,695
(3) Other offences	186	129
Total ...	1,261	2,077

39. Offences of the year were compounded in 514 cases against a triennial average of 493, but there is not sufficient information available to show the average fine imposed per case or per head or the total sum recovered under this head.

40. The Colombo division had more such cases than the rest together and had the large number of 59 acquittals and 42 pending cases.

41. The accuracy of some of the figures quoted above is opened to criticism.

42. During the year certain amendments to the Forest Ordinance were proposed, which when effected will substantially strengthen the hands of Forest Officers. At present it is an anachronism and bristles with difficulties for officers administering or working under its authority. It is also necessary to codify and harmonize existing rules framed under the Ordinance and to revive the use of much which has lain dormant to the adverse interests of the forests.

43. (*b*) *Protection from fire.*—The only attempt at protection from fire was made in the Nuwara Eliya division, where 269 chains 8 feet wide were cleared and burnt for the protection of the Galboda plantation, which is subject to danger from railway engines. This cost Rs. 89·91.

In the Jaffna division the nature of the undergrowth sufficed to ensure immunity from danger.

The Kandy division is more vulnerable, and suffered to a small extent from conflagrations spreading from adjacent chenas, but insisting on proper precautions being taken when firing the latter, and the absence of patana and grass lands, reduced damage done to a minimum. The Trincomalee subdivision was not so fortunate however, as the collectors of minor forest produce, horns, &c., fired large areas successfully, and these anually recurring fires are having a marked ill-effect on the forest.

The Colombo division is comparatively free from hazard, but even here a few trifling fires occurred from the careless burning of grass lands.

The Nuwara Eliya division, owing to the large area of patana lands and open forest country included in it, is in continuous jeopardy from fire, and a number of lamentable occurrences are reported, amongst others the burning of a portion of the Eladaluwa plantation, the work of graziers. In five petty cases of fire culprits were detected and made to compound their offences for Rs. 10·50.

Chief among the victims, however, is the Batticaloa division, with its immense savannahs of illuk grass and open country, where any attempt at protection could only be effective at great cost. The cultural nomad and his shifting cultivation are undoubtedly responsible for these great grass plains. The long-suffering teak, isolated in detached blocks, is a regularly recurring victim, and has endured marvellously. In 1905, however, the rather important Tumpalancholai and Rugam plantations escaped.

44. Many of the forests, owing to excessive rainfall, ligneous undergrowth, or the absence of exposed and perilous situations, are practically immune from fire. Equally large areas are veritable powder magazines, where the fortuitous element of luck is the only security. Graziers, road coolies, the pedestrian, carters, the collector of forest produce, and the hunter, all contribute an element of danger. Scattered and numerous as points of vulnerability are, it would require an extensive system of protective belts and a large establishment (and there is neither one nor the other) to establish any measure of success. Shifting cultivation, the educator of irresponsibility, is a great factor in securing the indifference of the population generally to the magnitude of the mischief caused by fires, and this may account for the supineness of the headmen. If it was only fully recognized how fires ruin soil and destroy the fauna, this indifference would disappear. Measures will be concerted for remedying the present evil.

45. (*c*) *Protection from cattle.*—There are no regular grazing rules in force, nor are fees fixed for grazing, yet a system of licenses is enforced by some Revenue Officers, but the fees are not credited to the Forest Department. No effort has been made to prohibit grazing in any reserved forest, and the universal custom is for cattle to stray unattended, grazing where taste and fancy lead them. Many of the forests are so dense that grazing can do no harm, and in some cases good would result from the practice. There are other cases, however, where seedling growth is adversely affected by grazing, and here steps are necessary for protection. In the Jaffna division it is reported that Indian cattle are brought over for grazing purposes.

46. (*d*) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*—Entomological pests, though existing, are not conspicuous as enemies to these forests. In the Jaffna division Mr. Templer draws attention to the "Palu gall" due to attacks by a two-winged fly of the "Cecidomipida" and to the "Bolisthes induta," a satinwood borer, but in neither case are heroic measures necessary. Mr. Lewis refers to the annual defoliation of the "doon" forests in Sabaragamuwa, but has not traced the insect.

47. Parasites are discernible on most satinwood trees growing in pre-existent chenas and in many other inferior trees in the forest. As a rule they favour the weak and unhealthy, but are comparatively harmless.

48. Climbers are very prominent and have done considerable mischief in many of the forests, and will need early attention.

49. The evils of soil denudation are conspicuous throughout the Island. Clearances for chenas and the higher forms of cultivation are made irrespective of the physiographical characteristics of the country. A railway journey through the Island is an object-lesson in this direction. The mountainous mass which seems to arrest and disburse all the elements combining for economic good, has been denuded of timber too rapidly, and it is now time to pause. Complaints are rife amongst the intellectual as well as the homely agricultural classes, of the drying up of springs, reduction in the normal quantity in streams, reduced rainfall, bursts and not well distributed showers, excessive floodings of valleys, and the drying up of tanks. As the forests disappear these evils arise, and though no serious harm has been done to date, caution is necessary in the future. Government has most wisely laid down the rule that no land is to be alienated over 5,000 feet in height, and that stream reservations are to be rigidly preserved.

50. Mr. Lewis reports a serious landslip east of the Hiraluwala estate, where several acres of forest and cultivated land were overwhelmed. This is attributed to the presence of kaolin in the locality, and only a large area of forest in the vicinity can avert further damage.

IV.—Sylviculture.

(*a*) *Natural Reproduction.*

51. Reproduction from coppice hardly exists, as that method of felling was only adopted on an insignificant scale. Selection and non-regulated fellings are those in vogue, but there has been a lamentable absence of system in the former. Sporadic fellings all over the Island afford no opportunity for observation or attention. All the valuable species reproduce freely, but the struggle for existence has not been facilitated by sylvicultural measures. The utter absence of graduated age classes and of seedlings generally is a feature of these forests.

52. The soil is generally poor, and with a "forcing" climate vegetation is prematurely old. The chemical properties exhausted are insufficiently restored. The attrition of vegetable matter and accumulation of humus are subject to wash in very important localities. Despite good seed bearers and dissemination of seed by entomophilous and anemophilous agencies, existing conditions are adverse. Overmature trees, dense canopy, congested underwood of ligneous, spinous growth, and the strobilanth and bamboo are conspicuous features of these conditions. The lopping of "palu" trees, the extraction of wood oil from Dipterocarpus glandulosus to destroy "fly" in paddy fields, and the collection of edible fruits before ripening are all drawbacks to reproduction.

53. In the Jaffna division in 1898 the Assistant Conservator of Forests experimented with about 10 acres of the Tonigala reserve, dividing it into three sections. The first was cleared of all undergrowth, the second was partially cleared, and the third left in its natural state. Five years afterwards the second section was most favourably reported on. To-day there is no visible difference in any of the sections.

In the Kandy division the failure of the monsoons resulted in poor reproduction, though it was fair in the Trincomalee subdivision. It was pointed out that a large number of fellings of mature trees were made when the latter were in flower or fruit had not ripened, which was faulty treatment.

The Colombo division was specially well represented by hora reproduction, as the seed crop was in abundance, germination profuse, and seedlings very healthy. Doon was below the average, for which

no reason can be given. Satin seeded well in the dry forests of South-Eastern Sabaragamuwa. Though attentively watched, no specimen of the fruit of the rare calamander was found.

Nothing was done to assist reproduction in the Nuwara Eliya division, but where fellings were heavy crops of seedlings appeared, all the better varieties of trees being fairly represented.

The Batticaloa division furnishes no record, but it is known that the year was unfavourable for reproduction.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

54. (*i.*) *Regular plantations.*—To the regular plantations there has been but one addition of 2 acres during the year, in the Nuwara Eliya division. The object was to cover with Eucalypti an open space due to excessive fellings in the past, which cost Rs. 10.

There are no plantations in the Jaffna division.

In the Kandy division the 151 acres of the Sundapola and Puttalam-Kurunegala road teak plantations were maintained at a cost of Rs. 609·65, and yielded in sales Rs. 383·34. The former is a mixed, and the latter a pure, teak plantation. Both are an assured success, and when thinning operations are systematically introduced the physical and financial results will improve. The teak must go first in Sundapola as it is dominated by the other component species.

The Colombo division possesses 194 acres of plantations, of which 47 are mixed, 12 are of teak, 23 of jak, and 112 of Para rubber (Hevea Brasiliensis).

No expenditure was incurred except on the rubber plantations, and these cost Rs. 1,432·43 including collection of seed and rubber, the filling up of vacancies at Korossa, and the removal of cankered trees from Yatipowa and Idangoda. The collections on these rubber plantations amounted to Rs. 5,170·36, seeds and plants realizing Rs. 3,384·06 and prepared rubber Rs. 1,786·30. The Assistant Conservator of Forests has furnished no details about quantities, so that no useful comparisons can be drawn. Faulty selection and inferior cultural operations have rendered these plantations an experiment in "how not to do it," and a repetition of the Badureliya failure of 101 acres. In 1902 and 1903 the Idangoda and Yatipowa plantations were leased for Rs. 1,000 per annum. In 1904 canker appeared owing to the severity of the tapping when leased. The Government Mycologist (Mr. J. B. Carruthers) eradicated this after very drastic treatment, having to conduct his operations during the rains. In 1905 the seed crop was a failure in these two plantations, complete in one case, where it is estimated that a million seeds were infructuous, and partial in the other. To the close of 1905 the loss on the rubber plantations has been Rs. 10,466·28.

The jak plantation of 23 acres is also a failure, and for the same reasons as the rubber. It has been decided to sell both the jak and rubber plantations.

The Nuwara Eliya division is another spectacle of lamentable failure in its plantations. From its 917 acres Rs.410·84 have been realized, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,723·52. Acacias and Eucalypti form the large portion of the species planted out. It is comparatively successful over 385 acres and a comparative failure over 532. Extensive thinnings are required in the most successful areas, and the general average cost runs from about Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per acre. Further extensions have been prohibited and the expenditure kept down to the lowest possible limits.

There is but one regular plantation in the Batticaloa division, that named Bangaladi near the Tumpancholai resthouse. Thinnings cost Rs. 82·50, and the sale of poles realized Rs. 20.

55. Generally plantation work has been very discouraging. Expenditure needs curtailment to the lowest limits admitting upkeep, and extensions should be avoided till well thought out plans are devised.

56. (*ii.*) *Chena plantations.*—There was no attempt made to plant up chenas in the Jaffna or Nuwara Eliya divisions.

There are 86 acres of chena plantation in the Kandy division, of which 50 were opened during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 255·47, against which Rs. 283·95 was realized for fuel from the clearances. The sowing was a mixed one of jak, mahogany, and halmilla, but the season was unfavourable, and the germination of jak alone successful.

In the Batticaloa division the old chenas planted up from twenty to thirty years ago with teak are 759 acres in extent. Scattered in small clumps and surrounded by illuk grass, they are subjected to annual conflagrations. Irregularity in dimensions, density and canopy cover, characterize the whole crop. Specimens range from 15 feet high with a girth of a foot to 50 feet and a circumference of 4 feet. Comparatively successful under the most adverse of conditions, there appears to be little doubt but that the maximum prosperity of these areas has been reached.

The existence of the Vedda and his ancestral taste for chena cultivation suggested the utilization of his forest malpractices. Communal chenas have been opened for groups of villages under easy and advantageous terms, enabling crops to be grown, whilst sowings of forest tree seeds are made. Pure plantations are avoided and the best of the indigenous species fully called into requisition. The apathy of some villages and the indifference, if not hostility, of some headmen have not admitted of wholesale success, but a good start has been made, and the system is being understood. It is singularly unfortunate that the first year of the experiment should have been an abnormally dry one, in which both crops and seedlings proved a failure. The area taken up is not given by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, but Rs. 325 were spent in the collection and purchase of seed, &c.

It is in the direction of inducing the planting up of chenas that future efforts to reboise areas should take.

57. (*iii.*) *Cultural operations.*—In a very desultory way, a little has been done in this direction, but it is too early to report results.

(c) Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.

58. In the Jaffna division 43 acres of the Kilinochchi reserve were taken in hand and extensive thinnings made, as an aid to the reproduction of the more valuable species. But on inspection the Conservator found that the canopy was still uninterrupted, and that extensive improvement fellings were necessary.

In the Kandy division 10 acres of the Badagamuwa forest were cleared of all shrubs and inferior stock, leaving 118 standards, of which 88 were pihimbiya, 15 milla, 2 hulanhik, and 13 jak. The canopy has improved considerably, and seedlings of the species enumerated are springing up in large numbers.

Bamboos were cut over an acre of the Pasdun korale in the interest of the nadun tree, but it is too early to anticipate results.

59. Elsewhere there has been no work of this nature, as expenditure has been restricted, till some methodical plan can be drawn up, to ensure continuity and success of any operations undertaken.

(*d*) *Experiments.*

60. No fresh experiments were made.

V.—Exploitation.

(*a*) *System of Management.*

61. (*i.*) *Major forest produce.*—Exploitation is regulated by Selection, Improvement, Coppice, and Unregulated fellings only. As no working plans are in force, the area worked over is practically unrestricted, and is usually made accessible to local or market requirements—a vicious system.

62. *Selection fellings.*—These were conducted in the Jaffna division for satinwood required for the Central Timber Depôt and palu for the Jaffna Depôt

In the Kandy division a large number of the trees for the supply of the sleepers were "selected" before felling.

In the Mitrigalla forest of the Colombo division 771 trees were selected and marked for felling some years ago, and is still being worked.

The Nuwara Eliya division marks out blocks for the supply of timber and fuel in which selections for felling are always made.

Selections are made in the Batticaloa division, but always where convenient to traders.

63. *Improvement fellings.*—Improvement fellings are only reported from one division (Kandy). Inferior satin and milla trees were felled to meet sleeper requirements and to afford room for better specimens.

64. *Coppice fellings.*—On a very small scale, coppice fellings were effected in the Nuwara Eliya division, and not elsewhere.

65. *Unregulated fellings.*—Unregulated fellings were current in all divisions. These are carried on over areas where irrigation schemes are contemplated or sanctioned, and where the utmost expedition is necessary to remove as many as possible of the marketable trees, or fuel, if the transaction can be made remunerative. The enormous losses from the forest point of view can be imagined, where the forest has neither local demand nor market. Some of these schemes too were premature and the celerity necessary meant enormous sacrifices, as in the case of the Dewahuwa and Minneriya schemes.

66. Other areas calling for similar treatment and entailing the same effect are lands offered for lease or sale. The actual areas are not available, but are considerable in extent, and in most divisions. The extreme danger of attempting expeditous sales of land in such cases is prominently exhibited in the Millawana forest, from which the sale of timber will possibly produce some Rs. 200,000. As a general rule where there is no market for timber its value is assessed and added to the estimated value of the land when put up to auction.

67. (*ii.*) *Minor produce.*—Minor produce is almost invariably leased annually, and the right to lease is sold by auction. The products included vary in different Provinces, as Government Agents are consulted as to what should be left for the free use of villagers. The interest taken by Divisional Officers in "Minor Produce" has had excellent financial results.

68. Grazing is not a source of revenue to the Forest Department, though grass is sold in the Nuwara Eliya division and 5 grazing licenses were issued for Rs. 36.

(*b*) *Agency of Exploitation.*

69. (*i.*) *Departmental agency* (*Form No.* 7).—Comparative tables for 1904 and 1905 give—

	1904.	1905.	Difference.
Logs, No. ...	2,047	2,303	+ 256
Logs, cubic feet ...	38,548	35,332	— 3,216
Sleepers, No. ...	340	3,017	+ 2,677
Other sawn timber:			
Pieces ...	—	—	—
Cubic feet ...	15,408	9,366	— 6,042
Superficial feet ...	397	136	— 261
Lineal feet ...	—	—	—
Ebony, tons ...	459·49	372	— 187·49
Shingles, No. ...	1,000	—	— 1,000
Small round timber ...	897	4,612	+ 3,715
Warichchies ...	—	1,050	+ 1,050
Firewood, cubic yards ...	11,016	76,474	+ 65,458
Firewood, tons ...	316	260	56
Charcoal ...	—	—	—
Bamboos and canes ...	49,154	—	— 49,154

70. *Major produce.*—The above table is really in its wrong place, and should fall under chapter III. as it merely shows sales of the results of departmental working. Unfortunately no departmental tables are prescribed, which would give an accurate rendering of the year's operations and outturn. This will be attended to next year, and in the meantime the following excerpts from Assistant Conservator of Forest's report are furnished to convey some notion of the considerably augmented outturn over the normal:—

Jaffna division.—From Vaddakachi and Irunamaidu 152 palu logs were felled and exported to the Jaffna Depôt, where 116 were sold. 176 satinwood logs were exported from the Vavuniya range to the Central Timber Depôt, most of which were sold at very favourable prices.

422 satinwood logs were extracted from the Nuwaragam proposed reserve for conversion into sleepers.

Apparently 82 other palu logs were extracted for sale or conversion.

The above information is certainly incomplete, as sleepers were converted and fuel supplied of which no record is given.

Kandy division.—In this division work was on a very extensive scale, and Mr. H. F. C. Fyers is to be congratulated on the exceptional difficulties he surmounted and the really creditable result he obtained. The most important work was that of sleeper cutting, of which the outturn was :—

	B.G.	N.G.	Total.
Satin	7,088	5,283	12,371
Milla	11,642	9,673	21,315
Palu	710	325	1,035
Total ..	19,440	15,281	34,721

Mr. Fyers relieved Mr. Spence on the 1st October, when he found as a result of the previous nine months' operations a total of 8,298 B. G. and 6,418 N. G. sleepers. Sickness and death among individuals, the absence of water and the necessity for its transport, even for drinking purposes, the want of elephants for log dragging and of fodder for the elephants, the constant defection of sawyers, want of sufficiency of transport for sleepers, and endless minor impediments, all successfully overcome, show how well Mr. Fyers, ably assisted by the Forester Mr. Fontyn, has earned the encomiums of Government. None of these sleepers were made over to the Railway during the year. 105 tons 14 cwt. of ebony, 5,168 cubic feet of halmilla, and 434 cubic feet of satinwood were extracted from the forests and despatched to the Central Timber Depôt, also 1,330 cubic feet of satinwood from the Trincomalee subdivision. At Minneriya 300 young ebony trees were felled in irrigable lands, but were not brought to depôt.

Amongst other work in this division was the supply of 3,699 cubic feet of palu planking to the Public Works Department, and of 11,553½ yards of fuel to the Railway.

The Colombo division also did yeoman's work in this direction, as it supplied various Public and semi-Public Departments as well as the Drainage Works with their requirements. 2,237 pieces of sawn timber containing 9,688½ cubic feet were thus supplied, as also 60,624 cubic yards of fuel to the Railway.

The Nuwara Eliya division confined its operations to the extraction of fuel, of which 23,017 yards were supplied to the Railway and 9,788 yards to depôts for the benefit of the public.

In the Batticaloa division, owing to excessive stock, work was restricted and limited to supply of 47 ranai posts to the Telegraph Department and the bringing out of 362 logs of ebony.

71. The value of the disposals of the year was—

	Rs. c.
Jaffna Division	21,578 85
Kandy Division	54,537 89
Colombo Division	40,609 20
Nuwara Eliya Division	21,385 76
Batticaloa Division	20,163 25
	158,274 95
Value of paper credits	13,676 10
Total—Rs.	171,951 5

That of the previous year was Rs. 196,114·56, but the difference is entirely due to reduced sales for export from the Central Timber Depôt.

72. *Central Timber Depôt.*—The year's transactions are represented in the following table :—

Species.	Number of Logs.	Total Weight. Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Cubic Contents. Cub. ft. in. pts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Average. Rs. c.
Satinwood	488	—	11,039 11 0	27,583 10	2 49 per cub. ft.
Milla	52	—	1,279 6 11	765 28	0 59 do.
Halmilla	552	—	8,829 4 2	13,762 84	1 55 do.
Ranai	22	—	657 0 3	854 11	1 30 do.
Palai	3	—	88 7 4	140 14	1 59 do.
Ebony	821	198 2 3 22	—	21,147 77	106 71 per ton
Ebony (pieces) ...	1	0 8 1 0	—	45 37	—
Calamander ...	9	—	—	25 0	—
Total ...	1,948	198 11 0 22	21,894 5 8	64,323 61	
In 1904	2,687	455 1 2 8	22,390 2 0	109,507 43	

73. The decreased sales amount to Rs. 45,183·82. In the important items of ebony and satinwood the export demand fell off considerably, being quite 50 per cent. in the former. The other species were for local sales, and are not of sufficient importance to call for much comment. One reason for the reduced demand was the glutted home market, but the more important one is the want of specimens in the Island equal to old standards. Depletion has not only reduced demand, but also the average prices. Ebony fetched between Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 per ton less than in the previous year, and though satin fetched a few cents more, it was due to the sale of figured specimens, which realized Rs. 25·50 and Rs. 20·50 per cubic foot. Throughout the year reports from home showed that the markets were in a depressed state. Still the Kandy and Batticaloa divisions complain of the low rate ruling at the Central Timber Depôt, and it will prove necessary to effect changes soon. Satinwood in 1903 fetched Rs. 3·33 per cubic foot. Milla and halmilla averaged nearly Re. 1 per cubic foot less than in the previous year, and palu Re. 1 more. It must be admitted, however, that much of the stock was inferior and deteriorating and had been kept too long in depôt.

74. The source of the depôt's supplies with other details are furnished in the following table :—

Species.	Number of Logs.	Total Weight. Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cubic Contents. C. ft.	in.	pts.	Amount. Rs.	c.	Divisions.
Satinwood	33		—			862	0	4	2,009	63	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kandy Division, North-Central Province.
Milla	9		—			257	7	1	195	80	do.
Halmilla	216		—			2,992	11	1	3,948	13	do.
Ranai	4		—			162	11	6	211	84	do.
Ebony ...	13	3	0	1	3				271	55	do.
	275	3	0	1	3	4,275	6	0	6,636	95	
Satinwood	85		—			2,127	6	4	6,630	28	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kandy Division, Trincomalee District.
Ranai	9		—			355	3	10	461	91	do.
Palai	3		—			88	7	4	140	14	do.
Milla	7		—			106	9	4	35	0	do.
Ebony	121	16	14	3	26	—			1,256	49	do.
	225	16	14	3	26	2,678	2	10	8,523	82	
Satinwood	56		—			1,093	7	4	2,061	29	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kandy Division, North-Western Circle.
Milla	35		—			888	3	3	526	40	do.
Ranai	5		—			61	3	1	79	63	do.
Halmilla	146		—			2,981	5	7	4,769	67	do.
Ebony	552	148	12	0	14	—			16,838	11	do.
Ebony (pieces) ...	1	0	8	1	0	—			45	37	do.
	795	149	0	1	14	5,024	7	3	24,320	47	
Satinwood	176		—			3,304	7	6	4,588	72	Batticaloa Division.
Ranai	4		—			77	5	10	100	73	do.
Halmilla	190		—			2,854	11	6	5,045	4	do.
Ebony	135	29	15	2	7	—			2,781	62	do.
	505	29	15	2	7	6,237	0	10	12,516	11	
Satinwood	51		—			1,063	4	10	1,828	78	Nuwara Eliya Division, Hambantota.
Milla	1		—			26	11	3	8	8	
	52		—			1,090	4	1	1,836	86	
Calamander	9		—			—			25	0	Colombo Division.
Satinwood ...	87		—			2,588	8	8	10,464	40	Jaffna Division.

This is over 30 per cent. under the previous year's transactions, as all were limited till surplus stock had been wholly, or partially, disposed of.

75. The auction sales of the year are detailed as follows :—

Date.	Species.	Number of Logs.	Cubic Contents. C. ft.	in.	pts.	Weight. Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Amount. Rs.	c.
1905.											
April 3 ...	Ebony	100		—		17	3	0	0	1,276	86
August 14 ...	do.	79		—		24	3	0	14	3,490	5
Do. 21 ...	Calamander	9		—			—			25	0
September 25 ...	Satinwood	60	1,568	3	11		—			5,753	66
Do. ...	Milla	10	263	10	9		—			72	12
Do. ...	Halmilla	6	91	9	2		—			59	64
November 27 ...	Ebony	63		—		17	0	1	21	2,365	89
	Total ...	327	1,923	11	10	58	6	2	7	13,043	22

Less than 25 per cent. of the previous year's number of pieces were sold at just over 20 per cent. of the value then received.

76. Private sales at the depôt were :—

Species.	Number of Logs.	Weight. Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cubic Contents. C. ft.	in.	pts.	Amount. Rs.	c.
Satinwood ...	428 ...		—			9,471	7	1 ...	21,829	44
Milla	42 ...		—			1,015	8	2 ...	693	16
Halmilla ...	546 ...		—			8,737	7	0 ...	13,703	20
Ebony	579 ...	139	16	1	15	—		...	14,014	97
Ranai	22 ...		—			657	0	3 ...	854	11
Palai	3 ...		—			88	7	4 ...	140	14
Ebony (pieces) ...	1 ...	0	8	1	0	—		...	45	37
Total ...	1,621	140	4	2	15	19,970	5	10	51,280	39

77. The increased receipts amounted to Rs. 3,400·65, which following on that of the previous year makes it obvious that local industries are not neglected.

78. The stock unsold at the close of the year was 191 satinwood, 319 ebony, 2 sample pieces, 1 milla, 7 ranai, 141 halmilla, and 3 kumbuk, a diminution of 244 logs.

79. The maximum price realized for ebony was Rs. 200 per ton by auction and Rs. 145 by private sale. The highest for figured satin was Rs. 25·50 per cubic foot and Rs. 5 for a non-flowered specimen. Of the 1,703 logs brought to depôt, 865 were carried by steamers, 88 by native vessels, 735 by the railway, and 15 by canals.

80. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 7,681·40, against the previous year's Rs. 6,955·10.

81. *Minor produce.*—No minor produce was extracted departmentally.

82. Departmental operations were necessary in the interest of sylviculture, to meet the demands of Public Departments owing to the revenue system to be introduced, to provide for local and home markets, and generally to take the place which the petty contractors cannot fill.

83. (ii.) *Purchasers* (*Form No.* 8).—A table on the lines of that found in paragraph 70 is as follows :—

	1904.	1905.	Difference.
Trees, sold, per tree ...	47,565	57,272	+ 9,707
Trees, sold, per cubic foot ...	—	—	—
Pieces	—	—	—
Warichchies	461,383	715,336	+ 253,953
Shingles, No.	264,570	99,810	— 164,760
Ebony	—	—	—
Timber, sold, per piece ...	—	—	—
Timber, sold, per cubic foot ...	294,126	263,865	— 30,261
Timber, sold, per superficial foot	—	—	—
Firewood, sold, per ton ...	2,597	1,902	— 695
Firewood, sold, per cubic yard ...	110,037	89,818	— 20,219
Charcoal, tons ...	548	5,295	+ 4,747
Charcoal, sold, per bushel ...	—	412	+ 412
Bamboos and canes ...	179,199	315,186	+ 135,987

84. *Major produce.*—Every encouragement has been given to the private purchaser, who can now get his needs supplied more expeditiously than formerly. The permit and checking system are, however, imperfectly understood and incomplete, and need modification.

85. The details for each division are furnished in Form No. 8, and the sums realized under this head are represented as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Jaffna Division	17,138 87
Kandy Division	27,576 27
Colombo Division	47,253 3
Nuwara Eliya Division	31,226 46
Batticaloa Division	23,703 69
Total—Rs.	146,898 32

The recoveries for 1904 amounted to Rs. 135,199·57.

86. *Minor produce.*—The value recovered in minor produce during the year was Rs. 25,286·88, against the previous year's Rs. 10,449·48. This was due to better prices realized at auction owing to better advertising, to the inclusion of additional products, and to sales of seed and rubber from the rubber plantations. The Kandy division could not realize much as the Government Agent, North-Western Province, is opposed to the sale of these products.

87. (iii.) *Rights and privileges.*—Villagers have certain rights in village forests, but these are not recorded.

88. (iv.) *Free grants.*—The value of free grants during the year was Rs. 13,724·71, against the previous year's Rs. 13,220·52. None of these call for special remark, as they are made in the interests of the indigent, to meet public conveniences, or for education.

(c) *Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce.*

89. Information is not forthcoming from the Jaffna and Batticaloa divisions to show the classes of forest from which material has been extracted, nor can outturn by departmental agency be fully recorded, as explained in paragraph 71.

90. Summarized, the following are the results of the year's working :—

Departmental Agency.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(*a*) Major produce	— ..	171,951 5
Minor produce	— ..	—
(*b*) Purchasers	— ..	—
Major produce	146,898 32	
(*c*) Minor produce	25,286 88	
		172,185 20
Total—Rs.		344,136 25

These figures are really Rs. 1,163·71 in excess, that sum having been inaccurately included under Timber, instead of Confiscated, &c.

91. The management and working of the State forests cost Rs. 307,995·46, which included expenditure incurred on the administrative, executive, and protective charges, viz. :—

	Rs. c.
Superior Staff	55,759 87
Subordinate Staff	48,028 48
Temporary Staff	15,889 55
Total —Rs.	119,677 90

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

92. The items composing the year's revenue are—

	Rs.	c.
Cash credited in the Treasury (Form No. 12)	363,171	40
Value of timber sold to Public Departments on paper credit (Form No. 9)	13,676	10
Value of free grants of timber (Form No. 10)	13,724	71
Estimated value of timber on lands sold	59,964	44
	450,536	65
Expenditure—Rs.	307,995	46
Surplus —Rs.	142,541	19

93. The revenue for the previous quinquennium amounted to Rs. 454,097·78 and for 1904 to Rs. 412,846·63, so that the year's figures compare favourably, as the quinquennium's average included the exceptionally favourable year of 1899, when Rs. 583,016·22 were collected, depôt sales being exceptionally inflated that year, when the pernicious system of selling whole blocks was in practice, whereby Government received an incidental value per cubic foot of timber, somewhat equivalent to the insignificant values of the forties, and great accumulations of private stock were consequently made.

94. Comparing the major heads of revenue with those of the previous year, there has been a falling off of Rs. 54,049·35 under Timber removed by Departmental Agency, an increase of Rs. 9,043·70 on Fuel, and a decrease of Rs. 1,523·90 from "Other Produce." The first was due to reduced receipts from the Central Timber Depôt, the second to the increased Railway demand for the Nor hern Line, and the third apparently to an error in the Colombo division, which credited rubber and seed to purchasers instead of departmental operations.

95. From purchasers' operations there was an increased realization of Rs. 19,679·09 from Timber, a reduced collection of Rs. 6,699·39 from Fuel, and augmented receipts of Rs. 5,344·28 from "Other Produce." The first is accounted for by the expansion of the local trade, the second by the increased use of liquid fuel by tea estates, and the third by better auction sales and an increase in variety, also possibly by an error in accounting.

96. The other heads of revenue are necessarily arbitrary and variable, depending upon forest crime, encroachments, free grants, and value of timber on land sold.

97. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 307,995·46, against Rs. 308,337·81 for 1904, and the previous quinquennial averaged Rs. 307,964·41.

98. Personal emoluments are Rs. 4,306·72 in excess of the previous year, due to the fact that the Conservator's emoluments had to be met for the whole instead of a part of the year, and that an increase of salary was allowed to various officers.

99. The departmental supply of timber cost Government Rs. 25,873·46 in excess of the expenditure for 1904, whilst fuel cost Rs. 4,564·68 less. Timber and fuel removed by purchasers also cost Rs. 1,828·48 less than in the previous year. The first excess is more apparent than real, as the expenditure included about Rs. 64,000 on sleepers, all of which were in stock. Reduced rat s and stock remaining ever from the previous year accounted for the second saving. The third was due to savings on temporory establishments for stamping, marking, &c., and smaller collections from that source.

100 Communications and bridges cost Rs. 8,634·34 less than in the previous year, as work was limited to absolute necessities.

101. Stores cost Rs. 1,271·18 less than in the previous year.

102. The sum saved on demarcation, surveys, and plantations amounted to Rs. 9,993·52, as here too work was limited to actual necessitie:. The waste of previous years has been prohibited, but now that knowledge, the result o continuous inspection and inquiry, has been obtained, these important forest subjects will receive much more attention in future.

103. The transport and miscellaneous charges do not differ sufficiently to call for special comment, and there were no "Special Expenditure" debits during the year.

104. The actual financial condition of the Department for the year is tabled below :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs.	c.	*Against the Department.*	Rs.	c.
Surplus	142,541	19	Outstanding due from ..	127	71
Outstanding due to ..	3,994	71	Outstanding due to ..	10,837	64
Outstanding due from ..	635	60	Value of stock on 1st January, 1905	106,301	66
Value of stock on 31st December, 1905	318,576	2			
Total—Rs.	465,747	52	Total—Rs.	117,267	1

The surplus for 1905, Rs. 348,480·51.

105. The large stock of sleepers has contributed to this very satisfactory result. The sleepers, by arrangement with the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, are valued as follows :—

		Rs.	c.
Satinwood	B.G. 6,240 at Rs. 9 each	56,160	0
Do.	N.G. 4,529 at Rs. 6 each	27,174	0
Milla	B.G. 9,936 at Rs. 7·50 each	74,520	0
Do.	N.G. 7,986 at Rs. 5 each	39,930	0
Palu	B.G. 710 at Rs. 5 each	3,550	0
Do.	N.G. 325 at Rs. 3·25 each	1,056	25
	29,726	Total—Rs.	202,390	25

106. In paragraph 71 the number of sleepers recorded is 34,721, but 4,995 were not paid for, so have been omitted from this calculation.

107. It took a considerable time to infuse confidence in the Railway Department of the Forest Department's ability to supply sleepers, and a longer time still to convince them of the superior value of local over exported timbers.

108. The revenue as credited in the Treasury from major produce is 47 per cent. of the whole, omitting details for free grants and timber sold with land, of which no accurate information is available.

109. The percentage of expenditure is classified as follows :—

	Rs. c.	Per cent.
(*a*) Extension	373 63	·12
Constitution	1,277 82	·42
Improvement	15,933 79	5·17
Exploitation	136,087 72	44·19
(*b*) Administration	77,288 15	25·09
Execution	61,504 80	19·97
Protection	15,529 55	5·04

110. It would serve no useful purpose to furnish details for separate divisions, as units of management were so modified during the year, and nomenclature altered, that comparison with previous years would be hopeless.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

Reorganization.

111. The General and Provincial distinctions of management disappeared with the new year and all forest areas were brought under the control of the Conservator. The six Circles were amalgamated with the Provincial areas and converted into five Forest divisions, and the arrangement into ranges and beats was partially modified. Thus the dual control, so long a bone of contention, made its exit under Government orders in Proclamation No. 6,033 of 3rd February, 1905. The sphere for work and usefulness has consequently been considerably augmented, whilst discipline and technical control have been placed on a sounder foundation. The interest of the Government Agent has not been lost, as establishments are under his control in his own Province, outside purely technical matters. Despite great misgivings, the change has developed a great success and an utter absence of friction.

112. The divisions as modified are represented as follows :—

(1) *Jaffna*, embracing the Northern and North-Central Provinces, exclusive of the Tamankaduwa district.

(2) *Kandy*, comprising the North-Western Province, that portion of the Central Province north of the Kadugannawa-Kandy road and west of the Mahaweli-ganga, the Tamankaduwa district of the North-Central Province, and the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province.

(3) *Colombo*, consisting of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces with the Galle and Matara Districts of the Southern Province.

(4) *Nuwara Eliya*, including the southern portion of the Central Province, that part of the Province of Uva west of the Kumbukkan-aar and the Bibile-Bintenna road, and the Hambantota District of the Southern Province.

(5) *Batticaloa*, combining the Eastern Province, exclusive of the Trincomalee District, and the Province of Uva east of the Kumbukkan-aar and the Bibile-Bintenna road.

Increase of Emoluments.

113. Government was pleased to grant increments of salary to the four senior officers under special conditions, at the same time slightly augmenting horse and travelling allowances. The increase of salary was made effective from the 1st January, 1905.

Superior Officers.

114. *Conservator.*—Mr. T. J. Campbell of the Indian Forest Service administered the Department throughout the year.

115. *Casualties.*—Mr. A. M. Walker, Assistant Conservator of Forests, a very promising and energetic officer, died on the 10th May, 1905. Mr. D. T. Barry, Assistant Conservator of Forests, resigned his appointment in March, 1905, to join the Imperial Forest Service, India, for which he had the necessary Cooper's Hill qualifications.

116. *New appointments.*—To replace the above casualties Government was pleased to sanction the appointments of Messrs. H. C. Toller and F. J. S. Turner; the former was entertained locally, whilst the latter holds the Dehra Dun Forest Certificate. Salaries were fixed at Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum respectively, and the appointments dated from the 1st April and 3rd June, 1905.

117. *Dehra Dun students.*—Mr. G. D. Templer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, after undergoing a partial training, rejoined from the Dehra Dun Forest School in February, 1905. Messrs. J. C. Middleton and A. B. Lushington were selected by Government under special conditions and sent to Dehra Dun in April, 1905, where they will undergo a two-year's course.

118. *Furlough.*—Mr. H. F. C. Fyers, Assistant Conservator of Forests, returned from furlough on the 29th September, 1905, and assumed charge of the Kandy division on the 1st October.

Mr. H. R. Spence, Assistant Conservator of Forests, on relief by Mr. Fyers, proceeded home on twelve months' combined leave.

119. *Leave.*—Mr. F. Lewis also returned from leave on the 15th January, 1905, and was again on the sick list from the 18th October to the 7th November.

120. *Transfers.*—Mr. G. D. Templer was transferred from the Hambantota subdivision to that of Trincomalee on the 27th March, 1905, and assumed charge of the Jaffna division on the 23rd June following. Mr. H. C. Toller was transferred from the Hambantota to the Trincomalee subdivision on the 12th June, 1905.

Subordinate Staff.

121. *Casualties.*—Three Forest Rangers, one Overseer; and three Forest Guards were removed from the service for various and varied delinquencies.

122. *Resignation.*—One Forest Ranger resigned his appointment.

123. *Punishments.*—One Forester and three Rangers were transferred at their own expense, two Rangers were reduced in grade, and the annual increment of pay temporarily stopped in two other cases for various irregularities of a grave character.

124. *New appointment.*—Mr. J. de Silva, a Forest Overseer, was promoted to Forest Ranger on the 7th November, 1905.

125. *Transfers.*—In addition to the transfers intended for punishment, there were thirteen others of Rangers, necessitated by the reorganization of forest charges.

126. With the object of attracting better men, proposals for considerable increases of salary were made to Government during the year, which have since been sanctioned.

127. *Clerical staff.*—The reorganization necessitated an immense increase in clerical labour, as Government Agents' offices were relieved of all forest work.

128. In the Conservator's Office there was no Head Clerk for over two months, and Mr. K. V. Fernando performed the duties in addition to his own.

129. The relations between Revenue and Forest Officers have been admirable, and the latter's work has been much facilitated by the sympathetic assistance of the former.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

130. The principal facts brought out in this report are—

(1) The necessity for measures to facilitate and accelerate the constitution of State forests. This has existed for many years.
(2) The exigent need for elementary working plans and systematic treatment of the forests.
(3) Caution in the alienation of land, so that neither economic nor practical forest interests should suffer. The latter involves waste and an overstocked market.
(4) The assistance given to Public Departments whereby large sums remain in the Colony.
(5) Progressive decrease in forest crime.
(6) The grave necessity for simple forest operations to influence reproduction.
(7) The general failure of plantations.
(8) The attempt to reboise chena areas.
(9) Increased departmental and purchasers' operations.
(10) Decline in the value of the Central Timber Depôt.
(11) Extended transactions in minor forest produce.
(12) Excellent financial results, which do not include any charge for supervision in the interests of other Departments, and which include a charge for a leased area of nearly Rs. 1,000 per annum, which is almost wholly valuable for economic reasons only.
(13) The successful modified form of administration, free of friction.

T. J. CAMPBELL,
Conservator of Forests.

Kandy, July 6, 1906.

Form No. 1 (*a*).—Area of Crown Forests (reserved under Section 19 of the Forest Ordinance.)

Range.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st January, 1905.		Added during 1905.	Excluded during 1905.	Area on 31st December, 1905.		Number and Date of Notification Authorizing Change.	Number and Date of Proclamation under Section 19.
		Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square Miles.		
JAFFNA DIVISION									
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	Iranamadu	23,921	37·38	—	—	23,921	37·38	—	December 16, 1899
	Mandakalaar	26,246	41·00	—	—	26,246	41·00	—	March 12, 1900
	Panikkankulam	18,048	28·20	—	—	18,048	28·20	—	March 27, 1900
Vavuniya	Tonigalla	2,035	3·18	—	—	2,035	3·18	—	May 23, 1902
	Maha Irambaikulam	2,105	3·29	—	—	2,105	3·29	—	do.
	Mamadu	640	1·00	—	—	640	1·00	—	do.
	Vaddakkachi	17,568	27·45	—	—	17,568	27·45	—	do.
	Kilinochchi	33,216	51·90	—	—	33,216	51·90	—	do.
	Chunnavil	5,976	9·33	—	—	5,976	9·33	—	do.
North-Central Province.									
Horawapatana ..	Issembessewewa	1,092	1·70	—	—	1,092	1·70	—	June 16, 1901
Anuradhapura ..	Wilpattu Game Sanctuary ..	—	—	64,000	—	64,000	100·00	September 15, 1905	September 15, 1905
KANDY DIVISION.	Total ..	130,847	204·45	64,000	—	194,847	304·45		
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala East ..	Pallekelle	35,970	56·02	—	—	35,970	56.02	—	August 2, 1896
	Sundapola	782	1·22	—	—	782	1·22	—	February 9, 1891
	Badagamuwa	619	·97	—	—	619	·97	—	May 29, 1894
	Moragolla	52	·08	—	—	52	·08	—	November 22, 1895
Puttalam	Sellankandel	10,645	16·63	—	—	10,645	16·63	—	September 5, 1892 and January 1, 1896
	Game Sanctuary	—	—	75,000	—	75,000	117·19	—	September 15, 1905[c]
Chilaw	Pyrendawa	892	1·39	—	—	892	1·39	—	October 22, 1890
	Nariyagama	616	·96	—	—	616	·96	—	November 28, 1894
	Mannangawa	701	1·09	—	—	701	1·09	—	August 21, 1893
	Ambamukalana	2,933	4·58	—	—	2,933	4·58	—	May 13, 1896
Central Province									
Matale	Campbell's Land . ..	723	1·12	—	—	723	1·12	—	March 7, 1902
	Campbell's Land	733	1·14	—	733	—	—	—	do.
Eastern Province.									
Trincomalee ..	Kanthalai	98,861	154·47	—	—	98,861	154·47	—	January 30, 1902
Central Province.									
Dambulla	Andawila lands	922	1·44	—	—	922	1·44	—	March 28, 1904
NUWARA ELIYA DIVISION.	Total ..	154,449	244·33	75,000	733	228,716	357·37		
Central Province.									
Nuwara Eliya ..	Kandapola Sita Eliya	7,337	11·46	—	—	7,337	11·46	—	June 1, 1892
	Dambakele	176	·27	—	—	176	·27	—	November 15, 1887
Kandy	Kotagala	215	·34	—	—	215	·34	—	May 1, 1895
	Dekinda and Blackwater ..	318	·50	—	—	318	·50	—	February 14, 1896
	Mapakanda . ..	241	·38	—	—	241	·38	—	do.
	Penrhos	173	·27	—	—	173	·27	—	—

Province of Uva.											
Nanu-oya	Haputale	374	·58	—	—	374	·58	—	May 15, 1889		
Southern Province.											
Hambantota ..	Yala Game Sanctuary ..	96,000	150·00	—	—	96,000	150·00	—	March 20, 1900		
	Bebilattegodamukalana ..	48	·07	—	—	48	·07	—	October 11, 1865		
	Miriswattumukalana	40	·06	—	—	40	·06	—	do.		
	Tolamporuwamukalana ..	100	·16	—	—	100	·16	—	do.		
	Hakuruwelemukalana ..	100	·16	—	—	100	·16	—	do.		
	Galabeddemukalana	60	·09	—	—	60	·09	—	do.		
	Rammalakandekele	548	·86	—	—	548	·86	—	do.		
	Pitakandamahamukalana ..	800	1·25	—	—	800	1·25	—	do.		
	Mahakaluweragodamukalana ..	300	·47	—	—	300	·47	—	do.		
	Wakerigodamukalana	400	·62	—	—	400	·62	—	do.		
	Burutagodamukalana ..	100	·16	—	—	100	·16	—	do.		
	Batuhena and Dandukepumandiya ..	400	·62	—	—	400	·62	—	do.		
	Kanumuldeniyamukalana ..	400	·62	—	—	400	·62	—	do.		
	Kemegalmukalana	50	·08	—	—	50	·08	—	do.		
	Kotawayemmukalana	150	·23	—	—	150	·23	—	do.		
	Netolporuwemukalana ..	100	·16	—	—	100	·16	—	do.		
	Pallewalamukalana	300	·47	—	—	300	·47	—	do.		
	Bogamuwemukalana	100	·16	—	—	100	·16	—	do.		
	Kattakaduwemukalana ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78	—	do.		
	Kamarankahena	100	·16	—	—	100	·16	—	do.		
	Koroswalegeliyemukalana ..	150	·23	—	—	150	·23	—	do.		
	Burutagodella	300	·47	—	—	300	·47	—	do.		
	Galkaduwekelle	350	·55	—	—	350	·55	—	do.		
	Gonadeniyamukalana ..	772	1·21	—	—	772	1·21	—	do.		
	Mahamagemukalana	300	·47	—	—	300	·47	—	do.		
	Burutagodamukalana ..	250	·39	—	—	250	·39	—	do.		
	Rannemukalana	300	·47	—	—	300	·47	—	do.		
	Uswewemukalana	400	·62	—	—	400	·62	—	do.		
	Lunamagemukalana	400	·62	—	—	400	·62	—	do.		
	Teligollamukalana	400	·62	—	—	400	·62	—	do.		
	Wekedemukalana	300	·47	—	—	300	·47	—	do.		
	Keperellemukalana	400	·62	—	—	400	·62	—	do.		
COLOMBO DIVISION.											
Western Province.	Total ..	114,009	178·14	—	—	114,009	178·14				
Negombo . ..	Ihala Barawe	1,751	2·73	—	1,751	—	—	6,046 of March 31, 1905	August 15, 1895		
	Mitrigala	1,263	1·97	—	—	1,263	1·97	—	May 18, 1895		
	Kanampella	851	1·33	—	—	851	1·33	—	August 29, 1896		
Kalutara	Ingiriya	1,014	1·58	—	—	1,014	1·58	—	August 12, 1896		
	Naketimukalana	484	·75	—	—	484	·75	—	December 7, 1894		
	Massimbula	50	·07	—	—	50	·07	—	do.		
	Walankanda	2,058	3·22	—	—	2,058	3·22	—	March 27, 1890		
	Kaduwalakanatta	53	·08	—	—	53	·08	—	May 1, 1890		
	Madampe	1,037	1·63	—	332	705	1·10	September 15, 1905	January 27, 1893		
	Kumburugamuwa	3,764	5·88	—	—	3,764	5·88	—	February 25, 1893		
	Pannela	321	·50	—	—	321	·50	—	May 8, 1893		
	Ullinduwewa	263	·41	—	—	263	·41	—	October 10, 1902		

* Transferred from Form I (c).

Form No. 1 (*a*).—Area of Crown Forests (reserved under Section 19 of the Forest Ordinance).—*contd.*

Range.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st January, 1905.		Added during 1905.	Excluded during 1905.	Area on 31st December, 1905.		Number and Date of Notification Authorizing Change.	Number and Date of Proclamation under Section 19.
		Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square Miles.		
Kalutara	Talawitiya	405	·64	—	—	405	·64	—	February 6, 1890
	Bambarabotuwa	13,645	21·33	—	—	13,645	21·33	—	July 2, 1890
	Kuruwiti korale, Palle pattu ..	1,766	2·76	—	—	1,766	2·76	—	September 16, 1892
	Walawey basin	8,000	12·50	—	—	8,000	12·50	—	September 6, 1893
	Ratnapura reserve	109	·16	—	—	109	·16	—	April 11, 1893
	Marakele	190	·29	—	—	190	·29	—	May 3, 1875*
	Morahela (leased forest)-- ..	2,527	3·95	—	—	2,527	3·95	—	February 25, 1893†
Province of Sabaragamuwa	Hedellana	411	·65	—	185	226	·35	6,071 of Aug. 25, 1905	May 3, 1875
Ratnapura	Etabedda	245	·39	—	—	245	·39	—	May 3, 1875
Kegalla	Timbiripola	534	·83	—	—	534	·83	—	November 2, 1892
	Eluwana	243	·38	—	—	243	·38	—	November 28, 1892
	Lewala	598	·93	—	—	598	·93	—	January 12, 1893
	Yatapana	55	·08	—	—	55	·08	—	September 7, 1894
	Kiwuldeniya	75	·11	—	—	75	·11	—	April 13, 1896
	Welhela	183	·28	—	—	183	·28	—	do.
	Makura	71	·12	—	—	71	·12	—	April 1, 1897
	Elamaldeniya	59	·09	—	—	99	·09	—	April 2, 1897
	Nadeniya	15	·03	—	—	15	·03	—	May 14, 1897
	Dikwana	28	·04	—	—	28	·04	—	May 25, 1897
	Malwaduwa	81	·13	—	—	81	·13	—	September 7, 1897
	Mahabage	117	·18	—	—	117	·18	—	September 28, 1897
	Udapelpita	94	·15	—	—	94	·15	—	September 7, 1897
	Udagama	52	·08	—	—	52	·08	—	do,
	Narangoda	31	·05	—	—	31	·05	—	do.
	Egallekanda	117	·18	—	—	117	·18	—	November 6, 1897
	Boyageda	228	·35	—	—	228	·35	—	do.
	Bohettiya	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	November 18, 1897
	Lenagala	270	·40	—	—	270	·40	—	December 15, 1897
	Tambadeniya	44	·08			44	·08	—	December 29, 1897
	Pindeniya	7	·01	—	—	7	·01	—	October 5, 1897
	Garadeniya	120	·19	—	—	120	·19	—	do.
	Ambuwaka	265	·41	—	—	265	·41	—	November 26, 1900
	Madawala	335	·52	—	—	335	.52	—	September 9, 1903
	Udabage	808	1·26	—	—	808	1·26	—	do.
	Ballahela	274	·43	—	—	274	·43	—	do.
	Parawalatenna	1,300	2·03	—	—	1,300	2·03	—	do.
	Balahela No. 2	137	·21	—	—	137	·21	—	do.
	Total ..	46,352	72·42	—	2,268	44,084	68·88		
	Grand Total ..	445,657	696·34	139,000	3,001	581,656	908·84		

* Under Ordinance No. 24 of 1848.

† Special Proclamation under chapter II

Form No. 1 (*b*) Area of Crown Forests (proposed to be reserved and Proclaimed under Section 6 of the Forest Ordinance).

Range.	Name of Forest.	Area on January 1, 1905.		Added during 1905.	Excluded during 1905.	Area on December 31, 1905.		Number and date of Notification authorizing change.	Number and date of Proclamation under section 6.
		Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square Miles.		
JAFFNA DIVISION.									
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ..	Wilpattu Game Sanctuary ..	64,000	100·00	—	64,000	—	—	September 15, 1905	July 10, 1903*
KANDY DIVISION.									
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala ...	Kalugalla	6,679	10·43	—	—	6,679	10·43	—	September 29, 1893
Eastern Province.									
Trincomalee ..	Northern Block	187,600	293·12	—	—	187,600	293·12	—	March 3, 1898
	Chundankadu	122,720	191·75	—	—	122,720	191·75	—	May 1, 1903
NUWARA ELIYA DIVISION.		316,999	495·30	—	—	316,999	495·30		
Central Province.									
Nuwara Eliya ..	Pedrotalagala	16,000	25·00	—	—	16,000	25·00	—	May 15, 1903†
	Mipilimana	2,426	3·79	—	—	2,426	3·79	—	October 10, 1902
		18,426	28·79	—	—	18,426	28·79		
COLOMBO DIVISION.									
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	Gilimala	29,389	45·92	—	179	29,210	45·65	6,051 of May 5, 1905	January 8, 1894‡
	Eratne	10,173	15·90	—	—	10,173	15·90	—	June 27, 1894
	Dehipahala	1,558	2·44	—	—	1,558	2·44	—	August 14, 1894
	Badahalgoda	910	1·42	—	—	910	1·42	—	do.
	Mahawatukanda, Endiriyawala, &c. ..	2,121	3·31	—	—	2,121	3·31	—	do.
Kegalla	Batuwana Bopitiya	361	·56	—	—	361	·56	—	July 28, 1893
	Udakarandupona	206	·32	—	—	206	·32	—	September 8, 1893
	Kitulgala	712	1·11	—	—	712	1·11	—	May 17, 1894
	Kelani Valley	25,301	39·53	—	3,385	21,916	34·24	—	February 22, 1894
	Godagampola	377	·59	—	—	377	·59	—	July 27, 1894
		71,108	111·10	—	3,564	67,544	105.54		
	Grand Total ..	470,533	735·21	—	67,564	402,969	629.63		

* Transferred to Form 1 (*a*). † First Proclamation. ‡ Sold with authority of Government.

Form No. 1 (*c*) Area of Crown Forests (proposed to be reserved but not Proclaimed under section 6 of the Forest Ordinance).

Range.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st January, 1905.		Added during 1905.	Excluded during 1905.	Area on December 31, 1905.	
		Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square Miles.
JAFFNA DIVISION.							
Northern Province.							
Jaffna ..	Akkiriyan ..	29,500	46·09	—	—	29,500	46·09
	Pallai ..	1,091	1·70	—	—	1,091	1·70
Mullaittivu ..	Chamalankulam A ..	5,930	9·26	—	—	5,930	9·26
	Kulamarippu B ..	7,450	11·64	—	—	7,450	11·64
	Kulamarippu A ..	10,200	15·94	—	—	10,200	15·94
	Nagancholai ..	7,080	11·06	—	—	7,080	11·06
	Chamalankulam B ..	1,640	2·56	—	—	1,640	2·56
	Olumadu ..	3,120	4·87	—	—	3,120	4·87
Vavuniya ..	Karunkalikulam ..	25,235	39·43	—	—	25,235	39·43
	Puvarasankulam ..	1,057	1·65	—	—	1,057	1·65
	Tachchankulam ..	2,610	4·08	—	—	2,610	4·08
	Irasenderankulam ..	3,560	5·56	—	—	3,560	5·56
	Irampaikulam ..	—	—	2,400	—	2,400	3·75
North-Central Province.							
Anuradhapura ..	Alistana ..	2,000	3·12	—	—	2,000	3·21
	Kahalla ..	17,925	28·00	—	—	17,925	28·00
Horowapotana ..	Anaolundan ..	72,486	113·26	—	—	72,486	113·26
	Hurulu ..	69,497	108·59	—	—	69,497	108·59
	Padawiya ..	178,869	279·48	—	—	178,869	279·48
	Block north of Demata-wewa - Kolonkonwewa road ..	44,000	68·75	—	—	44,000	68·75
	Ritigalla ..	65,280	102·00	—	—	65,280	102·00
	Etakaduwa ..	19,000	29·69	—	—	19,000	29·69
	Wedakanda ..	—	—	12,800	—	12,800	20·00
	Hina ..	—	—	4,160	—	4,160	6·50
Anuradhapura ..	Madawachchiya including Issembessewewa ..	—	—	10,240	—	10,240	16·00
	Lunuoya ..	—	—	10,880	—	10,880	17·00
	Yoda-ela ..	—	—	13,440	—	13,440	21·00
	Bu-oya (area which is within North-Central Province) ..	—	—	10,240	—	10,240	16·00
	Newaragam ..	—	—	15,360	—	15,360	24·00
	Total ..	567,530	886·76	79,520	—	647,050	1,011.02
KANDY DIVISION.							
North-Western Province.							
Kurunegala ..	Kankaniyamulla ..	3,130	4·89	—	—	3,130	4·89
	Dikkella ..	813	1·27	—	—	813	1·27
	Kadawathakelle ..	720	1·12	—	—	720	1·12
	Lekolewa ..	—	—	9,600	—	9,600	15·00
Puttalam ..	Game Sanctuary (Puttalam) ..	75,000	117·18	—	75,000	—	—*
	Attawilla ..	25,000	39·06	—	2,738	22,262	34·78
	Tonigalla ..	5,600	8·75	—	1,816	3,784	5·91
	Unaliya ..	3,000	4·68	—	—	3,000	4·68
..	Kalayagawa ..	5,120	8·00	—	—	5,120	8·00
	Pitchandiyawa ..	3,680	5·75	—	—	3,680	5·75
	Epolagama ..	3,200	5·90	—	—	3,200	5·90
	Etarettiya ..	3,000	4·68	—	—	3,000	4·68
	Galkuliya ..	3,000	4·68	—	—	3,000	4·68
	Halmillawa ..	10,000	15·31	—	—	10,000	15·31
Chilaw ..	Potukulama ..	10,000	15·31	—	—	10,000	15·31
	Wilpottuwa ..	3,494	5·45	—	—	3,494	5·45
Central Province.							
Dambulla ..	Pelwehera ..	9,452	14·76	—	—	9,452	14·76
	Inamaluwa ..	5,000	7·81	—	—	5,000	7·81
	Arangala ..	4,952	7·73	—	—	4,952	7·73
Eastern Province.							
Trincomalee ..	Tamankaduwa ..	325,235	508·18	—	—	325,235	508·18
	Total ..	499,396	780·30	9 600	79,554	429,442	671·00

* Transferred to Form 1 (*a*)

Form No. 1 (*c*) Area of Crown Forests (proposed to be reserved but not Proclaimed under section 6 of the Forest Ordinance).—*contd.*

Range.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st January, 1905.		Added during 1905.	Excluded during 1905.	Area on December 31, 1905.	
		Acres.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square Miles.
NUWARA ELIYA DIVISION.							
Central Province.							
Kandy ..	Kintail ..	623	·97	—	—	623	·97
	Other forests ..	6,658	10·40	—	6,658	—	—
Province of Uva.							
Badulla ..	Judges' Hill ..	—	—	24	—	24	·04
	Elladaluwa ..	—	—	50	—	50	·08
	Moratota ..	—	—	25	—	25	·04
COLOMBO DIVISION.	Total ..	7,281	11·37	99	6,658	722	1·13
Southern Province.							
Galle ..	Mulandolakanda, Urugasmanhandiya, and Polutukanda ..	4,000	6·25	—	—	4,000	6·25
	Yakkatuwa and Kobeituduwa ..	1,500	2·34	—	—	1,500	2·34
	Polhunnawa and Olabedda	2,000	3·12	—	—	2,000	3·12
	Kudagala and Beraliya ..	10,000	15·62	—	—	10,000	15·62
	Elpitikanda and Motiwitia	4,000	6·25	—	—	4,000	6·25
	Polgahawila ..	1,500	2·34	—	—	1,500	2·34
	Keimbiya ..	200	·31	—	—	200	·31
	Darakulkanda ..	2,000	3·12	—	—	2,000	3·12
	Polgahakanda ..	4,000	6·25	—	—	4,000	6·25
	Rajasingha Adadiya ..	5,000	7·81	—	—	5,000	7·81
	Kannaliya, Dandumessa, and Galpelmamukalana	25,000	39·06	—	—	25,000	39·06
	Nakiyadeniya ..	1,000	1·56	—	—	1,000	1·56
	Puhulhena and Kirimetiya	800	1·25	—	—	800	1·25
	Kombala and Kottawa ..	4,000	6·25	—	—	4,000	6·25
	Ibbagala, Kalugala, and Ensalwatta ..	4,000	6·25	—	—	4,000	6·25
	Kelunkanda ..	1,000	1·56	—	—	1,000	1·56
	Kodagodakanda ..	1,000	1·56	—	—	1,000	1·56
	Eddunkele ..	800	1·25	—	—	800	1·25
Matara ..	Beraliyamukalana ..	2,000	3·12	—	—	2,000	3·12
	Dediyagalamukalana ..	9,300	14·53	—	—	9,300	14·53
	Oliyagankele ..	1,000	1·56	—	—	1,000	1·56
	Masmullakele ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Badulukele ..	400	·62	—	—	400	·62
	Kirindemahayayakele ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Kekunadurakele ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Dandeniyakele ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Aparekkekele ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Nahandegodekele ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Ramalakanda ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Diyadawakele ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Buluwankanda ..	500	·78	—	—	500	·78
	Total ..	89,000	139·06	—	—	89,000	139.06
	Grand Total ..	1,163,207	1,817·51	89,219	86,212	1,.66,214	1 822·21

Form No. 2.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries during 1905.

Name of Forest.	Length of external Boundary Lines (in Chains).							Number of Boundary Pillars.	Expenditure of the Year.	
	New Work.		Old Work.		Total Artificial Lines.	Natural Lines.	Grand Total.		New works.	Repairs.
	Artificially cut.	Artificially defined, but not cut.	Artificial Lines repaired.	Artificial Lines not repaired.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
JAFFNA DIVISION.										
Iranamadu	—	—	—	413	413	1,660	2,073	29	—	—
Mandakalaar	—	—	—	1,103	1,103	1,496	2,599	164	—	—
Panikkankulam ..	—	—	—	250	250	1,980	2,230	42	—	—
Tonigalla	—	—	652	—	652	255	907	98	—	7 50*
Maha Irambaikulam ..	—	—	—	431	431	250	681	103	—	3 50*
Mamadu	—	—	—	203	203	130	333	30	—	—
Vaddakkachi	—	—	—	527	527	1,650	2,177	56	—	—
Kilinotchi	—	—	—	1,251	1,251	1,220	2,471	112	—	—
Chunnavil	—	—	—	513	513	713	1,226	172	—	—
Issembessewewa ..	—	—	—	160	160	320	480	—	—	—
Wilpattu (Game Sanctuary) ..	—	—	—	520	520	3,970	4,490	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	652	5,371	6,023	13,644	19,667	806	—	11 0
BATTICALOA DIVISION.										
Koralai	—	—	—	63,526	63,526	—	63,526	42	—	—
KANDY DIVISION.										
Pallekele	—	—	—	9,340	9,340	1,812	11,152	322	—	—
Sundapola	—	—	—	860	860	18	878	—	—	—
Badagamuwa ..	—	—	—	450	450	52	502	115	123 75	—
Moragolla	58	—	—	94	152	—	152	—	7 50	—
Sellankandel	—	—	80	300	380	—	380	—	—	24 80
Pyrendawa	—	—	—	580	580	—	580	112	—	—
Nariyagama	—	—	—	269	269	—	269	64	—	—
Ambamukalana ..	—	—	—	1,867	1,867	—	1,867	78	—	—
Total ..	58	—	80	13,760	13,898	1,882	15,780	691	131 25	24 80
NUWARA ELIYA DIVISION.										
Ohiya-Ambawela ..	—	—	—	901	901	1,120	2,021	13	—	3 0
Haputale	—	—	—	181	181	218	399	23	—	18 36
Nanu-oya	—	—	—	—	—	1,170	1,170	—	—	—
Galwey's Land ..	60	—	—	—	60	—	60	—	—	10 0
Moon Plains	24	—	—	—	24		24	5	54 75	—
Udawattekele	131	—			131		131	60	298 50	—
Total ..	215	—	—	1,082	1,297	2,508	3,805	101	353 25	31 36

COLOMBO DIVISION.												
Barawa ..	..	..	—	—	—	2,529	2,529	—	2,529	306	—	—
Ingiriya ..	..	..	—	—	—	558	558	—	558	41	—	—
Kanampella ..	..	..	—	—	—	411	411	—	411	58	—	—
Bambarabotuwa	..	..	—	—	—	659	659	—	659	18	—	—
Morahela ..	..	..	—	—	—	355	355	—	355	5	—	—
Massimbula ..	..	..	—	—	—	65	65	—	65	2	—	—
Yatipanwa ..	..	..	—	—	—	100	100	—	100	—	—	—
Palawitiya ..	..	..	—	—	—	257·86	257·86	—	257·86	5	—	—
Walankanda ..	..	..	—	—	—	378·50	378·50	—	378·50	—	—	—
Madampe ..	..	..	—	—	—	795·70	795·70	—	795·70	—	—	—
Kumburugamuwa	..	..	—	—	—	640	640	—	640	—	—	—
Walawey basin	..	..	—	—	—	202	202	—	202	6	—	—
Marakele ..	..	..	—	—	—	253	253	—	253	—	—	—
Kelani Valley	..	..	—	—	—	2,931·34	2,931·34	—	2,931·34	282	—	—
	Total	..	—	—	—	10,135	10,135	—	10,135	723	—	—
	Grand Total	..	273	—	732	93,874	94,879	18,034	112,913	2,363	484 50	67 16

* These pillars were painted white and notices put up with the words "Reserved Forests" on them.

Form 3.—Prosecutions in Courts of Law and Cases compounded under Section 76 of the Forest Ordinance of 1885.

Division.	Cases Pending from 1904.	New Cases of the Year.				Total Cases.	Disposed of during the Year.						Cases pending at the end of the Year.
		Unauthorized Felling or Removal.	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences.	Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Prosecutions.													
Jaffna ...	54	30	812	1	843	897	713	884	109	345	822	1,229	75
Batticaloa ...	2	11	83	—	94	96	19	92	22	65	41	157	55
Kandy ...	1	12	21	6	39	40	32	81	3	10	35	91	5
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	17	43	—	60	60	58	73	2	2	60	75	—
Colombo ...	20	46	—	179	225	245	165	270	69	120	234	390	11
Total ...	77	116	959	186	1,261	1,338	987	1,400	205	542	1,192	1,942	146
Compositions.													
Jaffna	—	15	—	1	16	16	16	21	—	—	16	21	—
Batticaloa ...	—	8	4	1	13	13	11	15	2	4	13	19	—
Kandy ...	—	74	1	1	76	76	76	98	—	—	76	98	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	61	28	7	96	97	97	140	—	—	97	140	—
Colombo ...	64	163	—	150	373	377	275	374	59	106	334	480	43
Total ...	65	321	33	160	514	579	475	648	61	110	536	758	43
Grand Total ...	142	437	992	346	1,775	1,917	1,462	2,048	266	652	1,728	2,700	189

N.B.—The difference between these figures and those given in last year's return is explained in the annexed statement:—

Prosecutions.

		Cases.
Pending at end of 1904 ...	...	356
Brought forward in 1905 ...	...	77
Difference ...		279

Added in Assistant Conservators of Forests' returns:—

Jaffna Division ...	52
Colombo	6
	58

Omitted in Assistant Conservators of Forests' returns:—

Southern Province ...	321
North-Western Province ...	9
Province of Uva ...	1
South Eastern Circle	1
Central Province ...	5
	337
Deduct ...	58
	279

Compositions.

		Cases.
Pending at end of 1904 ...	...	82
Brought forward in 1905 ..	...	65
Differen	...	17

Omitted from Assistant Conservator of Forests' returns:—

Central Province	17

Form 4.—Area of Plantations.

Name of Plantation.	Kind of Plantation.	Area in Acres. On January 1, 1905.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1905.	Receipts of the Year.	Charges of the Year.
Batticaloa Division.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Erainadichchenai ...	Chena (teak)	4 2 5	—	—	4 2 5		
Chinna garden ...	—	3 1	—	—	3 1		
Chanjuthampichena ...	—	32 1 9	—	—	32 1 9		
Dumanachena ...	—	16 1 10	—	—	16 1 10		
Anchelikalkinattadi ...	—	14 2 16	—	—	14 2 16		
Munmarikalchena ...	—	16 0 18	—	—	16 0 18		
Vellawaichenai ...	—	2 2 17	—	—	2 2 17		
Vadich garden ...	—	3 1 19	—	—	3 1 19		
Bangaladi garden ...	Regular (teak)	8 1 12	—	—	8 1 12		
Unnichavalichena ...	Chena (teak)	3 1 27	—	—	3 1 27		
Kinattadichena ...	—	14 3 8	—	—	14 3 8		
Koppavalichena ...	—	8 3 1	—	—	8 3 1		
Mavalaiattuchena ...	—	7 1 27	—	—	7 1 27		
Mavalaiarchena ...	—	41 0 35	—	—	41 0 35		
Puliyadichena ...	—	9 0 23	—	—	9 0 23		
Manchadimarattodi No. 1. ...	—	4 2 0	—	—	4 2 0		
Manchadimarattodi No. II.	—	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0		
Galkulichchena ...	—	63 2 4	—	—	63 2 24		
Kulattuattuchena ...	—	5 3 33	—	—	5 3 33		
Sinnakalveduchena ...	—	25 1 17	—	—	25 1 17		
Akunavetunagoda ...	—	74 1 6	—	—	74 1 6		
Gorhapuliattuchena ...	—	14 3 32	—	—	14 3 32	20 0	542 51
Navinigalawatta No. I.	—	2 0 22	—	—	2 0 22		
Do. No. II.	—	0 3 14	—	—	0 3 14		
Kalattichena ...	—	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0		
Napaduwatte ...	—	3 1 20	—	—	3 1 20		
Mawadiwatte ...	—	4 1 14	—	—	4 1 14		
Kulamawatte No. I.	—	11 0 1	—	—	11 0 1		
Do. No. II.	Chena (teak)	6 0 11	—	—	6 0 11		
Periya Sirangamadu ...	—	20 0 2	—	—	20 0 2		
Sinna Sirangamadu ...	—	10 2 0	—	—	10 2 0		
Keviliamadu ...	—	6 0 25	—	—	6 0 25		
Weherathalaway ...	—	21 3 35	—	—	21 3 35		
Puwakwatta ...	—	34 0 20	—	—	34 0 20		
Dewalangalachena ...	—	21 3 9	—	—	21 3 9		
Devilanehelachena ...	—	25 3 8	—	—	25 3 8		
Raksagalachena ...	—	18 0 38	—	—	18 0 38		
Babuleywatuyaya ...	—	85 3 30	—	—	85 3 30		
Ballangiriyatalawa ...	—	78 1 20	—	—	78 1 20		
Dewatagalawatta ...	—	4 2 22	—	—	4 2 22		
Dehiwillande ...	—	6 1 8	—	—	6 1 8		
Kulamewatta No. I.	—	5 1 25	—	—	5 1 25		
Do. No. II.	—	4 0 38	—	—	4 0 38		
Augamaduwagechena ...	—	10 2 0	—	—	10 2 0		
	Total ...	767 0 2	—	—	767 0 2	20 0	542 51
Kandy Division.							
Sundapola ...	Regular	92 0 0	—	—	92 0 0	161 90	457 15
Badagamuwa ...	Chena	26 0 0	30 0 0	—	56 0 0	261 20	132 80
Kumbalpola ...	do.	10 0 0	20 0 0	—	30 0 0	22 75	122 67
Puttalam-Kurunegala road ...	Regular (teak)	59 0 0	—	—	59 0 0	221 44	152 50
	Total ...	187 0 0	50 0 0	—	237 0 0	667 29	865 12
Nuwara Eliya Division.							
Nuwara Eliya ...	Regular	36 0 0	—	—	36 0 0	—	—
Do. ...	do.	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	26 78	—
Nanu-oya ...	do.	60 0 0	2 0 0	—	62 0 0	95 50	20 15
Conical Hill ...	do.	58 0 0	—	—	58 0 0	—	—
Haputale ...	do.	59 0 0	—	—	59 0 0	63 36	2 0
Ohiya ...	do.	50 0 0	—	—	50 0 0	217 60	—
Kotagala ...	Regular (Eucalyptus)	14 0 0	—	—	14 0 0	—	—
Galboda ...	Regular	532 0 0	—	—	532 0 0	—	1,589 25
Elladaluwa ...	Regular (Sapu)	40 0 0	—	—	40 0 0	—	57 0
Judges' Hill ...	Regular	24 0 0	—	—	24 0 0	7 60	55 12
Moratota ...	do.	18 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	—	—
Bandarawela ...	do.	10 0 0	—		10 0 0	—	—
Midiriya (nursery) ...	do.	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	—	—
Agrapatna (plantation)	do.	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—
	Total ...	905 0 0	12 0 0	—	917 0 0	410 84	1,723 52
Colombo Division.							
Pohonoruwa ...	Regular	47 0 0	—	—	47 0 0	—	—
Mugulugampola ...	Regular (teak)	2 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	—	—
Kotadeniya ...	do. (do).	7 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	—	—
Hanwella ...	do. (do).	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	—	—
Kalutara ...	do. (jak)	23 0 0	—	—	23 0 0	—	—
Idangoda ...	do. (rubber)	27 0 0	—	—	27 0 0	—	—
Yatipawa ...	do. (do).	37 0 0	—	—	37 0 0	5,170 36	1,432 43
Korossa ...	do. (do).	48 0 0	—	—	48 0 0	—	—
	Total ...	194 0 0	—	—	194 0 0	5,170 36	1,432 43
	Grand Total ...	2,053 0 2	62 0 0	—	2,115 0 2	6,268 49	4,563 58

Form 5.—Roads and Paths made by the Department.

Division.	Length in Miles.				Cost of the Year.
	On January 1, 1905.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1905.	
Cart Roads.					Rs. c.
Jaffna	19·50	25·50	—	45·00	—
Batticaloa	34·19	—	—	34·00	212 82
Kandy	144·0	6·25	—	150·44	1,265 78
Nuwara Eliya	16·52	—	—	16·52	356 49
Colombo	4·0	—	—	—	—
Total ...	218·71	31·75	—	245·96	1,835 9
Bridle Paths.					
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	31·39	1·00	—	32·39	51 67
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	31·39	1·00	—	32·39	51 67
Inspection Paths.					
Jaffna	1·90	—	—	1·90	—
Batticaloa	—	·25	—	·25	5 58
Kandy	49·58	8·50	—	58·08	173 11
Nuwara Eliya	8·37	1·62	—	9·99	90 20
Colombo	14·00	—	—	—	—
Total ...	73·85	10·37	—	70·22	268 89
Grand Total of Roads, Bridle Paths, and Inspection Paths	323·95	43·12	—	348·57	2,155 65

Form 6.—Buildings belonging to the Department.

Division.	Permanent.			Semi-permanent.			Temporary, Cadjan.			Cost of the Year.
	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts and Sheds.	
On January 1, 1905.										Rs. c.
Jaffna	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	494 50
Batticaloa	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	699 32
Kandy	2	3	—	4	5	2	—	5	2	1,488 63
Nuwara Eliya	8	8	5	1	—	1	1	1	3	1,238 69
Colombo	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	189 79
Total ...	15	11	5	8	10	5	3	10	6	4,110 93
Added during the Year.										
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1,550 0
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1,550 0
Abandoned during the Year.										
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
On December 31, 1905.										
Jaffna	2	—	—	1	6	—	—	2	—	494 50
Batticaloa	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	699 32
Kandy	3	4	—	3	3	4	—	5	2	3,038 63
Nuwara Eliya	7	8	5	1	—	1	1	1	3	1,238 69
Colombo	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	189 79
Grand Total ..	15	12	5	7	11	7	3	10	6	5,660 93

Form 7.—Timber and other Produce sold from Depôts during the Year 1905.

Division.	Logs. No. P.D.	P.P.	Total	Logs. Cubic Feet. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Logs. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Sleepers. No. P.D.	P.P.	Total	Sleepers. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Other Sawn Timber. Cubic Feet. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Superficial Feet. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Running Feet. P. D.	P. P.	Total	Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.
							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.										Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	147	337	484	1477	6254	7731	2847 14	13999 71	16846 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	56	1050	1106	1653	7941	9594	2171 76	15117 30	17289 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	136	136	—	—	—	—	39 50	39 50
Kandy ...	—	508	508	—	17782	17782	—	27051 91	27051 91	780	—	780	4095 0	—	4095 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N'Eliya ...	—	203	203	—	—	—	—	2596 74	2596 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo ...	2	—	2	—	225	225	25 62	168 75	194 37	2237	—	2237	2087 59	—	2087 59	9361	—	9361	—	—	—	—	—	—	18828 42	—	18828 42
Total ...	205	2098	2303	3130	32202	35332	5044 52	58934 41	63978 93	3017	—	3017	6182 59	—	6182 59	9361	5	9366	—	136	136	—	—	—	18828 42	39 50	18867 92

Division.	Ebony. Tons. P. D.	P. P.	Total	Ebony. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Shingles. No. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Shingles. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. No. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Running Feet. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Small Round Timber and Pieces. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. No. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Warichchies and Uman Sticks. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	—	141	141	—	1654 75	1654 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	4583	—	4583	—	—	—	1318 65	—	1318 65	1050	—	1050	37 50	—	37 50
Batticaloa	—	30	30	—	2826 44	2826 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...		201	201	—	19744 13	19744 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	14 50	14 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
N'Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo ...	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	372	372	—	24225 32	24225 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	4583	29	4612	—	—	—	1318 65	14 50	1333 15	1050	—	1050	37 50	—	37 50

Division.	Firewood. Cubic Yards. P. D.	P.P.	Total.	Firewood. Tons. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Firewood. Value. P.D.	P. P.	Total.	Firewood. Bundles. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Firewood. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Bamboos and Canes. No. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Bamboos and Canes. Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.	Total Value. P. D.	P. P.	Total.
							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs.c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	1322	10	1332		—	—	1718 60	2 50	1721 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5921 89	15656 96	21578 85
Batticaloa	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	8 25	8 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2171 76	17991 49	20163 25
Kandy ...	5380	—	5380	—	—	—	3632 35	—	3632 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7729 35	46810 54	54537 89
N'Eliya ...	—	9117	9117	—	—	—	—	18787 42	18787 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	1 60	1 60	—	21385 76	21385 76
Colombo ...	60624	—	60624	260	—	260	17796 42	—	17796 42	—	34048	34048	—	1702 40	1702 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	38738 5	1871 15	40609 20
Total ...	67326	9148	76474	260	—	260	23147 37	18798 17	41945 54	—	34048	34048	—	1702 40	1702 40	—	16	16	—	1 60	1 60	54559 5	103715 90	158274 95

Form 8.—Timber and Other Produce removed from Forests on Payment of Royalty.

Division.	Timber.																							
	Trees.						Warichchies.						Shingles.						Cubic Feet.					
	No.			Value.			No.			Value.			No.			Value.			No.			Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	45	55349	55394	332 57	7798 92	8131 49	—	275721	275721	—	2760 28	2760 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2177	2177	—	138 18	138 18	—	12000	12000	—	72 23	72 23	—	20217	20217	—	23398 3	23398 3
Kandy ...	—	1593	1593	—	8968 62	8968 62	4008	144953	148961	85 70	3303 95	3389 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	56851	57022	1877 8	10655 42	12532 50
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	168	168	—	99 70	99 70	—	12650	12650	—	64 3	64 3	—	22210	22210	—	222 10	222 10	1392	11459	12851	737 62	5520 8	6257 70
Colombo ...	—	117	117	—	206 0	206 0	—	275827	275827	—	2719 4	2719 4	—	65600	65600	—	131 20	131 20	—	175338	175338	—	32047 33	32047 33
Total ...	45	57227	57272	332 57	17073 24	17405 81	4008	711328	715336	85 70	8985 48	9071 18	—	99810	99810	—	425 53	425 53	1563	263865	265428	2614 70	71620 86	74235 56

Division.	Firewood.												Charcoal.											
	Tons.						Cubic Yards.						Tons.						Bushels.					
	No.			Value.			No.			Value.			No.			Value.			No.			Value.		
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	—	1872	1872	—	4058 4	4058 4	3547	1228	4775	1798 11	390 95	2189 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	933	933	—	93 0	93 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6173	1681	7854	1488 8	1043 43	2531 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23017	22402	45419	10635 31	12772 94	23408 25	942	4353	5295	63 85	598 13	661 98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo ...	—	30	30	—	45 0	45 0	—	30837	30837	—	11584 97	11584 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	412	—	128 87	128 87
Total ...	—	1902	1902	—	4103 4	4103 4	32737	57081	89818	13921 50	25885 29	39806 79	942	4353	5295	63 85	598 13	661 98	—	412	412	—	128 87	128 87

Division.	Bamboos and Canes.						Other Produce.			Total Value.		
	No.			Value.			Value.					
	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.	P. D.	P. P.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3601 65	3601 65	2130 68	18609 84	20740 52
Batticaloa ...	—	15	15	—	2 25	2 25	—	5304 28	5304 28	—	29007 97	29007 97
Kandy ...	—	6608	6608	—	153 99	153 99	—	348 27	348 27	3450 86	24473 68	27924 54
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	512 70	512 70	—	9648 22	9648 22	11436 78	29437 90	40874 68
Colombo ...	—	308563	308563	—	390 62	390 62	—	6384 46	6384 46	—	53637 49	53637 49
Total ...	—	315186	315186	—	1059 56	1059 56	—	25286 88	25286 88	17018 32	155166 88	172185 20

Form 9.—Value of Timber, &c., sold to Public Departments and for which Credit was taken on Paper.

Division.	Value of Timber.	Firewood.	Other Produce.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	4,902 52	25 0	1 50	4,929 2
Batticaloa ...	484 98	—	—	484 98
Kandy ...	5,547 93	—	—	5,547 93
Nuwara Eliya ...	859 16	344 25	73 50	1,276 91
Colombo ...	1,259 6	178 20	—	1,437 26
Total—Rs.	13,053 65	547 45	75 0	13,676 10

Form 10.—Abstract showing Total Value of Forest Produce sold or granted free in 1905.

Division.	Timber.	Firewood.	Charcoal.	Bamboos and Canes.	Other Produce.	Free Grants.	Paper Credits not included in Form 7.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna	30,749 52	7,968 20	—	--	3,601 65	2,308 80	4,929 2	49,557 19
Batticaloa	43,763 44	101 25	—	2 25	5,304 28	910 31	484 98	50,566 51
Kandy	75,796 31	6,163 86	—	153 99	348 27	3,758 20	5,547 93	91,768 56
Nuwara Eliya	9,902 25	42,195 67	—	514 30	9,648 22	1,127 40	1,276 91	64,664 75
Colombo	56,213 95	31,128 79	128 87	390 62	6,384 46	5,620 0	1,437 26	101,303 95
Total ...	216,425 47	87,557 77	128 87	1,061 16	25,286 88	13,724 71	13,676 10	357,860 96

Form 11.—Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt at the Beginning and Close of the Year 1905.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	Division.	On Hand at Commencement of the Year.							On Hand at Close of the Year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yards.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the Year.	Against the Year.
								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS.																	
(a) Logs	Jaffna ...	188	3,690	—	—	—	110·45	6,646 0	911	11,252	—	—	—	—	15,075 0	8,429 0	—
	Batticaloa ...	1,586	29,697	—	—	—	—	38,443 0	754	15,952	—	—	—	—	21,016 0	—	17,427 0
	Kandy ...	1,771	17,548	—	—	—	334	49,901 45	5,268	13,623	—	—	—	259	75,516 30	25,614 85	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	194	891	—	—	—	—	2,295 20	182	—	—	—	—	—	1,469 50	—	825 70
	Colombo ...	123	537	—	—	—	—	1,160 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,160 0
	Total ...	3,862	52,363	—	—	—	444·45	98,445 65	7,115	40,827	—	—	—	259	113,076 80	34,043 85	19,412 70
(b) Sleepers	Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410	—	—	—	—	—	3,105 0	3,105 0	—
	Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	650	—	—	—	—	—	3,250 0	29,316	—	—	—	—	—	199,285 25	196,035 25	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	30	794	—	—	—	—	397 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397 0
	Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	680	794	—	—	—	—	3,647 0	29,726	—	—	—	—	—	202,390 25	199140 25	397 0
(c) Other sawn timber	Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	302 41	302 41	—
	Kandy ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	17	650	—	3,673	—	—	807 41	803 41	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombo ...	—	271	—	—	—	—	336 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	336 66
	Total ...	2	271	—	—	—	—	340 66	63	650	—	3,673	—	—	1,109 82	1,105 82	336 66
(d) Small round timber	Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	237	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	3	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	117 0
	Nuwara Eliya ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	9 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 60
	Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	301	—	—	—	—	—	129 60	3	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	126 60
	Total of I. ...	4,845	53,428	—	—	—	444·45	102562 91	36,907	41,477	—	3,673	—	259	316,579 87	234289 92	20,272 96
II.—FIREWOOD.	Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	660	—	853 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	853 0
	Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	1,236	—	1,698 50	—	—	—	—	46	—	59 80	—	1,638 70
	Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	558	—	1,149 25	—	—	—	—	891	—	1,936 35	787 10	—
	Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	21	—	38 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 0
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	2,475	—	3,738 75	—	—	—	—	937	—	1,996 15	787 10	2,529 70
	Grand Total ...	4,845	53,428	—	—	2,475	444·45	106301 66	36,907	41,477	—	3,673	937	259	318,576 2	235077 2	22,802 66

Form 12.—Summary of Revenue credited at the Treasury during the Year 1905.

Divisions.	I.—Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency.					II.—Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.					III.	IV.—Miscellaneous.				Total.
	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	Drift, Waif and Confiscated Produce.	(a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Sources.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	19,857 75	1,442 90	—	—	21,300 65	10,891 77	6,247 10	—	3,601 65	20,740 52	32 60	6,856 9	—	1,098 15	7,954 24	50,028 1
Batticaloa ...	20,155 0	8 25	—	—	20,163 25	23,608 44	93 0	2 25	2,215 0	25,918 69	721 8	167 48	—	2,200 72	2,368 20	49,171 22
Kandy ...	53,935 16	3,509 1	—	—	57,444 17	28,255 27	2,503 53	153 99	348 27	31,261 6	1,230 14	1,806 52	—	1,290 33	3,096 85	93,032 22
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,535 16	18,489 45	1 60	—	21,026 21	8,866 35	24,081 67	512 70	4,240 6	37,700 78	52 90	868 11	—	4,487 17	5,355 28	64,135 17
Colombo ...	20,604 81	19,498 82	—	—	40,103 63	35,103 57	11,758 84	390 62	6,384 46	53,637 49	5,202 77	7,459 83	—	401 6	7,860 89	106,804 78
Total ...	117,087 88	42,948 43	1 60	—	160,037 91	106,725 40	44,684 14	1,059 56	16,789 44	169,258 54	7.239 49	17,158 3	—	9,477 43	26,635 46	363,171 40

Form 13.—Summary of Expenditure disbursed in Conservancy and Works during 1905.

Division.	A.—Personal Emoluments.			B.—Other Charges.											
				I.—Supply of Timber.						II.—Communications and Buildings.				III.	
	(a) Superior Staff.	(b) Sub-ordinate Staff.	Total.	(a) Depôt Sales. 1 Timber.	(a) Depôt Sales. 2 Fuel.	(b) Produce removed by Purchasers. 1 Timber and Fuel.	(b) Produce removed by Purchasers. 2 Other Produce.	(c) Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	Total.	(a) Roads and Bridges.	(b) Buildings.	(c) Other Works.	Total.	Purchase of Stores, Tools, &c.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Jaffna ...	4,629 87	4,130 13	8,760 0	9,143 80	547 33	242 39	—	—	9,933 52	—	494 50	—	494 50	123 80	
Batticaloa ...	8,145 56	5,314 35	13,459 91	4,405 36	—	—	—	—	4,405 36	218 40	699 32	—	917 72	298 33	
Kandy ...	8,794 33	13,303 29	22,097 62	93,409 15	1,357 65	88 92	—	—	94,855 72	1,438 89	3,038 63	—	4,477 52	1,925 19	
Nuwara Eliya ...	6,108 28	9,088 16	15,196 44	1,330 46	14,606 6	3,869 52	—	—	19,806 4	498 36	1,238 69	—	1,737 5	394 93	
Colombo ...	5,500 0	9,896 38	15,396 38	14,153 78	3,014 56	87 75	—	—	17,256 9	83 69	189 79	—	273 48	50 58	
Direction ...	22,581 83	6,296 17	28,878 0	4,040 54	—	—	—	—	4,040 54	—	17 77	—	17 77	621 33	
Total ...	55,759 87	48,028 48	103,788 35	126483 9	19,525 60	4,288 58	—	—	150,297 27	2,239 34	5,678 70	—	7,918 4	3,414 16	

Division.	B.—Other Charges.															Total Expenditure.
	IV.—Surveys, Demarcations, Sowing, and Planting.					V.	VI.	VII.—Miscellaneous.					VIII.			
	(a) Demarcations.	(b) Surveys.	(c) Sowing and Planting.	(d) Other Works.	Total.	Rent of Forests.	Transport.	(a) Refunds.	(b) Law Charges.	(c) Stationery and Postage.	(d) Sundries.	Total.	Special Expenditure.	Total Other Charges.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	372 0	—	—	—	372 0	—	4,506 49	—	—	97 34	71 89	169 23	—	15,599 54		24,359 54
Batticaloa ...	360 0	—	407 51	276 42	1,043 93	—	3,465 95	—	—	64 53	24 62	89 15	—	10,220 44		23,680 35
Kandy ...	453 46	—	890 68	45 0	1,389 14	—	7,891 93	—	26 25	442 48	769 4	1,237 77	—	111,777 27		133,874 89
Nuwara Eliya ...	435 36	—	1,723 52	—	2,158 88	—	5,534 67	—	—	389 21	197 74	586 95	—	30,218 52		45,414 96
Colombo ...	—	30 63	1,432 43	8 0	1,471 6	931 28	4,913 48	—	—	353 28	126 12	479 40	—	25,375 37		40,771 75
Direction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,641 65	—	180 50	279 64	234 54	694 68	—	11,015 97		39,893 97
Total ...	1,620 82	30 63	4,454 14	329 42	6,435 1	931 28	31,954 17	—	206 75	1,626 48	1,423 95	3,257 18	—	204,207 11		307,995 46

Form 14.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at the Close of the Year 1905.

Division.	I. Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency.					II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.					III.	IV. Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.
	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	(a) Timber.	(b) Fuel.	(c) Bamboo and Cane.	(d) Other Produce.	Total.	Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	(a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Sources.	Total.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna	—	564 20	—	—	564 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	564 20
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	310 4	50 75	—	—	360 79	281 47	—	—	—	281 47	—	—	—	—	—	642 26
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,404 3	178 45	—	—	1,582 48	—	—	—	—	—	1,582 48
Colombo	1,205 77	—	—	—	1,205 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,205 77
Total ...	1,515 81	614 95	—	—	2,130 76	1,685 50	178 45	—	—	1,863 95	—	—	—	—	—	3,994 71

Form 15.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department at the close of the Year 1905.

Division.	A.—Personal Emoluments.			B.—Other Charges.										
				I.—Supply of Timber.						II.—Communications and Buildings.				III.
	(a) Superior Staff.	(b) Subordinate Staff.	Total.	(a) Depôt Sales.		(b) Produce removed by Purchasers.		(c) Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	Total.	(a) Roads and Bridges.	(b) Buildings.	(c) Other Works.	Total.	Purchase of Stores, Tools, &c.
				1 Timber.	2 Fuel.	1 Timber and Fuel.	2 Other Produce.							
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	47 60	—	—	—	47 60	—	2 53	—	2 53	—
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	47 60	—	—	—	47 60	—	2 53	—	2 53	—

Division.	B.—Other Charges.															Total Expenditure.
	IV.—Surveys, Demarcations, Sowing, and Planting.					V. Rent of Forests.	VI. Transport.	VII.—Miscellaneous.					VIII. Special Expenditure.	Total Other Charges.		
	(a) Demarcations.	(b) Surveys.	(c) Sowing and Planting.	(d) Other Works.	Total.			(a) Refunds.	(b) Law Charges.	(c) Stationery and Postage.	(d) Sundries.	Total.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 83	—	—	—	1 75	1 75	—	74 58	74 58	
Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	3 0	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 13	53 13	
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Direction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	—	—	3 0	—	3 0	—	72 83	—	—	—	1 75	1 75	—	127 71	127 71	

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CEYLON DURING 1905.

1. (*a*) Considering the short time I have been in office, this report can, in the main, be no more than a statement, under the different headings adopted by my predecessor in his report for the year 1904, of a comparative view of the state of crime in the country during 1905 and the two quinquennial periods preceding that year.

(*b*) There would appear to be a marked decrease, during the year, in the less serious offences (that is to say, offences ordinarily triable by Police Courts) against the person. The number of cases for such offences, during 1905, is less than the annual average for the five years immediately preceding by 2,786. The number of cases for similar offences against property, except cattle stealing, also shows a decrease, and that by 678; while the number of cases for cattle stealing has increased by 244.

(*c*) As regards the more serious offences, those against property, during the year 1905, compared with the quinquennial period immediately preceding, show a slight increase, and those against person (limiting the observation to cases of grievous hurt and hurt by means of lethal or dangerous weapons) a slight decrease; but the difference in either case is not out of keeping with the fluctuation running through the whole decennial period immediately preceding the year under review.

(*d*) In the case, however, of murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder the difference is more pronounced. The annual average for the period 1895–1899 is increased by 94, and that for the period 1900–1904 by 45. The ratio of persons tried for these offences per 100,000 of the population was 3·5 in 1895–1899, 4·6 in 1900–1904, and 5·4 in 1905.

(*e*) Homicidal offences have increased, while offences with dangerous weapons generally have undergone no appreciable change numerically during the last eleven years. The Crown Counsel for the Western Circuit reports that there has been an increase of crime generally throughout the Circuit during the last year, and that in cases of robbery and grievous hurt tried by District Courts there has been no decrease whatever.

(*f*) It is clear that, among other causes, the punishments inflicted are not sufficiently deterrent. The terms of imprisonment would appear to be sufficiently long; but, generally speaking, imprisonment in its worst form is not dreaded by the criminal classes in the Island, and with the ordinary village population in Ceylon it entails no social degradation, in consequence; chiefly, of the fact that it is undergone in the privacy of an enclosed jail.

(*g*) There are, no doubt, insuperable difficulties in the way of ensuring publicity in the enforcement of rigorous imprisonment; but such difficulties do not, I think, exist in the case of the carrying into effect of corporal punishment. This form of punishment has been tried in Ceylon, but stripped of the element which, I think, is necessary to render it effectual and deterrent, namely, publicity. I am convinced—and I have reason to think that the feeling is pretty general—that this form of punishment, if publicly administered, will go a great way towards stemming the tide of serious crime. I would recommend that in cases of crimes of violence by means of lethal weapons, of burglary and highway robbery, of cattle stealing and theft of prædial produce, and, indeed, of even petty offences, if committed by habitual criminals, corporal punishment be administered in public as near the scene of the offence as is possible and practicable, provided the offence is brought home to the accused by clear and convincing testimony.

(*h*) In this connection I would invite attention to the observation of the Crown Counsel for the Midland Circuit in his report for 1905 that, unless a capable Magistrate is appointed for the Kurunegala District under Ordinance No. 18 of 1887, which provides for the infliction of corporal punishment in cases of cattle stealing "in any place as the Magistrate shall direct," there is no probability of cattle stealing being put down in the district.

(*i*) I have qualified my recommendation with the condition that a clear case should be made out against the accused. My reason is that statistics show an alarming increase also of false charges and false evidence. There can be no question as to the prevalence of crime. The real evidence afforded by loss of life, serious wounds, &c., indicates that; but attempts are frequent on the part of witnesses at implication of innocent persons and at falsehood and exaggeration in giving evidence. The Crown

Counsel for the Northern and Southern Circuits points out in his report, as showing the "proneness of the people to bring false charges," that out of 378 cases referred to him the accused were discharged in 73, and 52 were referred to the Police Magistrates to be dealt with summarily. The statistics for the Western Circuit for the year 1905 show the acquittal of nearly 38 per cent. of the persons tried before the Supreme Court and 53 per cent. of the persons tried before the District Court. The figures for the other Circuits give similar results. It is absolutely necessary that some effectual means should be adopted to discover the truth in case of, at least, serious crime, and that, I am convinced, can best be done by *prompt magisterial investigation at the spot*, that is to say, before the parties concerned have had time enough to act in concert to make up false evidence, and, more than that, before they come within the circle of the influence of those unlicensed legal advisers who unfortunately infest the villages and the precincts of our courts fostering litigation and lending the benefit of their experience to prop up false charges and false defences.

(*j*) A feasible method of attaining, at least partially, this end appears to me to be to appoint all Police Superintendents as Unofficial Police Magistrates, if they are not so appointed now, to increase their number, and to direct that the investigation they have to conduct, at the spot where an offence is reported to have been committed, under the new scheme for the reorganization of the police force, take *in limine* the shape of a magisterial inquiry under chapter XVI. of the Criminal Procedure Code. A slight amendment of the Law of Evidence will be necessary rendering a confession to a police officer admissible in evidence where such officer is also a duly appointed Police Magistrate.

(*k*) An objection to the suggestion will, of course, be the supposed danger of amalgamating magisterial functions with those of police officers. There is in reality no substance in this objection. The police officer in his capacity as Magistrate will not *try* any person, and while an order in favour of the accused may depend entirely upon his opinion on the evidence, an order adverse to the accused cannot, under our procedure, depend upon such opinion only. Another objection to the suggestion may be that the inquiry may proceed in the absence of the legal advisers of the parties ; but the absence of legal advice at this stage of mere inquiry into cases hardly likely to involve any difficult question of substantive law or procedure cannot, I think, be said to be likely to work hardship, considering, especially, that the proceedings are considered and the evidence weighed by a member of the Prosecuting Department before an order adverse to the accused is made. It must, moreover, be remembered that in similar investigations before the introduction of the first code of Criminal Procedure in 1883 parties could not as a matter of right claim to be represented by legal advisers.

2. As observed already, the statistics given below will be found classified according to certain questions suggested by my predecessor in office in his report for the year 1904. Those questions involve a consideration of—

(*a*) The increase or decrease of crime in Ceylon ;
(*b*) The geographical distribution of such crime, and the proportion of serious offences in each of the districts to the population thereof ;
(*c*) The state of crime in towns as compared with rural districts ;
(*d*) The tendency to mitigation of sentences ;
(*e*) The previous convictions of criminals ; and
(*f*) Crime in relation to sex, age, and nationality in Ceylon.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 3–20.)

3. This subject may be dealt with under the following heads :—

(1) Crime tried by Village Tribunals :
(2) Crime tried by Police Courts ;
(3) Crime tried by District Courts ; and
(4) Crime tried by the Supreme Court.

By crime is meant wilful acts of disobedience to the law. (1) and (2) relate to what may be called "ordinary" crime ; (3) and (4) relate to the "serious" crime of the country.

CRIME TRIED BY VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total Decided.
1895	17,241	6,883	5,600	1,152	2,344	28	6,987	40,235
1896	18,443	6,331	4,292	1,056	2,331	17	7,117	39,587
1897	19,168	7,011	4,619	1,169	2,810	3	8,631	43,411
1898	18,337	7,027	4,340	1,002	2,508	4	7,156	40,374
1899	20,324	6,657	4,183	891	2,946	4	7,151	42,181
Annual average for 1895–1899 ...	18,702	6,782	4,607	1,054	2,587	11	7,408	41,157
1900	23,011	6,574	4,035	1,114	2,260	3	6,757	43,754
1901	21,055	6,082	4,091	1,369	2,038	3	5,453	40,091
1902	21,127	6,291	4,402	1,447	2,115	1	5,831	41,214
1903	24,162	6,357	4,218	1,693	2,539	7	7,133	46,109
1904	26,310	6,005	4,508	1,613	2,145	213	6,974	47,758
Annual average for 1900–1904 ...	23,131	6,261	4,250	1,447	2,219	45	6,429	43,785
1905 ...	29,519	6,038	4,877	1,441	1,955	6	7,435	51,271

4. From this table we learn that the number of cases of crime which went for disposal before the Village Tribunals in 1905 has increased by 7 per cent. over 1904.

According to the rule of proportion of persons tried to population per 100,000 inhabitants, there appears to be a fall (as shown in the following table) from 1,203 persons in the quinquennial period 1895–1899 to 1,179 persons in the period 1900–1904 :—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Village Councils.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1895–1899	41,157	3,410,339	1,206
1900–1904	43,785	3,680,191	1,189

In 1905 the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants was 1,297.

CRIME TRIED BY POLICE COURTS.

5. The following table exhibits the crimes which went before Police Courts for trial (and not committed to higher courts) during each of the years in the period 1895–1905 :—

Summary Offences.

Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Offences under Labour Ordinances.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences.	Total for each Year.
1895	19,338	16,980	2,495	3,749	36,807	79,369
1896	16,329	14,512	3,008	2,740	36,032	72,621
1897	17,391	16,121	2,984	3,009	37,175	76,680
1898	14,556	15,322	2,906	2,479	35,963	71,226
1899	15,375	12,813	2,549	2,015	37,226	69,978
Annual average for 1895–1899 ...	16,597	15,149	2,788	2,798	36,640	73,974
1900	16,821	13,950	2,011	2,544	33,434	68,760
1901	16,769	14,543	2,682	2,374	40,659	77,027
1902	16,752	15,740	2,404	2,299	40,127	77,322
1903	16,873	15,024	2,732	2,478	39,882	76,989
1904	13,111	12,120	3,782	2,675	52,758	84,446
Annual average for 1900–1904 ...	16,065	14,275	2,722	2,474	41,372	76,908
1905	13,279	13,597	3,118	2,718	54,779	87,491

In 1905 there were 2,786 cases less against the person than in the annual average for the period 1900–1904; and 678 cases against property less than in the annual average for the same period; and 244 cases of cattle stealing more than in the annual average for the same period.

6. With regard to the total number of summary offences, the quinquennial averages, when brought into relation with the population of the country, show a decrease. For every 100,000 inhabitants there were tried by the Police Courts 2,169 persons during 1895–1899 and 2,089 persons during 1900–1904. The table is as follows :—

Quinquennial Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried by Police Courts.	Annual Average of Population for each Quinquennial Period.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1895–1899	73,974	3,410,339	2,169
1900–1904	76,908	3,680,191	2,089

In 1905 the proportion per 100,000 inhabitants was 2,214.

CRIME TRIED BY DISTRICT COURTS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

7. For the purpose of comparing Ceylon with England, tables of figures (see pages A8 and A9) have been prepared on the model of the English tables, in which the indictable offences tried by our Supreme Court and District Courts (corresponding to the Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, are arranged under six classes, viz., (1) offences against the person; (2) offences against property with violence; (3) offences against property without violence; (4) malicious injury to property; (5) forgery and offences against the currency; and (6) other offences not included in the above.

8. Table I. of the Appendix relates to the District Courts, and Table II. of the Appendix to the Supreme Court, and both these tables exhibit the "serious" crime of the country.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

9. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against the person in each of the years 1895–1905, together with the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1895–1899 and 1900–1904, stands as follows :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Annual Average, 1900–1904.	1905.
District Courts ...	320	640	837	885	405	617	502	694	561	630	458	569	568
Supreme Court ...	214	234	334	322	217	264	251	330	236	259	222	259	295
Total ...	534	874	1,171	1,207	622	881	753	1,024	797	889	680	828	863

The year 1905 shows a rise of 35 persons upon the average for 1900–1904.

10. Offences against the person tried by the District Courts and the Supreme Court include (1) grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means ; (2) rape and abduction ; (3) murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the first-named group of offences :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Annual Average, 1900–1904.	1905.
Grievous hurt ...	128	213	415	322	221	259	166	408	252	284	227	267	267
Hurt by dangerous means	141	286	298	411	159	259	253	199	196	229	156	206	183
Total ...	269	499	713	733	380	518	419	607	448	513	383	473	450

11. As regards this group of cases, the annual average for the two quinquennial periods 1895–1899 and 1900–1904 shows a fall from 518 to 473—that is, 45 persons ; and 1905 shows a fall of 23 persons from the average for 1900–1904.

12. The table given below proves that, for every 100,000 inhabitants, there were tried in the District Courts and the Supreme Court for grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous means on an average in each year of the period 1895–1899 and 1900–1904, 15·35 and 13·06 persons respectively :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1895–1899	518	3,410,339	15·18
1900–1904	473	3,680,191	12·85

13. As regards the second group of offences, on an average there were tried for each of the years 1895–1899, 25 persons for rape and 8 for abduction, and for each of the years 1900–1904, 23 and 4 persons respectively. In 1905 the figures are 26 for rape and 0 for abduction, as against 15 and 21 for 1904.

14. The following table shows the number of persons tried for the third group of offences, viz., murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Annual Average, 1900–1904.	1905.
Murder ...	59	90	72	74	42	67	97	100	99	100	60	91	106
Attempt to murder	2	5	12	11	7	7	12	41	30	32	26	28	34
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	70	24	54	39	54	48	37	82	30	52	59	52	76
Total ...	131	119	138	124	103	122	146	223	159	184	145	171	216

15. The annual average of persons tried for murder, &c., when brought into relation with the annual average of the population for the corresponding quinquennial periods, yields the following results :—

Period.	Annual Average of Persons tried.	Annual Average of Population.	Offenders per 100,000 Inhabitants.
1895–1899	122	3,410,339	3·5
1900–1904	171	3,680,191	4·6

In 1905, as there were 216 persons tried, the ratio per 100,000 is 5·4.

Offences against Property.

16. The total number of persons tried before all the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court for offences against property (as classified in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix) in each of the years 1895–1905 is as follows :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895-1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Annual Average, 1900-1904.	1905.
Persons tried ..	608	719	1,270	1,121	677	879	918	1,274	1,055	845	882	994	1168

There is a rise of 174 persons in 1905 upon the average for the previous five years 1900–1904.

17. Of the persons tried as aforesaid, those tried for burglary, robbery, and theft appear in the following table :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895-1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Annual Average, 1900-1904.	1905.
House-breaking ...	143	163	349	250	162	213	292	389	276	285	258	300	370
Robbery ...	157	172	388	448	245	282	38	368	332	250	231	283	320
Cattle stealing ...	43	31	107	36	25	48	67	65	52	17	66	53	79
Other thefts ...	124	184	206	180	115	161	199	226	197	143	166	186	209
Total ...	467	550	1,050	916	547	704	796	1,048	857	695	721	822	978

Here we have a rise of 156 persons in 1905, as compared with the average for 1900–1904.

18. The persons tried for forgery and false documents, as shown in Tables I. and II. of the Appendix, number on an average 37 for the quinquennial period 1895–1899, and 30 for 1900–1904. In 1905 there were 13 persons tried under this head.

For coining and uttering counterfeit coin or notes, 22 is the annual average for 1895–1899 and 16 for 1900–1904. In 1905 there were 11 persons tried under this head.

For riot and unlawful assembly, the annual average is 91 persons for 1895–1899 and 139 for 1900–1904. In 1905 there were 69 persons indicted for these offences.

Under the head of perjury, the annual average was 20 for 1895–1899 and 15 for 1900–1904. In 1905 there were 17 persons tried for perjury.

Annual Movement of Serious Crime.

19. The following table shows the annual movement of serious crime (or persons tried by the Supreme Court and all District Courts) during each of the ten years ended 1905 :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Murder	90	72	74	42	97	100	99	100	60	106
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	24	54	39	54	37	82	30	52	59	76
Attempt to murder	5	12	11	7	12	41	30	32	26	34
Grievous hurt	213	415	322	221	166	408	252	284	227	267
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	286	298	411	159	253	199	196	229	156	183
House-breaking	163	340	250	162	292	389	276	285	258	370
Robbery	172	388	448	245	238	368	332	250	231	320
Theft of cattle	31	107	38	25	67	65	52	17	66	79
Other thefts	184	206	180	115	199	226	197	143	166	209
Rape	27	36	35	17	23	17	26	37	15	26
Coining and uttering counterfeit notes ...	30	38	27	5	10	13	28	18	14	11
Forgery	45	28	51	37	19	57	29	26	23	13
Perjury	9	34	28	16	14	19	17	10	16	17
Riot and unlawful assembly ...	46	164	93	101	115	129	90	251	114	69

Serious Crime for 1905 compared with its Normal Level.

20. The following table shows (1) the *mean* flow of each of the serious crimes therein mentioned during the decade 1895–1904; (2) the current of serious crime in 1905; and (3) its rise or fall in 1905 in reference to the mean flow or normal level :—

	Annual Average of Persons tried during 1895-1904 (mean flow).	Persons tried in 1905 (current in 1905).	Difference.	
			Rise.	Fall.
1. Murder	79·3	106	27	—
2. Attempt to murder	17·8	34	17	—
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	50·1	76	26	—
4. Grievous hurt	263·6	267	4	—
5. Hurt by dangerous weapons	232·8	183	—	49
6. House-breaking	256·6	370	114	—
7. Robbery	282·9	320	38	—
8. Cattle stealing	51·1	79	28	—
9. Other thefts	161·3	209	48	—
10. Rape	24·7	26	2	—
11. Forgery	34·2	13	—	21
12. Perjury	17·8	17	—	8
13. Riot and unlawful assembly	115·8	69	—	46
14. Counterfeit coining	19·6	11	—	8

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME. (Paragraphs 21 and 22.)

21. The following table shows the geographical distribution of *serious* crime (*i.e.*, the crime tried by the Supreme Court and the District Courts). Panadure takes the lead for 1905 as it did for 1904 :—

Order in 1905.	Judicial Division of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1904.	For 1905.	Order in 1904.
1	Panadure	11·4	13·2	1
2	Kalutara	8·1	9·4	8
3	Galle	9·3	8·9	4
3	Balapitiya	10·4	8·9	2
4	Tangalla	9·7	8·6	3
5	Chilaw and Marawila	8·2	8·5	7
6	Hambantota	9	8	5
7	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	7·6	7·5	10
8	Matara	8·3	7·2	6
9	Puttalam	7·7	7	9
9	Colombo	6·7	7	11
10	Kayts	6·5	6·7	12
11	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	5·4	6·2	14
12	Trincomalee	6·4	5·7	13
13	Kandy	4·9	5·1	15
14	Ratnapura and Rakwana	3·6	4·8	19
15	Kurunegala	4·1	4·7	18
16	Gampola and Nawalapitiya	4·3	4·4	17
17	Negombo	2·1	3·3	23
18	Matale	3	3·1	21
19	Jaffna and Mallakam	3·5	3	20
20	Mullaittivu	4·4	2·5	16
21	Mannar	2	2·4	24
22	Avisawella	2·4	2·3	22
23	Anuradhapura	1·8	2	25
24	Panwila and Urugala	1·7	1·8	26
25	Kegalla	1	1·2	27
26	Badulla and Haldummulla	1	1·1	27
27	Hatton	1	·9	27
28	Nuwara Eliya	·5	·4	28

22. The following table shows the distribution of *ordinary* crime, which does not seem to bear any relation to the distribution of *serious* crime :—

Order in 1905.	Judicial Division of the Island.	Proportion of Persons tried per 10,000 Inhabitants. For 1904.	For 1905.	Order in 1904.
1	Mannar	108	198	7
2	Tangalla	166	159	1
3	Puttalam	130	151	4
4	Hambantota	155	143	2
5	Gampola and Nawalapitiya	144	139	3
6	Kandy	127	134	5
7	Galle	118	117	6
8	Colombo	92	90	8
8	Anuradhapura	49	90	16
9	Matale	85	88	10
9	Chilaw and Marawila	92	88	8
10	Trincomalee	89	86	9
11	Balapitiya	82	80	11
12	Panadure	75	78	12
13	Kalutara	62	64	13
14	Kayts	59	62	14
15	Matara	59	60	14
16	Panwila and Urugala	48	55	17
17	Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri	52	54	15
18	Kurunegala	46	53	19
19	Mullaittivu	40	51	21
20	Ratnapura and Rakwana	44	49	20
21	Jaffna and Mallakam	47	48	18
22	Hatton	48	46	17
23	Negombo	30	33	22
24	Batticaloa and Kalmunai	28	30	23
25	Avisawella	26	29	24
26	Kegalla	18	18	25
27	Badulla and Haldummulla	18	16	25
28	Nuwara Eliya	13	12	26

CRIME IN TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

23. No complete statistics are available under this head. It is time that our Courts should begin to tabulate figures relating to this important subject.

VARIATIONS IN SENTENCES. (Paragraphs 24 and 25.)

24. The following table shows the punishments awarded by Police Courts on persons tried and convicted by them during 1896–1905 :—

Nature of Punishment.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Fine	13,893	13,201	13,432	15,185	15,325	14,995	16,529	16,985	16,741	18,457
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	13	35	18	14	19	31	23	13	42	27
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	50	71	96	54	93	82	91	74	113	116
Simple imprisonment only	72	62	96	73	76	97	110	59	92	141
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	1,902	2,782	3,036	2,640	2,421	2,419	2,122	2,112	2,218	2,363
Bound over	588	505	611	450	687	618	548	574	603	830
Whipping of juvenile offenders ...	292	369	415	347	377	391	367	389	279	343

25. The sentences passed by *all* the courts of the Island appear classified in the following table :—

Sentences.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Not exceeding 2 weeks	1,807	2,103	2,070	1,871	1,519	1,960	2,395	2,325	2,432	2,600
Do. 1 month	1,511	1,971	1,993	1,803	1,858	1,746	1,567	1,852	1,796	1,992
Do. 3 months	792	1,135	1,212	1,066	939	1,096	989	1,061	1,006	1072
Do. 6 months	434	819	876	734	829	793	630	824	764	728
Do. 1 year	280	365	396	254	284	292	256	243	292	310
Do. 2 years	199	288	255	203	274	281	242	285	260	294
Do. 3 years	19	87	68	60	61	65	66	70	49	72
Do. 4 years	17	18	35	16	47	61	51	68	61	78
Do. 5 years	48	87	59	61	58	125	53	48	34	74
Between 5 and 10 years	76	79	57	52	70	113	73	89	59	87
Over 10 years	8	9	8	11	10	2	4	4	19	16
To be hanged	37	40	28	27	51	47	43	36	33	53

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. (Paragraphs 26 and 27.)

26. The following table shows the number of persons convicted once and oftener, exclusive of the Road Ordinance defaulters :—

Prisoners.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Not previously convicted ...	4,198	5,806	5,971	5,163	4,900	5,382	5,151	5,526	5,425	5,966
Convicted once before	653	703	649	583	600	645	682	805	769	819
Convicted twice before	201	230	197	166	222	255	240	259	261	255
Convicted thrice before	84	104	95	91	100	123	114	119	119	134
Convicted oftener before ...	152	158	139	155	178	176	182	196	231	202
Total ...	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000	6,581	6,369	6,905	6,805	7,376

27. The annual average for the quinquennial period 1901–1905 stands as follows :—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	80·6
Convicted once before	11·2
Convicted twice before	3·7
Convicted thrice before	1·7
Convicted oftener than thrice before	2·8
Total ...	100·0

CRIME IN RELATION TO SEX.

28. The daily average of the male and female convicts in all our prisons is shown in the following table :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Males ...	1,975	2,174	2,492	2,330	2,199	2,412	2,380	2,434	2,506	2,498
Females ...	21	30	32	30	32	36	24	25	28	23

CRIME IN RELATION TO NATIONALITY.

29. The following table shows the nationality of those who, upon conviction, were sent to jail :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Sinhalese ...	4,426	5,655	5,147	4,619	4,472	4,911	4,790	5,314	5,205	5,445
Tamils ...	1,017	1,220	1,559	1,295	1,224	1,420	1,299	1,365	1,401	1556
Moors ...	316	422	516	408	383	392	343	365	342	460
Malays ...	41	46	46	34	46	25	38	51	40	54
Burghers ...	38	54	44	33	39	56	37	33	38	29
Europeans ...	38	37	33	21	21	39	47	30	26	43
Others ...	60	67	85	77	75	92	52	91	112	142

30. The ratio of the prisoners of each race to 100,000 of its population stands as follows :—

	Population.	Annual Average of Prisoners, 1901-1905.	Ratio per 100,000, 1901-1905.
Sinhalese	2,330,807 ...	5,133 ...	220
Tamils	951,740 ...	1,408 ...	147
Moors	228,034 ...	380 ...	166
Burghers	23,482 ...	38 ...	161
Malays	11,902 ...	41 ...	344

Colombo, August 21, 1906.

WALTER PEREIRA,
Solicitor-General.

APPENDIX.

1.—Table showing the Number of Persons committed for Trial and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1895-1905 before District Courts of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Annual Average, 1895-1899.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Annual Average, 1900-1904.	1905
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
1. Grievous hurt	108	152	383	283	183	221	160	388	229	278	217	254	238
2. Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	109	286	255	338	133	224	214	159	181	211	137	180	183
3. Procuring abortion	—	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Concealment of birth	7	1	7	12	6	6	7	2	4	25	6	8	3
5. Kidnapping	5	2	3	14	6	6	11	12	4	6	8	8	16
6. Hurt	85	180	164	209	49	137	83	103	101	71	73	86	81
7. Assault and criminal force ...	1	9	2	1	4	3	8	14	12	11	7	13	32
8. Intimidation	—	3	10	8	1	4	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
9. Other offences	5	5	8	20	23	12	18	15	30	26	10	19	15
Total of Class I. ...	320	640	837	885	405	614	502	694	561	630	458	569	568
CLASS II. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
10. House-breaking	123	136	300	201	120	176	235	309	253	257	253	261	346
11. Robbery	107	77	250	233	99	153	119	197	181	189	169	171	243
Total of Class II. ...	230	213	550	434	219	329	354	506	434	446	422	432	589
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
12. Theft of cattle	41	31	106	34	21	46	67	65	52	17	66	53	79
13. Theft by servants	3	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	4	29	4	8	14
14. Other thefts	80	107	140	147	87	112	181	200	195	143	166	177	209
15. Criminal misappropriation and fraud...	24	9	33	27	—	18	11	12	21	32	39	23	54
16. Other offences	20	42	70	39	31	40	47	88	81	21	41	55	39
Total of Class III. ...	168	190	352	247	139	217	309	365	353	242	316	316	395
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
17. Mischief	44	35	26	51	36	38	31	54	29	20	33	33	55
18. Other offences	—	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Class IV. ...	44	37	26	51	39	39	33	54	29	20	33	33	55
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST CURRENCY.													
19. Forgery and false documents	8	7	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
20. Coining and uttering counterfeit coin...	7	4	3	8	1	4	—	1	—	1	3	1	2
21. Other offences	5	2	8	3	—	3	—	1	2	4	5	2	4
Total of Class V. ...	20	13	12	11	1	10	3	2	2	7	8	4	6
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
22 Riot and unlawful assembly ...	45	22	77	80	87	62	60	76	85	193	95	101	61
23 Perjury and false statement ...	13	6	27	22	14	16	13	16	16	10	16	14	17
24 Escape and rescue	4	4	16	7	1	6	11	5	1	12	10	7	8
25 Other offences	12	24	52	33	23	28	14	28	24	20	34	24	19
Total of Class VI. ...	74	56	172	142	125	112	98	125	126	235	155	146	105
Grand Total ...	856	1149	1949	1770	928	1,321	1299	1746	1505	1580	1392	1,500	1718

II.—Table showing the Number of Persons tried and Nature of Offences (Indictable) in each Year from 1895–1905 in the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Indictable Offences.	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Annual Average. 1895–1899.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Annual Average 1900–1904.	1905.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
1. Murder	59	90	72	74	42	67	97	100	99	100	60	91	106
2. Attempt to murder ...	2	5	12	11	7	7	12	41	30	32	26	28	34
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	70	24	54	39	54	48	37	82	30	52	59	52	76
4. Grievous hurt	20	61	32	39	38	38	6	20	23	6	10	13	29
5. Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	32	—	43	73	26	34	39	40	15	18	19	26	—
6. Procuring abortion ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Concealment of birth ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
8. Unnatural offences ...	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
9. Rape, and attempt to rape, and abetment	14	27	36	35	17	25	23	17	26	37	15	23	26
10. Abduction	2	4	24	14	—	8	—	—	—	—	21	4	—
11. Bigamy	—	1	1	3	3	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Hurt (assault)	12	11	43	19	26	22	9	9	—	3	3	5	15
13. Intimidation	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Kidnapping	2	7	3	3	1	3	12	12	7	10	5	9	4
15. Other offences	—	—	11	10	3	4	7	6	6	1	4	5	5
Total of Class I. ...	214	234	334	322	217	258	251	330	236	259	222	258	295
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.													
16. House-breaking, with or without theft and hurt ...	19	27	49	49	42	37	57	80	23	28	5	38	24
17. Robbery, highway robbery ...	50	95	138	215	146	128	119	171	151	61	62	112	77
18. Extortion	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Class II. ...	69	122	188	264	188	165	176	251	174	89	67	150	101
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.													
19. Theft of cattle	2	—	1	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Theft by servants ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Theft from dwelling-houses ...	11	77	18	12	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Other thefts	31	—	44	21	28	24	15	26	2	—	—	8	—
23. Receiving stolen property ...	5	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Criminal misappropriation, &c. ...	—	4	2	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
25. Offences in bankruptcy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other offences	—	—	4	3	7	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Total of Class III. ...	49	81	72	43	48	58	16	26	4	—	2	9	—
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.													
27. Mischief by fire	—	2	6	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
28. Killing and maiming of cattle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Other mischief	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total of Class IV. ...	—	2	8	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.													
30. Forgery	19	38	27	51	37	34	16	57	29	24	23	29	13
31. Coining and uttering counterfeit coin and counterfeit notes ...	9	23	35	19	4	18	10	12	28	17	11	15	9
Total of Class V. ...	28	61	62	70	41	52	26	69	57	41	34	44	22
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE COLUMNS.													
32. Treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Riot, unlawful assembly, &c. ...	10	24	87	13	14	29	55	53	5	58	19	38	8
34. Perjury (false evidence) ...	2	3	7	6	2	4	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
35. Escape and rescue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Other offences	6	12	6	7	1	6	1	34	118	76	51	56	116
Total of Class VI. ...	18	39	100	26	17	39	57	90	124	134	70	95	124
Grand Total ...	378	539	764	726	513	574	526	767	597	523	395	556	542

III.—Number of Persons tried in all the under-mentioned Courts of the Island, for all Kinds of Offences, in each Year from 1895–1905.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Annual Average, 1900–1904.	1905.
Village Tribunals ...	40,235	39,587	43,411	40,374	42,181	41,157	43,754	40,091	41,214	46,109	47,758	43,785	51,271
Police Courts ...	79,369	72,621	76,680	71,226	69,978	73,974	68,760	77,027	77,322	76,989	84,446	76,908	87,491
District Courts ...	856	1,149	1,949	1,770	928	1,330	1,299	1,746	1,505	1,580	1,392	1,504	1718
Supreme Court ...	378	539	764	726	513	584	526	767	597	523	395	561	542
Total ...	120838	113896	122804	114096	113600	117,045	114339	119631	120638	125201	133991	122,758	141022

IV.—Persons tried in all the Criminal Courts of the Island for (1) Offences against the Person and (2) Offences against Property, in each Year from 1895–1905.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Annual Average, 1895–1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Annual Average, 1900–1904.	1905.
Offences against the Person :													
Village Tribunals ...	6,883	6,331	7,011	7,027	6,657	6,781	6,574	6,082	6,291	6,357	6,005	6,261	6,038
Police Courts ...	19,338	16,329	17,391	14,556	15,375	16,597	16,821	16,769	16,752	16,873	13,111	16,065	13,279
District Courts ...	320	640	837	885	405	617	502	694	561	630	458	569	568
Supreme Court ...	214	234	334	322	217	264	251	330	236	259	222	259	295
Total ...	26,155	22,534	25,573	22,790	22,654	24,259	24,148	23,875	23,840	24,119	19,796	23,154	20,180
Offences against Property :													
Village Tribunals ...	5,600	4,292	4,619	4,340	4183	4,606	4,035	4,091	4,402	4,218	4,508	4,250	4,877
Police Courts ...	16,980	14,512	16,121	15,322	12,813	15,149	13,950	14,543	15,740	15,024	12,120	14,275	13,597
District Courts ...	462	453	940	743	398	599	699	927	818	715	779	787	1,045
Supreme Court ...	146	266	330	378	279	279	219	347	237	130	103	207	123
Total ...	23,188	19,523	22,010	20,783	17,673	20,633	18,903	19,908	21,197	20,087	17,510	19,519	19,642

V.—Table showing the Number of Persons convicted or committed by each of the Police Courts in Ceylon for each Year of the Quinquennial Period 1901–1905.

Judicial Divisions.	Persons convicted by Police Courts.					Annual Average for 1901–1905.	Persons committed for Trial before District Courts and Supreme Court.					Annual Average for 1901–1905.	Approximate Population within each Jurisdiction.	Proportion per 100,000 Inhabitants.	
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.			As regards Persons convicted by Police Courts.	As regards Persons tried by District Court and Supreme Court.
1. Anuradhapura ...	241	512	387	630	1,818	717	13	10	21	6	32	16	79,000	907	20
2. Avisawella	518	518	573	659	712	596	40	40	52	54	59	49	205,000	290	23
3. Badulla and Haldummulla ...	278	278	331	208	478	314	17	17	21	8	47	22	187,000	167	11
4. Balapitiya	629	940	609	619	544	668	183	67	60	34	28	74	83,000	804	89
5. Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	280	280	413	632	617	444	121	121	67	43	105	91	145,000	306	62
6. Chavakachcheri and Point Pedro	556	493	426	668	549	538	67	92	83	80	56	75	99,000	543	75
7. Chilaw and Marawila ...	763	571	636	758	534	652	91	43	67	41	75	63	74,000	881	85
8. Colombo	4,216	3,611	4,177	4,553	4,335	4,178	330	315	287	296	391	323	460,000	908	70
Police Magistrate ...	2,960	2,466	2,684	3,031	2,834	—	237	208	203	186	271	—			
Additional Police Magistrate	51	55	67	81	86	—	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Joint Police Magistrate ...	593	508	761	713	777	—	2	—	—	8	11	—			
Itinerating do. ...	612	582	665	728	638	—	90	107	84	102	109	—			
9. Galle	1,880	2,869	2,369	1,518	1,685	2,064	228	240	131	68	116	156	175,000	1,179	89
10. Galle and Matara Itinerating	—	—	—	401	930	266	—	—	—	12	19	6	—	—	—
11. Gampola and Nawalapitiya ...	627	611	804	652	586	656	23	26	15	15	25	21	47,000	1,395	44
12. Hambantota	136	182	230	95	72	143	7	5	14	15	1	8	10,000	1,430	80
13. Hatton	1,310	1,238	1,102	1,181	984	1,163	29	31	16	16	29	24	248,000	468	9
14. Jaffna and Mallakam ...	1,565	1,354	1,282	1,226	1,906	1,466	68	158	102	64	70	92	301,000	487	30
15. Kalutara	740	946	1,056	1,188	1,107	1,007	132	126	144	168	169	147	155,000	649	94
16. Kandy	1,923	1,923	2,338	2,230	2,499	2,182	105	105	53	66	86	83	162,000	1,346	51
17. Kayts	196	183	239	257	292	233	68	15	20	7	16	25	37,000	629	67
18. Kegalla	153	426	341	418	398	347	17	22	31	20	29	23	189,000	183	12
19. Kurunegala	1,054	1,054	1,349	1,367	1,845	1,333	94	94	128	116	159	118	249,000	535	47
20. Mannar	221	206	506	175	1,367	495	3	4	13	2	9	6	25,000	1,980	24
21. Matale	847	799	768	825	945	836	40	30	22	27	34	30	94,000	889	31
22. Matara	1,302	1,175	1,133	1,433	1,154	1,239	222	172	96	124	127	148	204,000	607	72
23. Mullaittivu	75	86	65	67	117	82	2	6	9	1	3	4	16,000	512	25
24. Negombo	688	662	656	951	966	784	31	38	63	79	182	78	235,000	333	33
25. Nuwara Eliya ...	338	227	295	283	444	317	17	5	8	11	22	12	248,000	127	4
26. Panadure	862	679	793	775	805	782	166	94	122	90	191	132	100,000	782	132
27. Panwila and Urugala ...	331	280	446	375	550	396	19	2	14	16	14	13	72,000	550	18
28. Puttalam	281	281	511	557	642	454	25	25	13	28	17	21	30,000	1,513	70
29. Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	552	587	834	747	604	664	51	43	56	74	97	64	133,000	499	48
30. Tangalla	1,935	2,516	1,768	499	771	1,497	58	59	110	96	84	81	94,000	1,592	86
31. Trincomalee... ...	242	229	203	258	274	241	25	15	12	22	7	16	28,000	860	57

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to forward the usual tables showing the number of cases in the Western Circuit referred to this Department for instructions during the last year, the number and the nature of the cases tried in the Supreme Court and in the District Courts, and how many of the persons charged were convicted and how many of them were acquitted.

2. I regret to say there has been an increase of crime generally throughout the circuit during the last year.

3. Nearly a thousand cases were referred to this office for instructions, and most of them were sent for trial.

4. Of the cases which came for trial to the Supreme Court, the largest number consisted of case of homicide, and about two-thirds of the persons accused in them were found guilty.

5. Most of the cases tried by the District Courts were as usual for robbery and grievous hurt.

6. There has been no decrease whatever of these crimes.

WALTER D. DRIEBERG,
Acting Crown Counsel.

Colombo, May 4, 1906.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit during the Years 1897 to 1905.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.	No. referred to Police Courts.	No. in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	No. of Cases compounded.	Total.	Number pending at end of Year.
1897	196	294	14	98	—	602	6
1898	159	279	22	141	—	601	8
1899	112	196	18	77	—	403	12
1900	162	307	24	86	—	579	10
1901	249	395	11	93	—	748	14
1902	122	412	22	87	—	643	11
1903	145	350	22	98	—	615	13
1904	132	404	19	161	—	716	56
1905	173	528	24	145	53	923	59

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases at the end of Year.
Murder	35	44	24	25	11	19	—
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	16	26	14	20	2	6	—
Attempt to commit murder	18	21	11	12	7	9	—
Causing death by rash and negligent act	2	2	1	1	1	1	—
Attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder	4	4	4	4	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	14	22	13	15	1	7	—
Hurt	6	7	6	6	—	1	—
Rape	15	17	10	11	5	6	—
Carnal intercourse	3	3	1	1	2	2	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged decuments	5	5	1	1	4	4	—
Bigamy	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
House-breaking and theft	4	7	4	7	—	—	—
Robbery and hurt	15	29	11	21	4	8	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit notes	7	9	5	6	2	3	—
Defamation	3	4	1	2	2	2	—
Other offences	25	46	13	22	12	24	—
Total	173	247	120	155	53	92	—

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit during the Year 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Unlawful assembly	2	29	8	21
False evidence	1	1	1	—
Assault and criminal force	11	27	11	16
Grievous hurt	137	213	117	96
Concealment of birth	2	2	2	—
Hurt	12	36	18	18
Kidnapping	5	15	3	12
Cheating	2	2	2	—
Criminal misappropriation	21	24	15	9
House-breaking, &c.	80	129	47	82
House trespass	5	8	6	2
House trespass and house-breaking to commit offence ...	15	43	11	32
Mischief	16	22	4	18
Receiving stolen property	10	16	10	6
Robbery	50	91	33	58
Theft	116	165	93	72
Other offences	43	51	38	13
Total ...	528	874	419	455

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried during 1896 to 1905.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Acquitted.
1896 ...	66 ...	61 ...	16 ...	16 ...	29
1897 ...	60 ...	63 ...	17 ...	33 ...	13
1898 ...	44 ...	56 ...	12 ...	20 ...	24
1899 ...	33 ...	42 ...	8 ...	24 ...	10
1900 ...	50 ...	69 ...	21 ...	29 ...	19
1901 ...	68 ...	97 ...	26 ...	44 ...	27
1902 ...	42 ...	51 ...	16 ...	18 ...	17
1903 ...	48 ...	68 ...	18 ...	20 ...	30
1904 ...	47 ...	57 ...	15 ...	21 ...	21
1905 ...	62 ...	82 ...	25 ...	29 ...	28

D.—Return of Cases tried by the District Courts within the Western Circuit during the Year 1905.

District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Colombo ...	245 ...	329 ...	198 ...	131
Negombo ...	74 ...	125 ...	49 ...	76
Kalutara ...	124 ...	239 ...	95 ...	144
Chilaw ...	37 ...	86 ...	39 ...	47
Puttalam ...	7 ...	15 ...	2 ...	13
Ratnapura ...	41 ...	80 ...	36 ...	44
Total ...	528	874	419	455

E.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Circuit during the past Ten Years.

District Court.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Colombo ...	125	138	143	82	150	166	177	156	163	245
Negombo ...	51	97	51	24	21	24	28	42	37	74
Kalutara ...	61	195	74	42	69	123	101	100	95	124
Chilaw ...	65	18	54	33	31	43	23	27	32	37
Puttalam ...	21	11	14	6	5	5	5	8	9	7
Ratnapura ...	20	28	21	19	35	33	23	27	45	41
Total ...	343	487	357	206	311	394	357	360	381	528

F.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Western Circuit by the Supreme and District Courts during the past Ten Years.

Name of Court.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Supreme Court Cases ...	186	216	161	116	148	207	120	124	127	173
District Court Cases ...	271	487	357	206	311	394	357	360	381	528
Total ...	457	703	518	322	459	601	477	484	508	701

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to annex my statistical returns for the year 1905, and to report as follows :—

Table A shows an increase of cases forwarded to Crown Counsel from the Midland Circuit as compared with the previous year, but as the number of pending cases was far fewer than in 1904 the difference in actual numbers between the two years is very slight. There was a slight increase in the number of cases committed to the Supreme Court and a heavy increase in the number of cases committed to the District Court, a slight falling off in the cases referred to the Police Court, and a heavy falling off in the number of cases discharged.

Table C shows an increase in the crime of homicide over any of the three preceding years. The number of cases, however, in which the accused were punished for this crime was satisfactory, and as in previous years the bulk of these homicides came from the Kurunegala District, which, as has been pointed out by me in previous reports bears an evil reputation for this particular crime.

Table B shows that out of 82 cases actually tried by the Supreme Court convictions were obtained in 50 cases and acquittals in 32, which gives a fairly satisfactory proportion of cases in which the accused were punished by the Supreme Court.

Table B (1) confirms the accuracy of Table A as to the large increase in cases committed to trial to the District Court. A comparison with the like table for 1904 shows that the increase was due to an unusual number of burglaries, robberies, and offences classified as "other offences;" against this there was a decided falling off in the number of cases of grievous hurt.

Table B (2) shows cattle stealing cases to be still on the increase, whilst cases of hurt with a knife and offences tried by consent are about the same as in 1904. The whole of the increase in cattle stealing cases is due to the Kurunegala District, as out of the 386 cases no less than 201 cases came from Kurunegala and 98 of the cases of hurt with a knife also came from the same lawless district. The figures for these two offences for the year 1904 were 155 and 93 respectively.

Until a capable Magistrate is appointed for that District under Ordinance No. 18 of 1887, and the plumbago pitmen are prohibited from carrying clasp knives, I do not see any probability of these two offences being kept down in this district.

J. H. TEMPLER,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, March 29, 1906.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of Cases forwarded to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, during the Years 1901 to 1905.

Year.	No. of Cases committed for Trial: Before Supreme Court.	Before District Court.	Referred to Police Court.	Discharged or struck off Roll.	Compounded or withdrawn.	Total.	No. of Cases pending.
1901 ...	112	211	17	109	—	449	22
1902 ...	83	217	32	170	—	502	20
1903 ...	90	187	41	157	—	475	25
1904 ...	71	208	25	135	3	442	29
1905 ...	72*	265	21	86	14	458	12

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Convictions. Cases.	Persons.	Lesser Offences. Cases.	Persons.	Number of Acquittals. Cases.	Persons.	Withdrawn. Cases.	Persons.	Pending Cases.
Murder ...	34	40	8	9	4	4	11	15	—	—	—
Found guilty under § 297...	—	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide, § 297 ...	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Death by rash act ...	3	3	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Attempt to murder, § 300...	9	9	7	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Rape, § 364 ...	5	5	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	—
Robbery, § § 380 and 382...	14	48	7	14	—	—	7	34	—	—	—
Robbery and riot, §§ 380 and 145	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Riot, § 145–146 ...	1	8	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking and theft, § § 443–369 ...	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping, § 357 ...	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abetment of suicide ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Bigamy, under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 ...	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	75	129	42	64	5	5	26	58	2	2	—

*The above return does not *include* some half dozen cases committed to the Supreme Court from the Avisawella district.

B (1).—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Grievous hurt ...	64	85	52	60	12	25	1
Hurt, § 314 ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Burglary, §§ 443-369 ...	48	88	16	27	32	61	—
House trespass ...	4	9	3	4	1	5	—
Theft, §§ 367-369 ...	31	40	25	29	6	11	1
Theft of cattle, &c., § 368	16	19	9	10	7	9	—
Forgery, §§ 459-454 ...	10	11	8	9	2	2	—
Robbery, § 380 ...	37	83	21	43	16	40	2
Mischief ...	14	21	8	9	6	12	—
Criminal breach of trust ...	10	11	10	10	—	1	1
False evidence ...	6	6	5	5	1	1	—
Cheating ...	8	10	5	7	3	3	—
Other offences ...	30	37	22	23	8	14	—
Total ...	279	421	184	236	95	185	5

B (2).—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by consent in the Year 1905.

Offence.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	No. of Persons acquitted.	Persons found to be insane.	Pending Cases.
Cattle stealing, section 368	386	776	107	204	279	572	—	23
Hurt with knife, section 315	323	441	139	174	184	267	—	11
Offences tried by consent ...	30	48	29	40	1	8	—	—
Total ...	739	1,265	275	418	464	847	—	34

C.—Table of Cases of Homicide tried by the Supreme Court between 1900 and 1905.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted of Murder.	Number of Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
1900	39	49	23	15	10	16	24
1901	43	55	33	10	27	10	18
1902 ...	34	37	26	12	17	7	7
1903	29	33	22	13	12	7	8
1904	31*	36	27	8	20	4	8
1905	37	43	25	9	18	12	16

D.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit in the Year 1905.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Pending Cases.
Anuradhapura	17	33	9	18	8	15	2
Badulla	23	28	16	19	7	9	1
Kandy	78	97	57	64	21	33	—
Kandy Additional	55	79	36	47	19	32	—
Kegalla	27	38	17	20	10	18	1
Kurunegala	79	146	49	68	30	78	1
Total ...	279	421	184	236	95	185	5

E.—Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit in the Years 1900 to 1905.

Name of Court.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Anuradhapura ...	7	10	9	5	6	17
Badulla ...	5	21	20	10	16	23
Kandy ...	89	115	105	81	100	133
Kegalla ...	64	64	44	64	40	27
Kurunegala ...	35	29	58	56	47	79
Total ...	200	239	236	216	269	279

* In addition 1 person was found to be insane at the time of trial.

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to submit returns of cases disposed of in the Northern and Southern Circuits, and to report as follows :—

Northern Circuit.

1. Table A shows the number of cases referred by Police Magistrates to Crown Counsel for instructions. It is noticeable that in 68 cases out of 221 referred the accused were discharged, and in 13 the Police Magistrate was requested to deal with the accused summarily.

2. Table B shows (1) the number of cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court, which does not compare at all favourably with the year 1904. Table C shows that in seven of these cases the accused were indicted for murder—a marked increase over the previous ten years—and that in every case the accused were convicted of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; (2) the number of of cases committed for trial before the District Courts, which also shows an increase over the previous ten years, but this is mainly due to the fact that a number of cases are now committed for trial by a District Court owing to the accused having been previously convicted, which would otherwise have been triable by a Police Court.

3. Table E shows that in 1905 there were 28 cases of house-breaking and theft. In 1904 there were only 4 cases, I attribute this increase to the fact that during a portion of the year 1905 there was a gang of thieves who went about the Jaffna Peninsula breaking into houses and snatching away the jewellery worn by women.

4. Table F shows the number of cases tried by each District Court in the Northern Circuit.

Southern Circuit.

Table G shows the number of cases referred to Crown Counsel for instructions. In this circuit too it is noticeable as showing the proneness of the people to bring false charges that out of 378 cases referred the accused were discharged in 73 cases and 52 cases were referred to the Police Magistrate to be dealt with summarily.

2. Table H shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court and District Courts during the year 1905 and the previous ten years. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases tried in both courts as compared with the years 1903 and 1904.

3. Tables K and I show the offences and the number of cases tried in the District Courts in the Southern Circuit.

L. MAARTENSZ,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 5, 1906.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Return of cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Northern Circuit during the Year 1905.

Number of cases committed for trial :—	
Before Supreme Court	21
Before District Courts	119
Number referred to Police Courts	13
Number in which accused were directed to be discharged ..	68
Number of cases compounded	8
Total	229
Number pending at end of year	16

B.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Northern Circuit during the Years 1895 to 1905.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1895 ...	11 ...	40 ...	51
1896 ..	12 ...	69 ...	81
1897 ...	23 ...	70 ...	93
1898 ...	30 ...	74 ...	104
1899 ...	23 ...	64	87
1900 ...	21 ...	80 ...	101
1901 ...	37 ...	116 ...	153
1902 ...	23 ...	109 ...	132
1903	20 ...	109 ...	129
1904 ...	13 ...	92 ...	105
1905 ...	21 ...	119 ...	140

C.—Cases of Murder since 1895 in the Northern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1895	3	4	2	2
1896	3	6	3	3
1897	2	4	1	3
1898	5	5	1	4
1899	3	4	3	1
1900	3	5	5	—
1901	2	5	—	5
1902	2	2	1	1
1903	2	2	1	1
1904	3	5	5	—
1905	7*	12*	12	—

* Six cases and six persons were found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

D.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during the Year 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder and abetting murder	1	6	1	6	—	—
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	6	6	6	6	—	—
Abduction	2	7	1	5	1	2
Hurt	2	5	2	3	—	2
House-breaking and theft	1	4	—	—	1	4
Bigamy	1	1	1	1	—	—
Forgery and using forged documents	1	1	1	1	—	—
Unlawful assembly, riot, &c.	1*	8	—	—	1	8
Other offences	5	9	3	7	2	2
Total	20	47	15	29	5	18

* Excluding one case withdrawn.

E.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit during 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Unlawful assembly	3	32	22	10
False evidence	2	2	1	1
Assault and criminal force	2	2	—	2
Grievous hurt	21	35	17	18
Hurt	16	34	22	12
Cheating	2	4	1	3
House-breaking, &c.	7	8	7	1
Robbery	23	44	15	29
Theft	28	52	39	13
Other offences	15	17	8	9
Total	119	230	132	98

F.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried by the several District Courts within the Northern Circuit during 1905.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Batticaloa	32	78	55	23
Jaffna	81	146	72	74
Mannar	3	3	2	1
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	3	3	3	—
Total	119	230	132	98

G.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Southern Circuit during the year 1905.

Number of cases committed for trial :—	
Before Supreme Court	69
Before District Courts	184
Number referred to Police Courts	52
Number in which accused were directed to be discharged	73
Number compounded	29
Total	407
Number pending at end of year	34

H.—Return showing the Number of Cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts in the Southern Circuit during the Years 1895 to 1905.

Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.	Year.	Supreme.	District.	Total.
1895	46	123	169	1901	76	266	342
1896	85	224	309	1902	110	189	299
1897	100	265	365	1903	62	182	244
1898	104	298	402	1904	53	165	218
1899	106	137	243	1905	69*	184	253
1900	65	223	288				

* Including 1 case withdrawn, 1 case transferred to District Court, and 1 case, 1 person died in jail before trial.

I.—Cases of Murder since 1895 in the Southern Circuit.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1895	6	14	5	9
1896	10	15	6	9
1897	10	15	5	10
1898	6	17	2	14
1899	7	9	5	4
1900	9	18	3	15
1901	13	18	12	6
1902	33	44	33	11
1903	14	26	5	21
1904	25	34	26	8
1905	37*	63	33	29

* 1 case and 1 person ; died in jail before trial.

J.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder	19*	34	11	11	8	23
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	19	29	16	21	3	8
Attempt to commit murder	2	4	1	3	1	1
Attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	1	1	1	—	—
Bigamy	1	1	—	—	1	1
Grievous hurt	4	7	4	6	—	1
Hurt	2	3	2	2	—	1
Rape	3	4	2	3	1	1
Uttering and possessing counterfeit coins	4	4	2	2	2	2
House-breaking and theft	3	9	1	2	2	7
Forgery and using forged documents	3	7	3	7	—	—
Other offences	5†	16	3	5	2	11
Total	66	119	46	63	20	56

* Excluding 1 case, 1 person died in jail before trial.
† Do. 1 case transferred to District Court.
† Do. 1 case withdrawn.

K.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit during 1905.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
False evidence	3	5	—	5
Assault and criminal force	2	12	1	1
Grievous hurt	67	05	42	63
Hurt	5	10	5	5
Criminal misappropriation	8	10	5	5
House-breaking, &c.	49	79	24	55
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offence	3	8	2	6
Mischief	4	12	2	10
Robbery	17	31	10	21
Theft	21	26	13	13
Other offences	5	6	2	4
Total	184	294	106	188

L.—Return of Criminal Cases tried in the District Courts within the Southern Circuit during the Year 1905.

Name of District Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Galle	81	128	43	85
Matara	67	107	45	62
Tangalla	36	59	18	41
Total	184	294	106	188

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

I.—Offences: Table showing the Number of Cases instituted in the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts of the Island (see Tables VII. and XIV., column 2) during the Year 1905.

	Total Number of Cases instituted.	Cases against the Person.	Cases against Property.	Cases of Cattle Stealing.	Other Cases.
Police Courts	62,649	10,346	13,083	2,422	36,798
Municipal Magistrates' Courts ...	18,505	—	—	—	18,505

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses: Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summonses for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in such Courts during 1905.

	Number of accused Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted summarily.	Number of Persons acquitted summarily.	Number of Persons committed before the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	14,118	3,356	9,923	839
Offences against property	14,634	3,329	10,268	1,037
Cattle stealing	2,785	559	2,159	67
Offences against the Labour Laws ...	3,118	632	2,486	—
Other offences	55,166	34,571	20,208	387
Total ...	89,821	42,447	45,044	2,330

III.—Summary Convictions: Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during 1905.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and the Servants' Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	18,457	1,322	900	68	5,009	74	11,084
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	27	8	5	—	—	1	13
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	116	9	44	22	3	9	29
Simple imprisonment only ...	141	17	25	—	9	21	69
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,363	321	1,157	211	28	294	352
Bound over	830	188	214	28	11	6	383
Whipping juvenile offenders ...	343	—	—	7	—	—	336
Released under First Offenders' Act= 159 persons.	22,277	1,865	2,345	336	5,060	405	12,266

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, during 1905.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each Prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt to Murder.	Negligent Conduct.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Rape.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgments for the Crown	1,161	49	61	23	2	15	335	437	35	43	161
Judgments for the Prisoner	1,107	57	15	11	3	11	271	538	42	36	123
Total ...	2,268	106	76	34	5	26	606	975	77	79	284

V.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts*	67,196	71,307	74,049	72,408	77,609	81,154
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	85,895	79,440	81,997	83,016	86,055	89,321
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	2,095	1,745	2,253	1,794	1,728	1,865
2. For offences against property ...	2,024	1,959	2,173	1,755	1,975	2,345
3. For cattle stealing ...	282	274	351	266	269	336
4. For other offences ...	24,365	24,808	33,383	26,308	29,841	29,280
Total ...	28,766	28,786	38,160	30,123	33,813	33,826
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	483	560	459	387	425	483
2. For offences against property ...	398	459	488	410	386	437
3. For cattle stealing ...	27	77	31	6	29	43
4. For other offences	99	176	112	183	182	198
Total ...	1,007	1,272	1,090	986	1,022	1,161
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the Superior Courts ...	819	1,239	1,007	969	755	1,107
2. In the Inferior Courts* ...	33,897	43,008	89,603	33,775	32,935	45,044

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

VI.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities' Ordinance during the Year 1905.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1905	Civil ...	26	99	6	95	98	309	25	—	25	683
	Criminal	160	133	8	454	55	411	490	21	228	1,960
Instituted during the year	Civil ...	2,578	5,084	544	5,240	6,132	6,213	1,031	471	1,366	28,659
	Criminal	8,231	8,415	263	12,546	2,588	4,195	3,862	2,280	3,402	45,782
Total Number of Cases	Civil ...	2,604	5,183	550	5,335	6,230	6,522	1,056	471	1,391	29,342
	Criminal	8,391	8,548	271	13,000	2,643	4,606	4,352	2,301	3,630	47,742
Decisions :—											
Breach of V.C. Rules	Criminal	5,137	5,981	47	7,674	1,177	2,578	3,212	1,481	2,232	29,519
Irrigation ...	Criminal	34	1	—	280	—	34	33	425	26	833
Civil	Money ...	2,565	4,906	480	6,160	6,162	6,053	991	434	1,249	29,000
	Land ...	—	241	53	78	2	133	26	3	113	649
Criminal	Assault ..	1,473	1,080	102	1,534	858	607	178	25	181	6,038
	Theft ...	1,334	531	35	1,640	333	699	41	18	246	4,877
	Malicious Injury	176	546	23	377	83	159	26	31	20	1,441
	Vaccination ...	35	—	—	244	55	—	—	10	—	344
	Cattle Trespass	135	323	30	519	93	173	322	247	113	1,955
	Maintenance ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	6
	Public Nuisance	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Other Offences...	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Total Decisions...	Civil ...	2,565	5,147	533	6,238	6,164	6,186	1,017	437	1,362	29,649
	Criminal	8,324	8,462	268	18,511	2,599	4,250	3,812	2,237	2,819	51,282
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ...	720	416	34	1,534	3,015	514	528	74	55	6,890
	Criminal	1,617	1,559	48	1,560	1,010	450	736	280	175	7,435
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	52	108	6	187	23	210	37	2	38	663
	Set aside ...	16	49	2	31	2	32	9	1	4	146
Criminal	Confirmed ...	145	225	4	230	39	168	102	11	61	985
	Set aside ...	17	33	2	33	—	7	25	8	5	130
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council :—											
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	8	2	1	29	4	24	7	—	4	79
	Set aside ...	2	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	10
Criminal	Confirmed ...	16	12	—	19	9	13	1	1	4	75
	Set aside ..	4	3	—	1	—	2	5	1	—	16
Pending on December 31, 1905	Civil ...	30	35	17	97	67	336	39	34	29	684
	Criminal	76	86	3	727	44	356	540	64	238	2,134

VII.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during the Year 1905.

	Vagrants.		Thorough-fares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Police.		Bread.		Carriages let to Hire.		Contagious Disease.		Opium.		Unlawful Gaming.		Municipal Councils.		Ceylon Penal Code.		By-laws.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																													
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 13 of 1864.		No. 9 of 1901.		No. 17 of 1867.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 17 of 1889.		No. 7 of 1887.		No. 2 of 1893.		No. 19 of 1896.					
	C.	P	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending on December 31, 1904.																														
Colombo	3	3	2	2	—	—	42	53	5	15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	767	767	82	841
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	13	13	—	—	52	52
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	3	2	2	—	—	44	55	14	24	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	13	13	767	767	872	893
Instituted during the year.																														
Colombo	856	1226	108	108	1155	1156	2593	2733	3625	3625	—	—	43	43	—	—	—	—	95	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,344	8,351	16,819	17,589
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	181	40	48	10	10	16	27	2	2	—	—	—	1	267	271	—	—	418	434	72	72	977	1,045
Galle	42	49	2	2	159	159	223	236	112	113	—	—	74	79	—	—	11	12	—	—	37	38	—	—	13	14	36	65	709	767
Total ...	898	1275	110	110	1314	1315	2968	3150	3777	3786	10	10	133	149	2	2	11	12	95	347	304	309	—	—	431	448	8,452	8,488	18,505	19,401
Convicted.																														
Colombo	788	1134	99	99	1145	1145	2383	2467	3508	3518	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	86	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,034	2,038	10,062	10,713
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	150	43	51	8	8	9	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	196	197	—	—	336	349	62	62	779	827
Galle	41	48	2	2	159	159	223	236	112	113	—	—	74	79	—	—	11	12	—	—	37	37	—	—	13	14	36	58	708	758
Total ...	829	1182	101	101	1304	1304	2730	2853	3663	3682	8	8	102	107	1	1	11	12	86	293	233	234	—	—	349	363	2,132	2,158	11,549	12,298
Acquitted.																														
Colombo	71	95	11	11	10	11	72	139	118	118	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	9	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,745	6,748	7,061	7,201
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	25	5	5	2	2	5	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	77	78	—	—	83	86	8	8	203	219
Galle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	9
Total ...	72	96	11	11	10	11	94	164	123	123	2	2	30	39	1	1	—	—	9	54	77	79	—	—	83	86	6,753	6,763	7,265	7,429
Pending on December 31, 1905.																														
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	180	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	332	516	516
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	1	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	24	—	—	12	12	2	2	47	51
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	188	5	5	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	24	—	—	12	12	334	334	563	567

VIII.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1905, and the Results of the Trials.

Offences.	Western Circuit.				Midland Circuit.				Northern Circuit.				Southern Circuit.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Attempt to murder, § 300	18	21	12	9	9	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	1	29	34	23	11
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	16	26	20	6	14	15	14	1	6	6	6	—	19	29	1	8	55	76	61	15
Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ...	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	3
Uttering and possessing counterfeit notes, §§ 21 and 22 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ...	7	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	6	3
Grievous hurt, §§ 316, 317	14	22	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	6	1	18	29	21	8
Hurt, §§ 314, 315	6	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2	2	3	2	1	10	15	11	4
House-breaking and theft, §§ 443, 369 ...	4	7	7	—	1	4	4	—	1	4	—	4	3	9	2	7	9	24	13	11
Kidnapping, § 354	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—
Rape, § 364	15	17	11	6	5	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	1	23	26	15	11
Unlawful assembly, riot, &c., §§ 140, 144, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	8
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380, 382	15	29	21	8	14	48	14	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	77	35	42
Murder, § 296	35	44	25	19	23	28	13	15	—	—	—	—	19	34	11	23	77	106	49	57
Forgery and using forged documents, §§ 456, 459	5	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	7	7	—	9	13	9	4
Other offences ...	36	58	30	28	5	13	10	3	9	23	19	4	11	22	8	14	61	116	67	49
Total ...	173	247	155	92	75	129	69	60	20	47	29	18	66	119	63	56	334	542	316	226

IX.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1905.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1905.	Suits instituted or restored during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1905.
				Suits decided on their Merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura	6	42	48	11	32	43	5
Badulla	32	81	113	12	71	83	30
Batticaloa	48	88	136	12	85	97	39
Chilaw	105	196*	301	116	78	194	107
Colombo	649	1,630	2,279	225	1,163	1,388	891
Galle	196	405	601	204	160	364	237
Jaffna	163	650	813	157	486	643	170
Kalutara	56	181	237	97	104	201	36
Kandy	416	633	1,049	248	464	712	337
Kegalla	29	142	171	54	57	111	60
Kurunegala	134	216	350	70	138	208	142
Mannar	10	12	22	1	13	14	8
Matara	177	267	444	241	89	330	114
Mullaittivu	4	7	11	3	8	11	—
Negombo	265	440†	705	135	296	431	274
Puttalam	26	87	113	26	62	88	25
Ratnapura	20	70	90	21	33	54	36
Tangalla	31	39	70	23	12	35	35
Trincomalee	21	65‡	86	7	40	47	39
Total ...	2,388	5,251	7,639	1,663	3,391	5,054	2,585

* Includes 1 case restored to the roll.
† Out of this number, 14 cases have been restored to the roll.
‡ Out of this number, 10 cases had been added as required by Colonial Secretary's Circular No. 116 of August 8, 1905.

X.—Table showing the Operations on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during 1905.

District Courts	Pending on January 1, 1905.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Year.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1905.
Anuradhapura ...	—	39	39	16	21	2
Badulla ...	18	21	39	12	17	10
Batticaloa ...	4	27	31	12	12	7
Chilaw ...	32	143	175	116	12	47
Colombo ...	101	775	876	225	545	106
Galle ...	182	160	342	114	36	192
Jaffna ...	30	293	323	157	119	47
Kalutara ...	37	87	124	51	24	49
Kandy ...	190	356	546	248	152	146
Kegalla ...	19	82	101	54	5	42
Kurunegala ...	59	102	161	70	61	30
Mannar ...	1	1	2	1	1	—
Matara ...	91	200	291	114	27	150
Mullaittivu ...	—	4	4	3	1	—
Negombo ...	51	242	293	135	121	37
Puttalam ...	26	87	113	26	62	25
Ratnapura ...	11	36	47	21	7	19
Tangalla ...	19	39	58	23	13	22
Trincomalee ...	4	16	20	7	7	6
Total ...	875	2,710	3,585	1,405	1,243	937

XI.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1905.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on January 1, 1905.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1905.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura ...	100	385	485	124	253	377	108
Avisawella ...	103	634	737	156	526	682	55
Badulla and Haldummulla ...	121	482	603	156	362	518	85
Balapitiya ...	56	419	475	116	298	414	61
Batticaloa ...	94	919	1,013	70	845	915	98
Chavakachcheri ...	110	725	835	50	662	712	123
Chilaw and Marawila ...	67	733	800	135	618	753	47
Colombo ...	972	3,927	4,899	491	3,990	4,481	418
Galle ...	69	486	555	156	333	489	66
Galle (Additional) ...	48	414	562	76	329	405	157
Gampola and Nawalapitiya ...	121	649	770	184	511	695	75
Hambantota ...	140	165	205	55	128	183	22
Hatton ...	61	366	427	48	290	338	89
Jaffna ...	61	631	692	42	562	604	88
Jaffna (Additional) ...	80	703	783	80	567	647	136
Kalmunai ...	79	463	542	39	414	453	89
Kalutara ...	—	253	253	27	188	215	38
Kalutara (Additional) ...	190	216	406	56	243	299	107
Kandy and Galagedara ...	255	955	1,210	171	796	967	243
Kandy (Additional) ...	185	498	683	73	417	490	193
Kayts ...	106	529	635	56	490	546	89
Kegalla ...	85	614	699	122	405	527	172
Kurunegala ...	418	1,208	1,626	237	989	1,226	400
Mallakam ...	52	293	345	52	263	315	30
Mannar ...	54	320	374	3	293	296	78
Matale ...	102	417	519	99	280	379	140
Matara ...	146	478	624	89	437	526	98
Matara (Additional) ...	276	454	730	239	284	523	207
Mullaittivu ...	55	247	302	47	220	267	35
Negombo ...	405	1,246	1,651	233	1,126	1,359	292
Nuwara Eliya ...	22	315	337	60	230	290	47
Panadure ...	56	547	603	168	369	537	66
Pasyala ...	70	349	419	65	303	368	51
Point Pedro ...	99	619	718	75	555	630	88
Puttalam ...	53	392	445	80	309	389	56
Panwila and Urugala ...	51	135	186	53	94	147	39
Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	165	601	766	197	364	561	205
Tangalla ...	48	351	399	84	221	305	94
Trincomalee ...	29	397	426	23	345	368	58
Total ...	5,204	23,535	28,739	4,287	19,909	24,196	4,543

XII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests in the Island during 1905.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods Sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscal's Sale.	Government Tythe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Loose.	Paddy.	Maintenances.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura ...	27	45	18	7	23	—	5	43	42	32	11	—	—	—	116	1	—	4	—	—	11	385
Aviawella ...	104	43	102	21	66	—	—	—	11	14	—	—	—	—	182	6	6	—	—	—	53	608
Badulla and Haldummulla ...	60	13	40	54	41	—	2	3	16	4	2	8	—	—	223	4	3	5	—	—	4	482
Balapitiya ...	48	14	164	17	16	—	4	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	70	1	29	—	—	11	37	419
Batticaloa ...	23	13	145	11	38	—	10	30	3	9	15	1	1	—	595	3	2	5	—	2	13	919
Chavakachcheri ...	75	106	73	34	83	—	20	54	13	22	15	9	—	—	178	1	15	27	—	—	—	725
Chilaw and Marawila ...	25	121	111	34	33	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	375	1	2	—	—	—	14	733
Colombo ...	50	91	323	152	704	40	19	21	806	202	12	—	—	—	1,327	43	25	—	—	—	50	3,927
Colombo (Itinerating) ...	52	104	57	6	8	—	—	—	5	1	3	1	—	—	96	1	4	1	—	—	11	349
Galle ...	51	9	128	37	33	—	4	12	35	7	6	3	—	—	62	8	8	1	2	26	54	486
Galle (Additional) ...	99	42	80	6	9	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	22	—	—	—	—	414
Gampola and Nawalapitiya ...	47	27	47	9	111	—	1	12	53	20	1	—	—	—	281	1	9	—	—	—	30	649
Hambantota ...	—	10	10	10	13	6	—	2	14	4	—	—	—	—	48	6	—	16	—	—	20	155
Hatton ...	—	19	—	10	104	—	—	—	35	15	—	—	—	—	171	1	—	—	—	1	10	366
Jaffna ...	21	61	56	8	85	20	10	—	15	34	11	—	—	—	287	—	1	—	—	—	6	615
Jaffna (Additional) ...	101	89	195	8	10	4	10	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	269	1	2	—	—	—	5	703
Kalmunai ...	11	3	88	2	5	—	5	14	9	6	3	—	—	—	308	3	—	8	—	—	5	463
Kalutara ...	9	21	61	32	19	—	—	—	10	10	5	—	—	—	75	1	7	—	—	—	3	253
Kalutara (Additional) ...	47	30	78	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	1	5	—	—	1	4	216
Kandy and Galagedara ...	75	60	46	33	176	25	—	—	116	22	—	—	—	—	209	—	7	10	—	88	88	955
Kandy (Additional) ...	39	13	56	18	33	—	—	3	15	4	—	—	—	2	303	5	2	—	—	1	2	498
Kayts ...	33	69	28	16	57	—	1	65	5	8	8	—	—	—	229	2	—	—	—	—	8	529
Kegalla ...	125	59	152	35	16	—	6	3	6	7	—	4	—	—	188	—	13	2	—	12	42	614
Kurunegala ...	180	29	211	130	21	—	2	—	29	15	9	3	—	—	561	4	17	—	—	—	17	1,098
Mallakam ...	19	65	11	2	54	—	2	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	80	2	15	—	—	—	20	293
Mannar ...	8	12	42	5	19	—	21	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	174	4	—	—	—	—	25	320
Matale ...	77	10	43	29	24	—	—	6	36	12	16	—	—	—	122	1	5	22	2	—	5	417
Matara ...	—	19	240	19	31	6	1	6	6	5	—	3	—	—	104	6	15	3	2	—	8	478
Matara (Additional) ...	232	—	125	17	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1	14	—	—	—	21	454
Mullaittivu ...	9	9	33	14	14	—	1	15	7	17	8	—	—	—	113	—	1	8	—	—	—	247
Negombo ...	94	33	289	46	67	—	6	4	6	7	5	1	—	—	663	2	18	—	1	—	6	1,248
Nawara Eliya ...	14	15	1	4	73	1	23	1	26	6	—	—	—	—	124	1	—	—	—	—	4	295
Panadure ...	38	47	142	8	41	—	—	16	8	11	2	—	—	—	209	—	10	1	—	—	14	547
Panwila and Urugala ...	22	3	10	12	9	1	1	7	8	1	—	—	—	—	53	1	—	5	—	1	4	135
Point Pedro ...	65	53	121	10	46	—	3	16	9	5	11	—	—	—	256	11	5	2	—	2	16	615
Puttalam ...	12	23	39	14	10	—	21	27	2	10	21	1	—	—	187	6	4	1	—	3	14	392
Ratnapura and Rakwana ...	121	14	79	86	69	—	—	16	13	10	11	—	—	—	164	5	4	—	—	2	16	601
Tangalla ...	78	4	81	46	12	6	—	20	1	4	1	—	—	—	77	2	3	10	—	4	2	357
Trincomalee ...	7	16	55	6	27	4	3	10	17	12	4	—	—	—	189	2	6	7	—	3	25	393
Total	2,078	1,411	3,580	1,011	2,195	115	208	417	1,383	564	185	34	2	2	8,862	143	279	139	7	155	686	29,469

For Table XIII., see page 26.

XIV.—Statement showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1905.

Police Courts.	No. of Cases pending on January 1, 1905.	No. of Cases instituted during the Year.	Total No. of Cases pending and instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of during the Year.	No. of Persons charged in such disposed of Cases.	No. of Cases pending on December 31, 1905.	No. of Persons who appeared or were brought up					No. of Complainants ordered to pay Compensation or Crown Costs.
							Before Police Courts.		Committed to		Total.	
							Acquitted.	Convicted.	Supreme Court.	District Court.		
Anuradhapura ...	89	2,829	2,918	1,832	3,524	1,086	1,464	1,818	2	30	3,314	25
Aviawella ...	72	1,805	1,877	1,841	2,652	36	907	712	24	35	1,678	4
Badulla & Haldummulla ...	124	1,395	1,519	1,395	1,789	124	694	478	18	29	1,129	17
Balapitiya ...	58	1,232	1,290	1,286	2,099	4	893	544	8	20	1,465	61
Batticaloa ...	154	1,660	1,814	1,666	2,576	148	1,782	522	23	71	2,398	5
Chavakachcheri ...	121	1,474	1,595	1,524	2,183	71	1,854	236	2	22	2,116	1
Chilaw and Marawila ...	51	1,492	1,543	1,438	2,342	105	1,554	534	21	54	2,163	12
Colombo ...	40	4,951	4,991	4,941	6,813	50	1,820	2,834	48	223	4,925	13
Do. (Additional) ...	14	180	194	182	182	12	96	86	—	—	182	—
Do. (Joint) ...	24	888	912	884	1,085	28	306	577	—	11	994	—
Do. (Itinerating) ...	81	1,865	1,946	1,860	1,886	86	589	638	46	63	1336	26
Galle ...	23	3,837	3,860	3,664	5,070	196	1,855	1,685	27	89	3656	17
Gampola & Nawalapitiya ...	26	1,372	1,398	1,380	1,603	18	587	586	4	21	1,158	15
Hambantota ...	6	135	141	129	176	12	73	72	—	1	146	4
Hatton ...	480	1,976	2,456	2,130	2,434	326	410	984	9	20	1,423	6
Jaffna ...	15	2,910	2,925	2,910	4,207	5	2,172	1,405	5	39	3,621	67
Kalmunai ...	48	243	291	266	387	25	228	95	—	11	334	1
Kalutara ...	431	2,143	2,574	2,486	3,477	78	1,331	1,107	24	145	2,607	92
Kandy ...	33	4,139	4,172	4,053	4,794	119	1,427	2,409	16	70	4,012	6
Kayts ...	18	470	488	478	821	10	487	292	3	13	795	14
Kegalla ...	26	1,464	1,490	1,460	1,498	21	991	398	15	14	1,418	4
Kurunegala ...	80	2,980	3,060	2,960	4,559	91	1,952	1,845	35	124	3,956	19
Mallakam ...	17	2,075	2,092	2,065	2,856	27	2,303	501	5	21	2,830	80
Mannar ...	16	399	415	402	1,630	13	250	1,367	6	3	1,626	2
Matale ...	33	1,673	1,706	1,635	2,069	71	654	945	1	33	1,633	32
Matara ...	44	2,592	2,636	2,415	3,558	151	1,203	1,154	49	78	2,484	3
Mullaittivu ...	31	219	250	223	555	27	404	117	2	1	524	4
Negombo ...	118	2,419	2,537	2,288	3,269	249	1,627	966	18	164	2,775	29
Nawara Eliya ...	30	678	708	653	848	55	199	444	3	19	665	—
Panadure ...	108	2,529	2,631	2,400	3,398	231	1,966	905	26	165	2,962	3
Panwila & Urugala ...	10	1,083	1,093	1,072	1,834	21	378	550	2	12	942	16
Point Pedro ...	111	1,237	1,348	1,304	2,157	44	1,699	313	6	26	2,044	6
Puttalam ...	31	1,120	1,151	1,133	1,467	18	595	642	4	13	1,194	14
Ratnapura & Rakwana ...	81	1,439	1,520	1,450	2,109	70	1,208	604	9	88	1,909	64
Tangalla ...	160	2,607	2,767	2,421	3,930	346	1,319	771	26	58	2,174	26
Trincomalee ...	10	459	469	425	688	44	262	274	1	6	543	8
Galle and Matara (Itinerating) ...	125	856	981	943	1,792	38	592	930	1	18	1541	12
Total ...	2,919	62,649	65,568	61,542	87,683	4,026	37,883	30,530	489	1,810	70,712	668

XIII.—A Classified Statement showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before each of the District Courts of the Island during 1905, and the Results of the Trials.

| Offences. | Western Circuit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Midland Circuit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

XV.—Statement showing the Specific Nature of Offences alleged and Investigations made in the Police Courts of the Island during 1905.

| Offences. | Anuradhapura. | | Attanagalla. | | Balapitiya. | | Balangoda. | | Batticaloa. | | Chavakachcheri. | | Chilaw and Marawila. | | Colombo. | | Colombo (Additional). | | Colombo (Joint). | | Colombo (Thimbirigasyaya). | | Galle. | | Gampola and Nawalapitiya. | | Hambantota. | | Hatton. | | Jaffna. | | Kalutara. | | Kalutara. | | Kandy. | | Kayts. | | Kegalla. | | Kurunegala. | | Mahiyangana. | | Mannar. | | Matara. | | Matara and Galle (Thimbirigasyaya). | | Mullaitivu. | | Nuwara Eliya. | | Panadure. | | Puttalam and Chilaw. | | Point Pedro. | | Puttalam. | | Ratnapura, Balangoda, and Balapitiya. | | Tangalla. | | Trincomalee. | |
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XVI.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the Kinds of Punishments inflicted, in the Police Courts of the Island during 1905.

	Anuradhapura	Avissawella	Badulla	Bakepitiya	Batticaloa	Chavakachcheri	Chilaw and Puttalam	Colombo	Colombo (Additional)	Colombo (Cinnamon)	Colombo (Orderly)	Galle	Galle and Matara	Hambantota	Hatton	Jaffna	Kalmunai	Kalutara	Kandy	Kayts	Kegalla	Kurunegala	Mahiyangana	Mannar	Matale	Matara	Mullaitivu	Negombo	Nuwara Eliya	Point Pedro	Puttalam	Ratnapura and Tangalla	Tangalla	Trincomalee	Vavuniya and Mullaitivu
	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P	C P
Fines only.																																			
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, &c.	124 152	6 —	8 18	18 148	181 181	182 18	22 89	103 —	27 50	— —	— —	2 2	— —	— —	— 36	56 91	113 21	24 3	6 —	6 315	430 17	20 2	4 340	376 116	118 1	2 8	12 157	166 —	— 161	124	269 409	282 321	12 14	9 9	57 88	58 68	12 41	44 77	302 337	85 109	— —	58 67	8 4
Contempts of Lawful Authority	— —	— —	8 2	— —	1 5	1 2	2 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	16 16	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	25 87	99 143	104 —	26 —	— —	2 45	48 18	26 39	24 —	5 7	55 83	13 13	42 63	96 193	53 79	40 80	19 24	37 59
Criminal Force and Assault	1 2	13 25	— —	35 41	58 96	23 30	74 94	140 173	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	20 53	57 21	7 10	111 155	80 101	— —	— —	23 87	99 143	104 —	26 —	4 6	1 2	45 —	10 —	1 —	10 —	1 —	15 19	16 —	3 5	4 —	10 —	1 —	1 —	3 —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against Property other than Theft	— —	1 —	2 3	4 60	73 7	3 3	3 6	10 44	53 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	4 4	24 39	— —	— —	— —	13 61	1 —	7 13	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	10 14	— —	— —	— —	10 —	1 —	3 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Theft other than Cattle stealing	5 10	24 32	— —	9 4	17 16	11 18	25 30	37 40	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 40	48 6	6 3	2 —	— —	22 63	19 56	2 2	38 —	26 —	26 —	— —	14 —	9 21	34 15	27 —	7 29	11 19	21 3	3 10	86 —	28 43	17 23	4 10	4 33	119 19	37 8	14 6	3 7	11 3
Cattle stealing	— —	2 2	— —	2 —	2 2	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	20 41	— —	— —	— —	15 12	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 —	1 —	1 —	3 —	— —	— —
Offences against the Revenue Laws	927 1362	97 157	— —	36 55	26 110	48 38	67 77	146 192	— —	— —	— —	13 —	276 126	155 —	97 96	13 15	7 7	30 —	42 41	18 —	60 152	128 347	347 —	19 16	30 —	36 835	1025 —	30 —	96 13	19 222	221 231	288 19	46 —	70 —	91 154	307 355	83 —	100 —	387 —	424 —
Offences against the Labour Laws	11 24	— —	11 13	2 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 —	— —	— —	1 —	6 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Offences	82 171	202 283	186 198	91 129	33 37	13 22	25 37	183 1736	88 —	68 —	530 —	887 —	324 132	91 —	104 —	153 —	113 —	60 —	82 —	25 —	44 —	186 —	186 —	588 —	118 —	9 —	10 —	61 —	81 —	231	1351	735 —	169 —	92 —	97 —	81 —	126 —	39 —	121 —	9 —	69 —	92 —	197 —	210 —	7 —	279 —	380 —	89 —	130 —	184 —	273 —	136 —	181 —	60 —	60 —	146 —	200 —	68 —	116 —	147 —	170 —	87 —	44 —	106 —	124 —
Total Convictions	1053 1631	303 501	219 337	278 497	324 446	117 154	226 390	1749 2247	88 —	68 —	535 —	902 —	366 —	247 —	1221 —	1417 —	925 —	961 —	91 —	109 —	45 —	95 —	819 —	1241 —	264 —	1295 —	26 —	58 —	743 —	887 —	1497 —	1497 —	746 —	213 —	172 —	197 —	1225 —	1561 —	217 —	486 —	721 —	124 —	959 —	775 —	726 —	922 —	1019 —	97 —	528 —	702 —	911 —	1009 —	1441 —	607 —	999 —	474 —	495 —	940 —	690 —	814 —	928 —	899 —	528 —	621 —	181 —	244 —	511 —	624 —
Fine and Simple Imprisonment.																																			
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, &c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Contempts of Lawful Authority	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Criminal Force and Assault	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against Property other than Theft	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Theft other than Cattle stealing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Cattle stealing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Revenue Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Labour Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Offences	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	2 2	— —	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Total Convictions	— —	— —	1 1	— —	2 2	— —	2 2	— —	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.																																			
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, &c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Contempts of Lawful Authority	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Criminal Force and Assault	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against Property other than Theft	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Theft other than Cattle stealing	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Cattle stealing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Revenue Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Labour Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
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Total Convictions	2 2	— —	— —	1 1	7 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	20 11	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	10 10	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Simple Imprisonment only.																																			
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, &c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Contempts of Lawful Authority	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Criminal Force and Assault	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against Property other than Theft	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Theft other than Cattle stealing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Cattle stealing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Revenue Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Labour Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
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Total Convictions	1 1	6 9	2 2	4 6	— —	1 1	2 2	17 19	— —	— —	7 6	1 1	3 3	15 19	1 1	— —	— —	19 19	3 6	— —	7 8	4 4	— —	2 2	6 6	2 2	1 1	8 5	— —	5 11	— —	2 3	3 2	2 1	7 —	4 4	— —	1 1	— —
Rigorous Imprisonment only.																																			
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, &c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Contempts of Lawful Authority	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Criminal Force and Assault	— —	10 11	— —	13 14	1 2	2 4	6 8	57 57	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	12 12	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against Property other than Theft	— —	6 15	1 1	2 4	4 4	1 1	2 3	63 76	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Theft other than Cattle stealing	10 12	30 34	6 12	16 22	28 32	15 15	51 55	256 288	— —	— —	— —	19 20	4 4	15 71	24 15	26 —	2 2	3 3	23 23	20 12	4 6	22 24	27 —	3 3	17 —	2 2	1 1	47 —	24 —	1 1	1 1	3 3	2 2	3 3	2 2	3 3	— —	13 24
Cattle stealing	— —	3 3	1 1	2 2	1 1	— —	2 2	7 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Revenue Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Labour Laws	1 2	48 61	13 13	6 6	— —	— —	3 3	7 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	13 13	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other Offences	7 10	33 39	22 26	2 2	— —	— —	3 3	13 14	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	5 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Total Convictions	18 24	131 154	43 49	43 56	33 37	17 19	65 76	343 388	— —	— —	7 6	20 21	4 4	16 86	27 16	44 —	2 2	3 3	23 23	20 12	4 6	22 24	27 —	3 3	17 —	2 2	1 1	47 —	24 —	1 1	1 1	3 3	2 2	3 3	2 2	3 3	— —	13 24
Bound Over.																																			
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences affecting the Public Health, &c.	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 13	2 4	3 5	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Contempts of Lawful Authority	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Criminal Force and Assault	— —	— —	15 —	— —	1 1	6 12	16 18	4 6	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 6	7 10	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	— —	4 6	2 2	2 2	25 28	3 3	1 1	17 23	— —	— —	— —	4 12	3 6	2 2	1 1	3 3	10 10	3 4	— —	— —	— —
Offences against Property other than Theft	1 1	2 3	2 —	— —	1 1	2 2	4 4	1 1	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 2	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	6 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Theft other than Cattle stealing	— —	2 2	— —	— —	2 2	— —	1 1	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Cattle stealing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Revenue Laws	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offences against the Labour Laws	1 1	3 3	3 3	2 2	— —	— —	1 1	4 5	3 4	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 6	3 3	3 3	2 2	2 2	2 2	3 3	2 2	2 2	3 3	2 2	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Other Offences	1 1	18 18	3 3	2 2	— —	— —	1 1	4 4	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Total Convictions	2 2	25 23	20 5	4 4	— —	2 6	3 5	9 10	5 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 7	12 14	4 4	2 2	2 2	3 3	3 3	14 16	2 2	5 5	27 33	3 3	2 2	20 24	1 1	1 1	1 1	5 16	3 6	2 2	2 2	4 4	11 13	4 5
Juvenile Offenders whipped.																																			
Cattle Theft under the Penal Code	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Offence under other Laws	6 8	7 10	3 3	3 6	3 3	1 1	2 7	11 61	87 —	— —	— —	7 6	8 7	32 33	13 17	1 1	1 1	1 1	6 6	4 5	— —	10 12	53 58	1 1	1 14	14 18	21 1	1 1	16 —	— —	— —	— —	14 22	4 7	2 8	12 2	2 11	17 1	1 1	3 3	3 6	4 —
Total Convictions	6 8	7 10	3 3	3 6	3 3	1 1	2 7	11 61	87 —	— —	— —	7 6	8 7	32 33	13 17	1 1	1 1	1 1	6 6	4 5	— —	10 12	53 58	1 1	1 14	14 18	21 1	1 1	16 —	— —	— —	— —	14 22	4 7	2 8	12 2	2 11	17 1	1 1	3 3	3 6	4 —
Released under Fines Offenders' Act	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	30 58	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1905.

CONTENTS.

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4. Casualties
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6. Rewards
7. Punishments
8. Cost

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12. Robbery
13. Burglary
14. Cattle Theft
15. Theft
16. Hurt with a Knife, Dangerous Weapon, &c.
17. Grievous Hurt, Grievous Hurt with a Dangerous Weapon, &c.
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19. The Year's Work

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PART I.—THE FORCE.

1. Major A. de Wilton held charge of the Department until the 15th July, 1905, when I took over charge.

The changes amongst the officers were as follows :—

February.—Mr. C. L. Tranchell from Superintendent of Police, Colombo, to Superintendent of Police, Kandy. Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin from Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, to Superintendent of Police, Colombo, on promotion. Mr. J. S. Bowes from Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kandy, to Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, Jaffna.

March.—Mr. J. P. Armstrong from Headquarter Superintendent on leave. Mr. H. Thornhill from Superintendent of Police, Western Province, to Headquarter Superintendent. Mr. A. C. Godfrey from Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo South, to Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Province. Mr. D. V. Altendorff from Inspector to Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo South.

April.—Mr. T. P. Attygalle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was promoted Superintendent, *vice* Mr. J. S. de Saram transferred.

November.—Mr. D. V. Altendorff from Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo South, to Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police School. Mr. W. Ludovici from Inspector to Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo South.

The following additional officers were appointed to the Department :—

May 17.—Mr. E. B. Alexander, C.C.S., to be Superintendent of Police, Southern Province.

August 19.—Mr. F. G. Tyrrell, C.C.S., to be Superintendent of Police, North-Western Province.

2. *Strength.*—The strength of the force was largely increased during the year. (1) In October an increase of 2 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 3 Inspectors, 2 Government clerks, 4 constable clerks, 50 sergeants (station-house officers), 50 first class police constables, 60 second class police constables, and 92 third class police constables were sanctioned for the purpose of introducing regular police into the Southern, Western, and North-Western Provinces (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 425, dated the 11th September, 1905). (2) In November an increase of 1 third class native sergeant and 9 third class con-

stables was sanctioned for the town of Kurunegala (*vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. P54 23,336 of the 23rd November, 1905). (3) In November 1 police sergeant was added to the Criminal Investigation Department.

The following reductions were made during the year :—

(1) The Criminal Investigation Department was reduced by 2 police constables to provide funds for 1 police sergeant, it being found that a police sergeant was more useful than 2 police constables.

(2) The strength was further reduced by 2 police sergeants and 6 police constables owing to the abolition of the Galkulam and Madawachchi stations.

The sanctioned strength for the last four years and the actual strength on the 31st December, 1905, are shown below. It was not possible to bring the force up to full strength at the end of the year on account of the large number of extra men required :—

	1902.*	1903.†	1904.‡	1905.§	1905 (actual).
Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents of Police	4	4	4	6	6
Assistant Superintendents of Police	6	7	7	9	8
Inspectors and Sergeant-Majors	27 + 9	27 + 10	27 + 11	41‖	36
Station-house Officers	—	—	—	50	12
European Police Sergeants	—	16	16	15	15
European Police Constables	—	18	18	13	13
Native Police Sergeants	222	213	210	210	208
Native Police Constables	1,484	1,444	1,454	1,657	1,509
Government Clerks	—	26	26	27	26
Police Clerks	59	34	34	38	34
Coolies	10	10	10	10	10

* Also 1 drill instructor, 1 servants' registrar, 1 storekeeper, 4 magazine-keepers, and 1 apothecary.
† Also 1 servants' registrar, 1 storekeeper, and 1 apothecary.
‡ Also 1 servants' registrar, 1 storekeeper, and 1 apothecary.
§ Also 1 servants' registrar, 1 storekeeper, and 1 apothecary.
‖ Included under one heading, as the grade of Inspectors is being absorbed under the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

The strength now required for the new scheme is almost completed, special efforts having been made early this year.

3. *Enlistment.*—Recruits present themselves in fairly large numbers at the Depôt, the pay being now fairly attractive, but the physical stamp is not high. I do not keep a register of applicants, but I am not far from the truth when I say that only 25 per cent. of the applicants are taken. The general deficiency is in chest measurement, and our standard (31 inches) is not very high. Special attention is paid to character. On presenting himself the recruit has to bring his certificate from his employers, and after his enlistment his papers are again sent out for further inquiry in his village by the Revenue authorities. As will be seen below, the percentage of wastage among the recruits is high, and this is in a great measure due to the careful inquiries made into a recruit's antecedents, and to the fact that when the recruits are really made to work we soon find out who are the men not worth keeping.

Special parties have been sent to Trincomalee, Hambantôta, Negombo, and other places to obtain recruits, and placards stating the advantages of the Ceylon Police have been sent to all courts and to all railway and police stations to be exhibited. I am anxious to widen our field of selection as much as possible, and I think that we are to some extent attracting men from the Provinces who will I hope turn out far more reliable constables than the town-bred youths, though possibly not so ingenious. And I have every hope that the station-house officers over whose selection I have taken the greatest pains will turn out well.

The figures of enlistment for the last four years are—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Total enlisted	138	274	243	436
Dismissed or discharged while in school	— *	28	11	50
Resigned while in school	— *	5	7	10
Passed out of school	— *	241	225	194

* No figures kept.

182 still in school.

Of these 436, 216 were Sinhalese, 87 Tamils, 58 Malays, 31 Burghers, and 44 others.

4. *Casualties.*—The casualties of the force for the last three years are shown below :—

	1903.			1904.			1905.		
	Inspectors and Sergeant-Majors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Inspectors and Sergeant-Majors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables	Inspectors and Sergeant-Majors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.
Dismissed	—	3	47	2	2	42	1*	3	69
Discharged	—	—	38	—	—	47	1†	1	128
Resigned	—	2	57	1	—	33	—	1	67‡
Pensioned or retired on gratuity	2	10	58	2	11	44	2§	6	17
Died	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	6
Total	2	15	198	5	13	178	4	13	286

* Inspector Toussaint.
† Inspector Sansoni.
‡ Includes 3 European Police Constables.
§ Inspectors Pieris and Jansen.

The number of casualties is very high indeed; of a force numbering 1,974 of all executive ranks, the average loss per year is between two and three hundred, one-eighth of the total force. Advantage was however taken of the reorganization in 1905 to get rid of a number of men not likely to make good constables, and there has been a small increase in the number of dismissals.

5. *Police Training School.*—In order to train all recruits, but more especially the newly-enlisted station-house officers, a school was established in the old Volunteer Headquarters in the Pettah and commenced working on the 16th November, 1905. The staff employed is one Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge, with Inspectors Eliyatamby and Mack (retired) as lecturers for station-house officers. and 3 Sinhalese and 1 Tamil lecturer and 8 Drill Instructors for the recruits. The school occupies the upstairs, and 108 recruits are lodged in the rooms downstairs.

Very good work was done in the school under Mr. D. V. Altendorff, and at high pressure, but the site is unsatisfactory. There is no parade ground nearer than Maradana, and the building is one which it is impossible to keep as neat as a training school should be. The lecturers for the constables were not as good as I should like to see, and when a permanent school is established, as it must be, for we can no longer depend upon rule-of-thumb training in the ranks to supply us with sergeants capable of taking charge of criminal areas, I hope that a better site and more competent lecturers will be available. I regard a thoroughly good training school providing an efficient training for the recruit, and a higher course for the ambitious constable who desires to rise in the service and for the future training of station-house officers, as one of our most pressing necessities.

6. *Rewards.*—A steady increase has taken place in the amount of rewards, together with an increase in the amount of rewards, as shown below :—

Year.	Number of Men rewarded.	Total Rewards. Rs. c.	Average Reward. Rs. c.
1903 ..	347 ..	4,440 0 ..	12 79
1904 ..	481 ..	4,144 0 ..	8 61
1905 ..	836 ..	5,891 0 ..	7 5

Inspector Collette received a reward of Rs. 200 for the detection of a forged note case.

Inspector W. Ludovici, now Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo South, received a reward of Rs. 100 for raiding Naina's gambling den at Messenger street.

A total of Rs. 1,122·30 was also sanctioned by Government on account of rewards to informers, secret service, &c.

The rewards have been well earned and have induced good work.

7. *Punishments.*—Punishments increased to some degree in 1905. There were 67 dismissals, against 44 in 1904 and 50 in 1903. Fifty-five men were reduced and 1,368 were fined. Including the fines for absence without leave, the average fine works out at Re. 1·45. The number of men to whom lesser punishments was awarded was 1,681. The total of all punishments comes to 3,315, which means that the whole force was punished once and two-thirds of the force had to be punished a second time during the year. This is regrettable, and I am suggesting the introduction of a system of black marks whereby the incorrigible shirker will earn his own dismissal instead of continuing to give constant trouble without ever committing himself deeply enough to be dismissed. I am confident that this measure will not only get rid of a number of useless men, but will also diminish fines, a form of punishment for which, especially in the case of low-paid constables, I have the strongest dislike.

Thirteen men of the police were convicted in 1905, as against 15 in 1904 and 9 in 1903. The variation is not striking, and calls for no remark.

8. *Cost.*—The actual cost of the regular police was Rs. 823,227 in 1905. The cost per head works out to Rs. 454·57. The expenditure has risen considerably in consequence of the new scale of pay for third class constables, and in consequence of the introduction of extra police, as detailed in paragraph 2 of this report.

PART II.—CRIME.

9. *All cognizable crime.*—The total number of cognizable offences disposed of in the Island during 1905 was 22,459, as against 25,048 in 1904.

The number of true cases and convictions is shown below :—

Year.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Percentages.
1902 ..	17,374 ..	12,227 ..	70·3
1903 ..	16,769 ..	11,492 ..	68·5
1904 ..	19,027 ..	13,063 ..	68·6
1905 ..	16,831 ..	11,036 ..	65·5

Of these, however, 11,237 were offences under Ordinances other than the Penal Code, including Municipal and other by-laws, the Police Ordinance, and minor offences in which it is not unreasonable to expect a very high percentage of detection. Crime under the Penal Code shows 5,594 true cases with 1,979 convictions. Table A gives a list in detail of all offences under their respective sections and Table B gives a classified summary of such offences.

10. *Some forms of crime compared.*—I have however departed from the usual form of Administration Report, and I have endeavoured in the following paragraphs to show the actual state of criminal work in Ceylon. The unwieldy list of sections attached to this report in Tables A 1 to A 6 renders it extremely difficult to follow out any particular class of offences without a very laborious calculation, while it does not prevent a ready view of the bulk of the crime. I have compared the Ceylon figures with those for Madras in 1902 and 1903, two average years. The system of registration of crime is not exactly the same, but the differences are so slight as to render the comparison a fair one. I may mention that I am only dealing with cases known as "F" cases, that is, those in which an offence has been committed, in order to derive my percentages. The offences which I have selected for examination are the following : Murder and homicide, robbery, burglary, cattle stealing, theft above Rs. 20, hurt with a dangerous weapon

and grievous hurt, and grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. I endeavoured to represent the results by some form of diagram showing the results by Provinces, but the extraordinary local variations—for instance, between 441 robberies in the Southern Province and 11 in the North-Central Province in 1902, between 778 cattle thefts in the Western Province and 22 in the North-Central Province in 1903, and between 895 burglaries in the Western Province and 17 in the North-Central Province in 1904—would require the use of too large a scale to be inserted in this report.

It has been necessary, in order to arrive at these comparisons, to judge results by figures, but I desire to guard myself against any suspicion that I would judge the work of any isolated station or officer by conviction figures, than which no test can be more dangerous. A low percentage of detection does not necessarily prove bad work, but the presumption is that something is wrong and matters must be looked into. A policeman's first duty is to prevent crime. It is far better to prevent an habitual criminal by vigilant supervision from committing a crime than to catch him in the act, even as it is far better to warn a coachman to light his lamps than to wait until dark and lay a case against him. An argument, however, based upon the conviction statistics of the whole Island is tenable.

11. *Murders and homicides* (*sections* 296, 297, 301).—I find that the average for the last four years places the Provinces in the following order :—

Order.	Province.	Average of Total Cases reported.
1 ..	Western	43·50
2 ..	Southern	38
3 ..	North-Western	23·75
4 ..	Central	16
5 ..	Sabaragamuwa	15
6 ..	Northern	7·75
7 ..	Colombo	6·75
8 ..	Uva	6· 5
9 ..	Eastern	5·25
10 ..	North-Central	4· 5
	Total ..	167

The following statement shows the results in murder and homicide cases for the last four years. The corresponding figures in Madras show a detection percentage of 24·4 in 1901, 19·6 in 1902, and 23·5 in 1903 :—

Year.	Total Cases.	True Cases.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902 ..	175 ..	146 ..	88 ..	60·2
1903 ..	157 ..	129 ..	64 ..	48
1904 ..	152 ..	158 ..	83 ..	56·2
1905 ..	196 ..	176 ..	100 ..	52·5

It will be seen that the percentages of conviction here are far in advance of those in Madras. The cause is, I think, the greater care devoted to murder and homicide cases here; to which I may add that convictions in murder cases are especially hard to get in India. The murders are more carefully planned, and less due to sudden impulse than is the case here. I should call our results in cases under these sections distinctly creditable. The only cases of any special interest are the Mawanella case, in which three accused were committed to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, one to one-and-half year's rigorous imprisonment, and one-and-half years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively; and the Gaspar Soysa murder case in Colombo, now under trial, and the Godagey murder case, also under trial.

12. *Robbery.*—Robbery has been dropping steadily. The figures read—

Year.	Total reported.	True Cases.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902 ..	1,138 ..	324 ..	102 ..	31·1
1903 ..	1,009 ..	293 ..	94 ..	32·1
1904 ..	922 ..	375 ..	92 ..	24·5
1905 ..	911 ..	322 ..	109 ..	35·7

The corresponding Madras figures for 1902–1903 are 684 with a detection of 36·6 and 556 with a detection of 32·0.

It is a regrettable fact that throughout the Island well over 50 per cent. of the robberies reported have been declared by the Magistrates to have been false or never to have occurred. The reason for this is that there is a very strong tendency to add the element of theft to a simple assault, thereby converting it into a robbery, and by so doing to drag the assailant into a Police Court rather than into the Gansabhawa Court. But the Police Magistrates are fully alive to this trick. I may add that it is with regard to this particular crime more than any other that false complaints are laid.

The Provinces showing the highest totals are—the Southern, easily first, the Western, an easy second, then the Central and Northern about equal, followed by the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

13. *Burglary.*—An excellent test of police work can be found in the figures of burglary, for this is generally the work of confirmed criminals. It is always pre-meditated and therefore should be possible to check in some degree. The variation in the figures as shown in the accompanying table is most striking, but the total is astonishingly high. The figures are—

Year.	Total reported.	True Cases.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902 ..	1,804 ..	1,430 ..	146 ..	10·2
1903 ..	1,886 ..	1,507 ..	118 ..	7·8
1904 ..	2,418 ..	1,771 ..	136 ..	7·6
1905 ..	2,468 ..	1,933 ..	134 ..	6·9

In Madras the figures for 1902 and 1903 show 6,774 and 6,598 respectively, with a detection percentage of 35·4 and 31·7 respectively. Our figures are distressingly low, and special attention must be paid to this form of crime.

The worst Provinces are the Southern, Western, Central, Colombo, and Sabaragamuwa in the order named. Burglary is always difficult to cope with, but the burglar has very successfully defied detection.

14. *Cattle theft.*—Cattle theft is a form of crime which the villager probably resents most, but it is now-a-days so highly organized that it almost takes rank as a profession, and needs special measures to suppress. The figures show—

Year.	Total reported.	True Cases.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1902	1,733	1,097	264	24
1903	1,922	1,269	255	20
1904	1,986	1,281	293	22·9
1905	2,311	1,445	322	22·3

against 2,679 with 43 per cent. detection and 2,428 with 41·2 per cent. detection in Madras Presidency in 1902 and 1903. The Western Province is easily the worst, followed by the Southern Province.

15. *Theft.*—There is not much variation in thefts. The figures are—

Year.	Total reported.	Detected.	Convictions.	Percentage.
1902	2,940	1,694	478	28·2
1903	2,726	1,584	494	31·2
1904	3,071	1,830	583	31·8
1905	3,030	1,942	608	31·3

This shows up a little better against the Madras crime, for they show 11,886 thefts with 50·9 percentage of detection in 1902 and 11,337 with 46 percentage of detection in 1903. However, the Madras figures include thefts above Rs. 5, while the Ceylon figures only touch thefts above Rs. 20.

Here it is curious to note that the order of criminality changes entirely. First comes the Colombo Division with an average of 498·75 cases, then the Central Province with 493·75 (though it is not a very criminal Province), then the Southern Province with 476·25, then the North-Western Province with 399·75, while the criminal Western Province only comes fifth with 372. Possibly all thefts here are not reported, for it is unnatural for a Province to show more burglaries than thefts.

16 *Hurt with a knife (dangerous weapon) section* 315 —The number of cases of hurt with a dangerous weapon were—

Year.	Total reported.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.
1902	1,515	786	515	65·5
1903	1,600	918	614	66·8
1904	1,522	863	540	62·7
1905	1,534	945	594	62·8

The number of true cases in Madras in 1903 were 1,356, of which 256 were convicted, showing a percentage of 17·5 detected. This compares very unfavourably with the percentages obtained here, and I have no reason to suppose that 1903 was an exceptional year in Madras. However, it must be remembered that in Madras 572 cases were allowed to be compounded, so the real percentage of detection is 32·5, the relation between true cases excluding those compounded and those detected. But even then the Ceylon figures are far better.

17. *Grievous hurt and grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon (sections* 316, 317).—The figures under the marginally noted sections are—

Year.	Total reported.	True Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.
1902	823	698	247	35·4
1903	845	717	277	38·6
1904	722	612	272	44·4
1905	795	674	233	33·5

as against 601 true cases in Madras in 1903 with 200 detected, showing a percentage of 33 per cent. detection. The number of cases compounded in Madras was 176, and excluding these the percentage of detection rises to well over 40, which is a little better than the Ceylon figures, though 1905 was an unfortunate year.

18. *Remarks on the analysis.*—After a very careful study of these figures two facts in particular are noticeable. Firstly, the variation in the local distribution of crime and its bulk in the criminal districts: where crime has sprung up in a district it has increased in geometrical progression. The relation between the crime in the Southern Province and that in the Northern Province is out of all proportion to the relation between their populations. Again, take the Southern Province, with a population of 566,736 and an area of 2,146 square miles, and compare it with the smallest district in Madras, Trichinopoly, with a population of over a million and an area of some 3,000 square miles. We find that whereas Trichinopoly shows in 1903 18 robberies, the Southern Province shows 63, the burglaries are 224 against 650, cattle thefts 88 against 402, and ordinary theft 338 against 307, in which last item the Southern Province shows to advantage. *Per contra*, the Northern Province shows 29 robberies, only 13 burglaries, 26 cattle thefts, and 132 thefts, a mere flea-bite compared to the crime in Trichinopoly. Mr. Alexander, in his report upon the Southern Province, traces it to the "total inadequacy of the means now at our disposal for the maintenance of law and order. The growing independence of the villagers, especially of the lower castes, has been accompanied by a steady decline in the power of the headmen. For many years the headmen have, through causes beyond their control, been growing less and less equal to the task of maintaining order. Lawlessness has been the result, and being very little checked has naturally bred and increased until the whole village population has in many places become lawless, partly in self-defence, for, in such places, it is necessary for the villager to be armed and to be ready to defend himself and his property, especially at night, against the bad characters who abound."

A further cause quoted by Mr. Alexander is the congestion of work in the Police Courts, leading to long postponements. This means delay, bribery, and the intimidation of witnesses, and cannot

but mean the failure of justice and the consequent increase of crime. For it is the immunity from punishment that encourages the beginner in crime to adopt it as his profession, and the only remedy is the appointment of more Magistrates. These causes no doubt contribute to the crime the amount of which it will be the endeavour of the new stations to reduce. But they are not the only ones.

The second point is, that while the detection of crime against property is certainly bad in Ceylon (the detection of one burglary out of fourteen cannot be called anything else), the detection of crime against the person is quite good: one murder of two, and two knife cases out of three detected are very satisfactory results. But it must be remembered that in these cases against the person the assailant is as a rule known, whereas in offences against property the accused is as a rule unknown, and the headman has not the time nor the opportunity to investigate the latter class over a sufficiently wide area. They require officers whose whole time shall be devoted to the suppression of crime to deal with them in order to produce even such moderate results as Madras can show.

Before I leave the subject of crime I may remark that they effectually dispose of an argument that I have seen advanced to the effect that the bulk of the crime in Ceylon was crime against the person or crime of impulse which it was impossible for any police to deal with. It is true that police cannot prevent murders or assaults except by rendering punishment for the same more certain, but a perusal of these figures will show that there is ample scope for them in dealing with crimes against property only. This they should be able to prevent.

19. *The year's work.*—The year's work shows that the detection of murder has fallen, that of robbery has improved and stands higher than it has for the last four years, which is satisfactory, convictions in burglaries have fallen nearly 1 per cent. and are now extremely low, cattle theft detection has dropped a fraction, and so has that of ordinary theft. I am not quite satisfied that all thefts are reported, and I shall not be surprised if the introduction of the new stations does not result in an apparent increase in thefts as well as perhaps other crime. Men who will not go five and twenty miles to court will go three or four to a station.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

20. *Habitual criminals.*—The following statement shows some particulars regarding the work of supervision of habitual criminals:—

Province.	Total Number of Habitual Criminals on Books.	Number out of view for more than Five Years	Number added during 1905.	Number convicted in District Court and Supreme Court during 1905.
Colombo ..	1,083	220	216	124
Western ..	190	13		
Southern ..	1,099	15	105	22
North-Western ..	214	—	54	11
Central ..	622	63	77	22
Northern ..	182	6	15	8
North-Central ..	28	3	1	1
Eastern ..	142	—	24	9
Sabaragamuwa ..	284	27	27	14
Uva ..	149	6	16	6
Total ..	3,993	353	535	217

The system of supervision has, on the whole, worked well, but is endangered—firstly, by the continuance of the registration of a large number of habitual criminals who have been out of view for a number of years, many of whom are dead or have returned to India and are living there; secondly, by the failure to communicate to their own Provinces the convictions of offenders and their impending release. For instance, Podi Sinno of Galle is convicted in Anuradhapura; he is measured and his name is entered up in the North-Central Province books. He may be transferred to the Jaffna jail, but on his release the North-Central Province police, who bear him on their books, are responsible for him, and the Galle police know nothing about his conviction until the North-Central Province police, having failed to find him, communicate with Galle, by which time Podi Sinno has very likely returned to Galle and left for Colombo having got a job there.

The rules are under revision now, and I hope to simplify them somewhat.

21. *The Island Registry of Habitual Criminals.*—The Island Registry has done excellent work during the year. The introduction of the finger print system will, I think, need very careful consideration before it is established. In Madras only one Central Bureau is established for identification, and from the whole Presidency 4,275 references were received in 1903 in which 19·1 per cent. of the persons referred to were proved to be habituals. In Ceylon in 1905 no fewer than 7,196 references were made to the various offices with a result that 18·9 per cent. of the persons were proved to be habituals. The similarity of the two percentages is very remarkable, the inferences being that the Bertillon system, under which we work, is almost as accurate as the system perfected by Mr. Henry, and that the chances that an unknown person found committing crime is a habitual are only 5 to 1. This is an additional argument in favour of the necessity of keeping an eye on strangers in rural districts. The reason for the difference in the number of references is that owing to the existence of the regular police in India the ordinary criminal and his history is quite well known and no necessity exists for identification. We cannot have more than one bureau, and it will require a large staff of highly trained officers. The present system is working admirably, and though it is more expensive than the finger print system would be, yet I do not consider the introduction of the latter an urgent matter.

22. *Escapes.*—There were 7 escapes from police custody, as against 6 in 1904, 7 in 1903, and 10 in 1902. In nearly all cases the prisoners were recaptured. I think this creditable to the force.

23. *Personal investigations.*—The following list shows the personal investigations made during the year. I omit Colombo, for all grave cases therein are personally handled by the Superintendent and his Assistants :—

Officer's Name and Office.	Total Number of Murders and Homicides reported.	Total investigated.	Other Offences investigated.	Total investigated.
Mr. Attygalle, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department ..	— ..	14 ..	4 ..	18
Mr. Alexander, Superintendent, Southern Province	49 ..	1 ..	2 ..	3
Mr. Gottelier, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Province		10 ..	9 ..	19
Mr. Godfrey, Assistant Superintendent, Western Province	46 ..	12 ..	2 ..	14
Mr. Tranchell, Superintendent, Central Province	16 ..	9 ..	13 ..	22
Mr. Marshall, Assistant Superintendent, Central Province		2 ..	18 ..	20
Mr. Bowes, Assistant Superintendent, Northern Province	16 ..	6 ..	6 ..	12
Mr. Tyrrell, Superintendent, North-Western Province	34 ..	4 ..	— ..	4

Messrs. Alexander and Tyrrell took charge of their respective offices very late in the year. The work done has been good, and with the introduction of more regular police and officers a far higher percentage of investigation will be shown. In 1905 the area that one officer had to cover precluded a larger amount of personal investigation.

24. *Provincial Administration Reports.*—The administration reports of the various Provinces were receiv d in my office on the following dates :—

Colombo	10th April, 1906	Northern Province ..	20th March, 1906
Depôt	9th April, 1906	Eastern Province ..	2nd March, 1906
Criminal Investigation Department ..	15th March, 1906	North-Central Province	9th March, 1906
Southern Province ..	22nd March, 1906	Central Province ..	9th April, 1906
Western Province ..	21st March, 1906	Province of Uva ..	22nd March, 1906
North-Western Province	12th April, 1906	Province of Sabaragamuwa	14th March, 1906

The Superintendent of Police, Southern Province, lays stress on the defective registration of crime in his office. I egret to say that I must concur with him in this, and I must add that this defective registration is not confined only to his office. A new form of village crime register has been adopted, which will provide for the registration of crime and will, *per se*, render possible an effective check upon the accuracy of the admirable triple report system, which has to some extent been neglected. The registers of the Galle District are now, owing to the Superintendent's energy, quite reliable, and the village crime register now adopted is principally on the lines suggested by him.

The steps adopted to prevent crime in the Southern Province have been—

(1) The adoption of a new form of registration.
(2) The issue of printed instructions to headmen as to their duties.
(3) The monthly examination of constable arachchies before payment of their salaries.
(4) The preparation of lists of bad characters.

Mr. Alexander adds that he found the regular police (under Mr. Gottelier) in an efficient state when he took over charge, but comments on the lack of Sinhalese sergeants. This latter point will be remedied in the new stations, for a majority of the new station-house officers are Sinhalese.

The Government Agent in charge of Police, Northern Province, bears testimony to the work of the rural police in conjunction with the regular police.

The Government Agent in charge of Police, North-Central Province, states that the strength of the police do not admit of any steps towards prevention save that of patrolling the headquarter town.

The Hon. the Government Agent in charge of Police, Central Province, mentions the good work done by the police at the fire in Hatton, for which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to reward all ranks with a bonus of ten days' pay. The regular and the rural police worked well

The Government Agent in charge of Police, Uva, remarks that the drill has improved considerably since the appointment of a drill instructor, with regard to which I would remark that the Inspector should be the only drill instructor necessary. He adds that a bicycle patrol on the Badulla-Bandarawela road seems to be necessary. I have not been able to supply the Government Agent in charge of Police with bicycles as yet, but I hope to comply with his wishes when the new bicycles arrive.

The Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, claims for his Department that they are more successful at recovering property than the rest of the police. In this I concur. Some excellent work has been done in this respect. In murder also considerable help has been given. On the whole I consider that the Department has been very useful indeed, and great credit is due to Mr. Attygalle both in the detection and in the prevention of crime.

The report of the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, is printed *in extenso*.

25. *Merits of officers* —My experience of the officers of the Department hardly justifies my making any comments on their work, but I desire to acknowledge the invaluable help tendered to me by Mr. Alexander, who, in addition to his heavy work as Superintendent of Police, Southern Province, has given me the benefit of his industry and thorough practical knowledge of the Island in the introduction of the rural stations and in the selection of officers for them I desire also to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor the work of Mr. Dowbiggin, an officer whose ability and devotion to duty has brought about a satisfactory improvement in Colombo.

26. *Conclusion.*—The points to which the special attention of all officers is necessary are—

(1) The necessity for good recruits. The pay offered is quite enough to attract good men, and officers should pay special attention to this.

(2) The careful training of recruits. The new training school is a step in this direction, but the training there can only be theoretical, and much depends upon a man's first six months in a Division. If he is kept up to the mark his school training has time to crystallize.

(3) The improvement of drill in the towns, not because the police are required to show a high standard in drill, but because it sets the men up and teaches them to have some pride in themselves.

(4) The reduction of their offices to a better system. No two offices keep the same registers, nor are the registers kept in the same way. The multiplication of unauthorized books should be stopped.

(5) Finally, and most important, the prevention of crime. We need to be more in touch with the people, so that we may know who are the active criminals. There are many of those who have never been inside a Police Court and are the most dangerous criminals, and it is only a police in whom the people believe that will ever deal with such criminals. We need a better acquaintance with our habitual criminals. The principle of putting on special men to watch them is wrong. Every constable should as far as possible know every habitual criminal. The beat constable should be able to spot an habitual criminal the moment he sees him, and should inform his officers all that he has gathered about him when he comes off beat. We need an organized crusade against the organized cattle stealing that is reported to prevail. A careful watch will soon reveal where the cattle are moved to, and a well-planned raid will result in the break up of the gang at work. But this needs the confidence of the people, who must be taught that it is better to help the police to break up a gang of cattle thieves than to submit tamely to blackmail. The false complainant needs checking. A high percentage of such complaints is a most undesirable feature of work, and a careful investigation of such cases will generally bring forward acts enough to justify the prosecution of the complainant.

C. C. LONGDEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

April 29, 1906.

PART IV.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, COLOMBO, FOR 1905.

Strength.—The strength of the Division on the 31st December, 1905, was 1 Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 7 Inspectors, 3 Sergeant-Majors, 14 European sergeants, 12 European constables, 76 native sergeants, and 539 native constables; of the rank and file, 306 being Sinhalese, 149 Tamils, and 163 Malays. The total cost of upkeep was Rs. 253,725·86.

Changes.—I took charge of the Division on 1st February; Mr. J. H. Daniell was the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the North Subdivision throughout the year; Mr. D. V. Altendorff acted as Assistant in charge of the Southern Division from the 1st June until the 16th November, when he was relieved by Mr. W. Ludovici.

Criminal returns.—The total number of cognizable offences instituted in the Police Court, Municipal Court, and Joint Police Courts for offences committed within the town of Colombo during the year was 6,669. Of these, 681 fall under the heading—

A.	No offence committed	514
B.	Designedly false	164
C.	Cases outside the jurisdiction	3

leaving 5,988 true cases inquired into. 5,242 were for purely statutory offences, leaving 746 cases of real crime committed.

Statutory offences.—Of the statutory offences, convictions were obtained in 5,111, or 97·50 per cent. of cases, a higher percentage than has previously been reached. They include 1,104 convictions under the "drunk and disorderly" sections, 1,342 nuisances, 1,135 obstructions, 142 careless driving, 148 driving without lights, and 84 cases of breach of quarantine regulations. 98 prosecutions under the Gaming Ordinance resulted in 93 convictions with fines amounting to Rs. 2,274, the number of cases being an increase in previous years, amongst other dens raided being Naina's den in Messenger street, which was effectually broken up after a successful raid by Mr. Ludovici. For illicit sale and possession of liquor, opium, bhang, and ganja 132 persons were convicted.

Crime.—In the 746 cases of real crime actually committed convictions were obtained in 322, or 43 per cent.; for purposes of examination they may be divided into the classes "offences against persons" and "offences against property."

Offences against persons.—Offences against persons amounted to 122; 17 cases were compounded, and in one the accused was insane, leaving 104 cases with 88 convictions, or 84 per cent. These include 6 cases of murder, 31 grievous hurt, 47 cases voluntarily causing hurt with knife, and 3 cases of rape.

Murders.—Of the murder cases, 5 were disposed of in the year (one pending), convictions being obtained in all. The 10 prisoners charged were convicted, 3 being sentenced to death and the remainder to terms of imprisonment.

Two murders were clearly premeditated; the others were savage assaults committed on no provocation. In the Grandpass road murder case the somewhat vague evidence of two eye-witnesses was strongly corroborated by the very good work done by the beat constable in the next street, who was

called up after the stabbing and lost no time in pursuing unaided the two accused on a very meagre description given; both accused were arrested within half an hour with blood-stains on their clothes and persons.

Another case of interest was the murder of Gaspar Soysa by seven accused; the case is still pending. The murder was the immediate result of the Municipal election, in which the deceased and his assailants had canvassed for rival candidates.

The cases of murder were distributed as follows:—

In the South 1 (Maradana).

In the North 5 (Pettah 1, Kotahena 3, Modara 1).

In 3 of the 4 cases committed in Kotahena and Modara the accused were partly under the influence of liquor at the time of the offence.

In only 3 of the 104 cases of offences against person were the offenders unknown, and in 9 the accused were discharged for lack of evidence.

The table A attached shows the distribution of cases throughout the Division.

The Knife Ordinance.—The complete futility of the Knife Ordinance or short sentences of imprisonment in deterring the uneducated Sinhalese from the use of the knife is illustrated by the Berawamulla murder in the Kotahena Division. The accused in this case had four previous convictions, the last being on the 6th October, 1902, for voluntarily causing hurt with knife, when he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, fifteen lashes, and prohibited from carrying a knife. Within six weeks of his discharge from jail he committed an exactly similar brutal and unpremeditated assault, in this case causing the death of his victim.

The Poisons Ordinance.—The danger of medical practitioners not being required by law to label bottles containing poison used and kept in dispensaries was illustrated in the Regent street poisoning case, in which an ayah employed under a medical practitioner negligently administered perchloride of mercury to a small child believing and mistaking it to be santonine; there was no label in the bottle. An amendment of section 8 of the regulations framed under the Poisons Ordinance to include poisons kept for use, and not only those kept for sale, seems desirable.

Offences against property.—The number of offences against property amounted to 624, and 234 convictions resulted; 281 were cases of theft, in which 77 convictions were obtained.

There was a very appreciable increase in the number of prosecutions for possessing stolen property, there being 33 cases with 26 convictions, as against 7 cases in 1905, 14 in 1904, and 10 in 1903.

Robbery accounts for 16 cases with 14 convictions. There were 6 prosecutions for uttering counterfeit coins and notes with 5 convictions.

In the 91 cases of house-breaking the houses entered were in 12 cases first class houses, 25 second class, and 54 third class, the number of occupied houses being 27,268.

Of the first class house-breaking, in 4 entrance was effected by breaking a wall, in 2 through an open door or window, 4 through the roof, and 2 by means of false keys.

The cases were distributed as shown in the Return B; of the cases 4 were detected and in 3 convictions obtained. The most marked improvement is found in the Cinnamon Garden Division, in which there were only two cases, both of which were detected, and in 1 a conviction obtained, 60 per cent. of property being recovered, a return which compares favourably with 11 undetected cases in 1904 and 33 in 1903.

Twenty-eight cases were taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department, including the detection of property stolen from the Commercial Company's mills, and a very good detection of 4 housebreakers in the act of removing cinnamon to the value of Rs. 600 from Messrs. Marinitsch & Co.'s stores in Maradana.

Trials.—The result of trials in the Supreme Court and District Court were satisfactory. In the Supreme Court 38 persons were charged in 28 cases, 27 being convicted in 20 cases. In the District Court 157 were charged in 135 cases, 119 convicted in 109 cases.

State of crime.—Taking the population of Colombo as 154,691 (as recorded at last Census) the total number of offences against property and persons works out at ·04 per cent. of the population, which is small in comparison with the number of habituals, who comprise ·07 per cent. of the population.

The number of habitual criminals is 1,084, or 2 habituals to every constable. Of these, 105 are notorious house-breakers, 439 are engaged in petty thefts, and 427 classed as general bad characters.

The record of crime shows an increased percentage of detection and conviction in all classes, in statutory offences and in offences against person and property, the most satisfactory increase appearing in cases of theft and receiving stolen property.

The most serious form of crime in recent years has been the first class house-breaking in the Cinnamon Gardens: the reduction in the number of cases by 94 per cent. is creditable to the Division. Special efforts were made in this direction and effective work put in by the house-to-house patrols.

The only possible method of preventing crime of this form consists in a house-to-house visitation and the close supervision of all persons in the streets between 11 P.M. and 5 A.M. Special inducements in the way of rewards and promotions was offered to all patrols and beat constables in detecting cases by arrests on suspicion after stopping or questioning suspicious characters on their beats; the result was encouraging, 137 detections being made, of which 44 were in the Cinnamon Gardens. In 113 cases the accused had property concealed on their person which they had stolen, in 21 cases they had received stolen property, and in 3 possessed house-breaking implements.

The total absence of riots, armed burglaries, serious assaults on the better class of residents, and large defalcations during the year is satisfactory. There were no cases of theft of cartloads of tea and no organized gang robberies.

Habitual criminals.—The supervision and identification of habitual criminals was carefully carried out. A proposal to photograph the more dangerous habituals as a means of instructing all ranks was approved, and will be carried out next year.

7,196 prisoners were measured during the year, of whom 1,354 were identified as having been previously convicted; there was only one case of failure on the part of an identifying officer to trace the previous convictions.

Regular instructions in the finger print system was carried out and six extra operators especially enlisted to the work.

Extension of limits.—The extension of police limits in the South to include Wellawatta and the Galle road down to the Dehiwala railway station was recommended in view of the growing importance and value of property in the suburb. Extension in the North to include Sedawatta is also required to meet the lawlessness prevailing in the borders of the present limits.

Increase to the force.—A corresponding increase to the force is required to meet this extension, while in addition the existing force in Mutwal requires to be put on a better footing; though this division has grown in importance with the new Breakwater and Dockyard works, the present force is smaller than that of ten years back and is quite inadequate.

An Additional Assistant Superintendent for duty in the Fort and Harbour only is required for the better supervision of traffic arrangements in the Fort and preservation of order on the arrival of mail steamers in harbour.

Buildings and barrack accommodation.—The insufficiency of barrack accommodation is still felt. At only four stations is there accommodation for the officer in charge, while 253 men live out of barracks, the total cost on account of rent and lodging allowance being Rs. 17,182·58 per annum. The importance of the officer in charge and the great majority of men being residents at their station cannot be over-estimated: the lack of accommodation can only be remedied by gradually providing stations in each division with accommodation as at Cinnamon Gardens and Kotahena. Four stations, Bambalapitiya, Borella, Modara, and Grandpass, have no lock-ups and are generally unsuited for the purpose which they are rented.

The cost of maintaining barracks in a state of cleanliness falls to a large extent on the men, an unsatisfactory arrangement, which can be remedied by the Department obtaining their own materials and attending to minor repairs and general upkeep.

Regulation of traffic.—With the growing importance of the port and the daily increase in traffic the responsibility of the beat constable has increased considerably. A better physical standard and a more thorough technical knowledge of the law is required of him than in the case of rural police. A higher state of efficiency is expected, and in return for superior qualifications a better rate of pay and conditions of service in the case of the Colombo police would secure, as in other large metropolitan towns, the best available men being detailed for duty in the metropolis.

Bicycle patrols by day for the better regulation of cart traffic in Galle road, Slave Island, Modara, &c., are required; the supply of bicycles (10) is insufficient for the requirements of the Division.

Rewards and punishments.—Rs. 2,030 was paid in rewards to 369 men, as against Rs. 1,363·50 to 143 men in 1904.

In 146 cases rewards were paid for detections and arrests on suspicion, 19 for arrests of absconders, 44 for cases of unlawful gaming and illicit sale and possession of liquor, ganja, &c.

Forty-six men received written commendations.

Fifty-three awards to the amount of Rs. 509 was paid from the Secret Service Fund.

The services of 29 police constables were dispensed with by dismissal or discharge, 9 police sergeants and 16 police constables were reduced in rank, and 25 police constables judicially punished.

The substitution of daily orderly rooms at stations for the parading of defaulters at the Maradana Headquarters proved a success.

The Police Hospital.—The hospital was well maintained and efficiently managed 477 patients were admitted and 1,537 treated at the dispensary.

Servants registration.—The report of the Registrar of Servants, marked C, is attached; 1,697 men servants were registered and 1,378 applications for servants attended to.

There has been an increase of 50 per cent. in this work in recent years, and the staff allowed is merely sufficient for the clerical part of the system.

The necessity of instituting careful inquiry into the antecedents of every applicant and the strict enforcement of the law which required the registration of every servant is obvious.

This Department should now be taken over and staffed by the regular police.

Fires.—Twenty-six fires were reported during the year, of which 14 were cases of spontaneous combustion of coal. None proved serious, though but for the prompt detection by European Police Constable Jones the fire at the Chamber of Commerce might have been so.

Good services of officers.—Mr. J. H. Daniell did much good work in the Northern Division, more particularly in the Fort and Pettah Divisions, in the personal investigation of crime.

Messrs. Altendorff and Ludovici were successful in sharing a greatly improved state of crime in the Southern Division.

With the exception of Inspectors Gordon Forbes, Philipiah, and Deutrom, all the Inspectors did good work throughout the year; particularly deserving of mention are Inspectors Morris and Modder.

H. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Superintendent of Police, Colombo.

Annexure A.

Colombo Division.—9 Subdivisions, 13 Stations.

1 Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 7 Inspectors, 3 Sergeant-Majors, 14 European Sergeants, 12 European Constables, 76 Native Sergeants, 539 Native Constables. Total cost, Rs. 253,725·86.

Colombo.		Offences against Person.			Offences against Property.			Total.		
		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage of Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage of Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.
South.										
Number of Stations, 7	Maradana and Dematagoda ..	15	11	73·33	89	26	29·21	104	37	35·57
Total strength of Police, 291	Cinnamon Gardens and Borella	5	5	100	70	29	41·42	75	34	45·3
Number of Habituals, 398	Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya	9	7	77·77	57	14	24·56	466	21	32·3
Population, 65,822	Slave Island ..	3	10	76·92	39	11	28·20	52	21	40·3
Number of occupied houses, 11,698	Total South ..	42	33	78·57	255	80	31·37	297	113	38·0
North.										
Number of Stations, 6	Fort ..	10	7	70	113	59	52·21	123	66	53·6
Total strength of Police, 362	Harbour ..	3	3	100	12	4	33·33	15	7	46·6
Number of Habituals, 686	Pettah ..	28	22	78·57	120	51	42·5	148	73	49·3
Population, 89,275	Kotahena ..	20	12	60	76	23	30·26	96	35	36·4
Number of occupied houses, 10,370	Grandpass and Modara ..	19	11	57·89	48	17	35·41	67	28	41·7
	Total North ..	80	55	68·75	369	154	41·73	449	209	46·3
	Grand Total ..	122 (104*)	88	72·13	624 (619†)	234	37·5	746 (723)	322	43·1

* Of 122 cases, 17 compounded and in 1 accused insane, leaving 104 cases tried with 88 convictions, or 84 per cent.

† Five cases compounded.

Annexure B.

House-breaking Cases.

Class I. 12; Class II. 25; Class III. 54; Total 91.

	I.					II.					III.						
	Cases.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Detected.	Convicted.	Cases.	Property stolen.	Property recovered	Detected.	Convicted.	Cases.	Property stolen.	Property recovered	Detected.	Convicted.	Total No. of Cases.	Total Convictions.
Maradana and Kolonnawa ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	944·90	550	1	1	8	189·28	5	1	1	12	2
Cinnamon Gardens and Borella ..	2	500	300	2	1	2	27	—	—	—	7	163	33·50	4	2	11	3
Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya	4	247·50	40	1	1	3	225	—	2	—	5	113	—	—	—	12	1
Slave Island ..	2	1250·	400	1	1	2	59·33	—	—	—	4	367·50	—	—	—	8	1
Fort	3	759·94	—	—	—	7	706·65	—	1	—	5	350·40	—	2	2	15	2
Pettah	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	2182·58	120·19	5	3	16	3
Kotahena ..	1	200	—	—	—	2	12·50	—	2	2	4	112·25	—	—	—	7	2
Grandpass and Modara	—	—	—	—	—	4	1066	15	2	1	6	930·25	37	1	1	10	2
Harbour ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	2957·44	740	4	3	25	3041·38	565	8	4	54	4408·26	195·69	13	9	91	16

Annexure C.

Servants Registration.

New books issued :—		
Males		1,563
Females		134
		1,697
Application for servants :—		
Males		1,015
Females		363
		1,378
Servants sent Up-country		215
Prosecutions against servants :—		
Sinhalese		16
Tamils		11
		27
Theft		5
Altering pocket registers		6
Quitting service without notice		14
Other offences		2
Colombo servants registered Up-country		81
Up-country servants registered in Colombo		80
Letters registered :—		
Inward		2,084
Outward		1,356
		3,440
Pensioners :—		
Pensioners enrolled		23
Pensioners employed		23

D. J. JAYASINGHE,
Registrar of Servants.

REMARKS OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

THE detection of offences against the person (paragraph 4) leaves little to be desired.

2. The increased number of receivers of stolen property prosecuted with success (paragraph 8) is a most satisfactory feature of the report, as is the fall in house-breakings in first class houses. Inspector Modder and the Cinnamon Gardens police deserve great credit for this.

3. The question of the extension of police limits (paragraph 12) has been dealt with by Government, and I agree with Mr. Dowbiggin that an increase to the force will be necessary in Mutwal (paragraph 13), where the population has increased largely. Proposals will be submitted.

4. The buildings (paragraph 14) in Colombo are not satisfactory. The Cinnamon Gardens station is a fine one, and so I hope will be the new Kollupitiya station. Some relief too will be afforded by the old Volunteer Headquarters in the Pettah, which, though it leaves a good deal to be desired from a sanitary point of view, will accommodate some 150 single men. The old Ceylon Artillery Volunteer Headquarters, too, when handed over, will accommodate a number of the Fort single men. The need is for better stations and more married quarters. It pays to put money into police buildings in Colombo.

5. With reference to the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, remarks in paragraph 15 it must be remembered that the Colombo force is more than a third of the total force of the Island. It is extremely hard in a force not remarkable for its physique to set up a special standard for one-third of the force. I am endeavouring to get the Depôt men up to a special standard, but I see no prospect of picked men for Colombo.

6. Dr. Attygalle deserves a word of praise for the neat state of the hospital (paragraph 17).

7. The question of the Registrar of Servants (paragraph 18) will shortly be dealt with. The Ordinance is an admirable one and should be enforced.

8. I would draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the opinions expressed by the Superintendent regarding his officers in paragraph 20, in which I concur. My opinion of the Superintendent's work is expressed in my Administration Report.

C. C. LONGDEN,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts of the Island during 1905.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter should not be used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

D. Committed to District Court.

E. Committed to Supreme Court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted. Police Court.

c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code.*]		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 137	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Wearing the dress used by a soldier.
Section 140 and 141	...	8	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	11	Being members of an unlawful assembly and armed with a deadly weapon.
Section 141	...		2	—	2	—	—	—		—	—	1	5	Rioting.
Section 145	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.
Section 177	...	42	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	2	798	861	Committing affray.
Section 167	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Damaging Postal packets.
Section 168	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	Personating a public servant.
Section 181	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.
Section 183	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function.
Section 190	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.
Section 193	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false.
Section 196	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.
Section 208	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.
Sections 213	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody.
Section 219	...	6	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	1	—	26	42	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.
Section 220	...	19	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	41	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person.
Sections 221	...	1		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	6	Escape from custody.
Sections 226 to 256	...	25	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	12	—	2	46	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.
Section 262	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	1	1	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any diseases dangerous to life.
Section 270	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	16	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.
Section 272	...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	33	59	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly as to endanger human life.
Section 273	...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Navigating vessels so rashly as to endanger human life.
Section 275	...	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state as to endanger his life.
Section 276	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Causing danger in any public way.
Sections 278 and 279	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	Dealing with fire or explosive substance so as to endanger human life.
Section 282	...	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	1	26	66	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession so as to guard against danger to human life.
Section 283	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Committing a public nuisance.
Sections 285 to 287	...	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	100	127	Sale and possession of obscene books and songs.
Sections 290 to 292	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	Offences relating to religion.
Sections 296	...	14	5	—	1	131	2	3	—	21	5	1	183	Murder.
Section 297	...	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
Section 298	...	11	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	20	Causing death by rash or negligent act.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Section 300 ...	8	8	—	—	31	—	—	—	2	2	—	51	Attempt to murder.
Section 302 ...	17	7	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	75	106	Attempt to commit suicide.
Section 303 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing miscarriage.
Section 308 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	Exposure of a child with intent to abandon it.
Section 309 ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	Concealment of birth.
Section 315 ...	189	308	2	35	2	7	21	114	108	7	497	1,290	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	35	16	—	119	—	—	4	33	34	4	43	288	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	12	8	1	113	12	2	5	3	7	—	4	167	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 319 ...	6	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	19	Administering drugs.
Section 323 ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty.
Section 325 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	Causing grievous hurt on sudden provocation.
Section 327 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	Doing any act which endangers human life.
Section 328 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	12	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 329 ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	—	5	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 332 ...	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	9	39	Wrongful restraint.
Section 333 ...	19	16	—	1	—	—	—	15	4	—	13	68	Wrongful confinement.
Section 334 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	Wrongful confinement for three or more days.
Section 335 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement for ten or more days.
Section 337 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	2	Wrongful confinement in secret.
Section 338 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Wrongful confinement for extortion.
Section 344 ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	12	Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duties.
Section 345 ...	5	14	—	10	—	—	1	1	10	1	—	42	Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.
Section 347 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault to commit theft from persons.
Section 348 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.
Section 352 to 354 ...	72	14	—	2	3	—	2	3	7	1	—	104	Kidnapping.
Section 356 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Kidnapping with intent to confine a person.
Section 357 ...	26	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	39	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage.
Section 358 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, &c.
Section 364 ...	26	43	—	1	18	—	1	—	3	—	—	94	Rape.
Section 365 ...	5	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	11	Unnatural offences.
Section 367 ...	254	262	19	49	1	—	47	46	174	205	248	1,305	Theft.
Section 368 ...	381	385	5	33	1	—	23	13	347	702	235	2,125	Theft of cattle.
Section 368 ...	35	28	3	9	—	—	1	—	39	11	81	207	Theft of prædial produce.
Section 369 ...	133	196	7	41	—	1	28	11	130	288	132	967	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	30	10	—	5	—	—	21	1	7	—	34	108	Theft by a clerk or servant of property in possession of his employer.
Section 371 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, &c.
Section 373 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Extortion.
Sections 380 to 385 ...	87	448	2	120	18	—	9	4	100	10	29	827	Offences relating to robbery.
Section 386 ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	10	Dishonest misappropriation of movable property.
Sections 389 to 392 ...	220	27	2	27	—	1	72	17	29	4	66	465	Offences relating to criminal breach of trust.
Section 394 ...	101	27	1	7	—	—	7	6	50	2	88	289	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Section 396 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	Assisting in concealment of stolen property.
Section 397 ...	12	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	18	Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products.
Section 400 ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	10	Cheating.
Sections 411 and 412 ...	97	40	4	8	—	—	3	23	36	10	35	256	Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 10 and upwards and Rs. 50 and upwards.
Section 413 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Mischief by causing a diminution of water for agricultural purposes.
Section 414 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, &c.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 415 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief by causing obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.
Sections 418 and 419 ...	77	87	—	24	—	—	6	1	83	109	6	393	Mischief by fire to cause damage to Rs. 100 and upwards and to destroy a house.
Section 420 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief with intent to destroy a decked vessel.
Section 424 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Removing wreck.
Section 433 ...	194	23	1	5	—	2	1	122	17	2	113	480	Criminal trespass.
Sections 434 to 437 ...	20	13	—	3	2	1	3	16	12	2	29	101	House trespass in order to commit an offence.
Sections 439 and 430 ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.
Section 440 ...	8	13	—	8	—	—	3	—	7	12	4	55	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.
Section 441 ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking preparation having been made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
Sections 442 to 444 ...	60	99	1	57	5	—	5	—	58	489	13	787	House-breaking by night.
Section 447 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Dishonestly breaking open any closed receptacle containing property.
Section 449 ...	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	14	Possession of house-breaking implements.
Section 450 ...	25	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	30	58	Being found in building for unlawful purpose.
Section 451 ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	Loitering about by reputed thief.
Sections 452 to 459 ...	2	1	—	14	4	—	6	—	7	—	1	35	Forgery.
Section 465 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Sending false message by telegraph.
Section 466 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will, &c.
Section 480 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Defamation.
Section 486 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal intimidation.
Section 488 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	45	53	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 102 and 296 ...		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment and murder.
Sections 102 and 319 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment and administering drugs.
Sections 102 and 367 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Abetment and theft
Sections 107 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Abetment and robbery.
Sections 140 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly and hurt.
Sections 140 and 380 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly and robbery.
Sections 141 and 367 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	1	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, and theft.
Sections 144 and 145 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon.
Sections 144 and 146 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting by members of an unlawful assembly.
Sections 144 and 317 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 157 and 287 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	Committing affray and having obscene songs.
Sections 168 and 102 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Personating a public servant and abetment.
Sections 183 and 219 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function and resistance for the lawful apprehension of himself.
Sections 183 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function and hurt.
Sections 218 and 220 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Escape from confinement and resistance to the lawful apprehension of another person.
Sections 219 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance by a person to his lawfu apprehension and theft.
Sections 219 and 368 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 220 and 219 ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	Resistance to lawful apprehension of himself and another person.
Sections 220 and 323 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty.
Sections 220 and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension and wrongful confinement.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 287 and 488 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	Obcene books and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 296 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Murder and robbery.
Sections 296 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Murder and attempt.
Sections 308 and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Exposure of a child with intent to abandon it, and attempt.
Sections 3 9 and 210 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Concealment of birth and taking gift, &c., to screen an offender.
Sections 309 and 303 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Concealment of birth and causing miscarriage.
Sections 314 and 315 ...	2	16	—	4	—	—	—	4	13	—	22	61	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314 and 316 ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	9	Causing hurt, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 314 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Causing hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314 and 333 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	5	Causing hurt and wrongful confinement.
Sections 314 and 343 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt and assault.
Sections 314 and 358 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt and kidnapping in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, &c.
Sections 314 and 367 ...	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	1	2	30	Causing hurt and theft.
Sections 314 and 380 ...	3	16	—	5	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	30	Causing hurt and robbery.
Sections 314 and 412 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing hurt and mischief to animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards.
Sections 314 and 438 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt and house trespass.
Sections 314 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Causing hurt and attempt.
Sections 315 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and abetment.
Sections 315 and 107 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and abetment.
Sections 315 and 316 ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt.
Sections 315 and 343 ...	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and assault.
Sections 315 and 367 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft.
Sections 315 and 368 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 315 and 380 ...	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	9	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery.
Sections 315 and 433 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons and criminal trespass.
Sections 315 and 490 ...	26	16	—	3	—	1	—	3	3	—	31	83	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt.
Sections 316 and 317 ...	6	2	—	17	—	—	—	5	1	—	5	36	Grievous hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 380 ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Grievous hurt and robbery.
Sections 316 and 409 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Grievous hurt and mischief.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 319 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Administering drugs and attempt.
Sections 321 and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort information, and wrongful confinement.
Sections 323 and 315 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 325 and 326 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave provocation and grievous hurt on a sudden and grave provocation.
Sections 331 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 332 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful restraint and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 332 and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
Sections 332 and 486 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Wrongful restraint and criminal intimidation.
Sections 333 and 109 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement and abetment.
Sections 333 and 343 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Wrongful confinement and assault.
Sections 333 and 357 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	Wrongful confinement and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 333 and 368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Wrongful confinement and theft of predial produce.
Sections 333 and 380	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement and robbery.
Sections 341 and 440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Criminal force and lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.
Sections 342 and 315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Assault and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 343 and 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 343 and 332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault and wrongful restraint.
Sections 343 and 367	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	13	Assault and theft.
Sections 343 and 434	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault and house trespass.
Sections 344 and 220	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty and resistance to lawful apprehension.
Sections 345 and 315	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 345 and 357	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and kidnapping a woman to compel marriage.
Sections 345 and 364	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and rape.
Sections 345 and 380	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and robbery.
Sections 352 and 369	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 354 and 102	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping and abetment.
Sections 354 and 357	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Kidnapping and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or to cause her defilement.
Sections 354 and 367	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	Kidnapping and theft.
Sections 354 and 380	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping and robbery.
Sections 356 and 359	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping with intent to confine a person.
Sections 357 and 369	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or to cause her defilement and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 364 and 102	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rape and abetment.
Sections 364 and 317	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rape and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 364 and 357	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Rape and kidnapping.
Sections 364 and 367	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Rape and theft.
Sections 364 and 490	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	Rape and attempt.
Sections 367 and 357	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage.
Sections 367 and 360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft and kidnapping a child.
Sections 367 and 368	20	48	1	5	—	—	9	1	28	3	54	169	Theft and theft of cattle.
Sections 367 and 368	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	12	Theft and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 367 and 394	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	7	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367 and 396	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Theft and assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property.
Sections 368 and 140	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial produce and being a member of an unlawful assembly.
Sections 368 and 212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and taking gift to help to recover property.
Sections 368 and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft of prædial produce and causing hurt.
Sections 368 and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and causing hurt.
Sections 368 and 315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 368 and 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial produce and grievous hurt.
Sections 368 and 394	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	6	Theft of cattle or prædial produce and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 368 and 397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft of cattle and receiving stolen cattle.
Sections 368 and 412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and mischief to animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards.
Sections 368 and 486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft of prædial produce and criminal intimidation.
Sections 368 and 490	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of cattle and attempt.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 368 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft of prædial produce and attempt.
Sections 369 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house, and voluntarily causing hurt.
Sections 369 and 319 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house, and administering drugs.
Sections 369 and 354 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house, and kidnapping.
Sections 369 and 367 ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft in a dwelling-house, and theft.
Sections 369 and 391 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.
Sections 369 and 419 ...	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, and mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house.
Sections 369 and 431 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, and house-breaking.
Sections 370 and 371 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Theft by a clerk or servant of property in possession of his employer, and theft, preparation having been made for causing death, &c.
Sections 370 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Theft by a clerk or servant and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 373 and 490 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Extortion and attempt.
Sections 380 and 317 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Robbery and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 343 ...	1	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	19	Robbery and assault.
Sections 380 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and rape.
Sections 380 and 367 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	Robbery and theft.
Sections 380 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery and attempt.
Sections 382 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and causing hurt.
Sections 382 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 382 and 333 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and wrongful confinement.
Sections 385 and 145 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Belonging to a wandering gang of robbers and rioting armed with deadly weapons.
Sections 386 and 389 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Dishonest misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust.
Sections 386 and 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Dishonest misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.
Sections 389 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust and theft.
Sections 389 and 400 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Criminal breach of trust and cheating.
Sections 392 and 386 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal breach of trust and dishonest misappropriation of property.
Sections 394 and 369 ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Dishonestly receiving stolen property and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 394 and 396 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Dishonestly receiving stolen property and assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property.
Sections 400 and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cheating and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 400 and 402 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cheating, and cheating by personation.
Sections 400 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cheating and attempt.
Sections 493 and 386 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cheating and dishonest misappropriation of property.
Sections 409 and 367 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	6	Mischief and theft.
Sections 409 and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	Mischief and theft in a dwelling house.
Sections 409 and 434 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief and house trespass.
Sections 410 and 367 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief, causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards and theft.
Sections 411 and 409 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards and mischief.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C	C.	C.		
Sections 419 and 140 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house and being member of an unlawful assembly.
Sections 419 and 31.) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 433 and 314 ...		1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	9	Criminal trespass and simple hurt.
Sections 433 and 332 ...	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and wrongful confinement.
Sections 433 and 313 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		—	2	4	Criminal trespass and assault.
Sections 433 and 367 ...	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Criminal trespass and theft.
Sections 433 and 368 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	Criminal trespass and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 433 and 369 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	14	Criminal trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 433 and 386 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Criminal trespass and dishonest misappropriation of movable property.
Sections 433 and 394 ...	—	—	-	-		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 433 and 409 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	10	Criminal trespass and mischief.
Sections 433 and 410 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and mischief causing damages of Rs. 50 and upwards.
Sections 433 and 412 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Criminal trespass and mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards.
Sections 433 and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	Criminal trespass and house-breaking by night.
Sections 433 and 484 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Criminal trespass and insult.
Sections 433 and 486 ...	—	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	1	4	6	Criminal trespass and criminal intimidation.
Sections 434 and 102 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and abetment.
Sections 434 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	House trespass and simple hurt.
Sections 434 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 434 and 367 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	House trespass and theft.
Sections 434 and 369 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 434 and 450 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and being found in building for unlawful purpose.
Sections 434 and 484 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	House trespass and insult.
Sections 434 and 486 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and criminal intimidation.
Sections 436 and 181 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.
Sections 437 and 367 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass and theft.
Sections 437 and 369 ...	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	8	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	7	3	45	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 440 and 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and house-breaking by night.
Sections 442 and 412 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards.
Sections 443 and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and simple hurt.
Sections 443 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and theft.
Sections 443 and 369 ...	49	167	1	107	4	—	5	—	158	867	10	1,368	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 390 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	House-breaking by night and criminal breach of trust by a carrier.
Sections 443 and 445 ...	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	26	—	35	House-breaking by night and grievous hurt.
Sections 443 and 449 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and possessing house-breaking impliments.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	37	1	48	House-breaking by night and attempt.
Sections 449 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Possessing house-breaking impliments and theft.
Sections 454 and 368 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Forgery and theft of cattle.
Sections 454 and 400 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Forgery and cheating.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 459 and 403 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Using as genuine a forged document and cheating, dishonestly inducing delivery of property.
Sections 488 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication and hurt.
Sections 488 and 484 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Appearing in public in a state of intoxication and insult.
Sections 490 and 367 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	Attempt to commit offence punishable with imprisonment and theft.
Sections 490 and 369 ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	11	Attempt to commit offence punishable with imprisonment and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 490 and 419 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to commit offence punishable with imprisonment and mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house, &c.
Sections 140, 141 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly, armed with any deadly weapon and hurt.
Sections 140, 141, and 433 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly, armed with any deadly weapon, and criminal trespass.
Sections 140, 144, and 380 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and robbery.
Sections 140, 146, and 386 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly and dishonest misappropriation of movable property.
Sections 140, 315, and 410 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly, hurt by dangerous weapons, and mischief causing damages to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards.
Sections 140, 433, and 368 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	Being member of an unlawful assembly, criminal trespass, and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 140, 433, and 409 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly, criminal trespass, and mischief.
Sections 141, 145, and 146 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Joining an unlawful assembly, armed with deadly weapons, and rioting.
Sections 141, 486, and 367 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Joining an unlawful assembly, criminal intimidation, and theft.
Sections 143, 380, and 315 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, robbery, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 296, 300, and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Murder, attempt to murder, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300, 107, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to murder, abetment, and simple hurt.
Sections 300, 319, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Attempt to murder, administering drugs, and attempt.
Sections 314, 315, and 316 ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt.
Sections 314, 315, and 490 ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	6	Voluntarily causing hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and attempt.
Sections 314, 317, and 315 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314, 332, and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Hurt, wrongful restraint, and theft.
Sections 314, 380, and 333 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt, robbery, and wrongful confinement.
Sections 314, 380, and 382 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 314, 409, and 434 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	Hurt, mischief, and house trespass.
Sections 314, 490, and 386 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt, attempt, and dishonest misappropriation of movable property.
Sections 316, 315, and 484 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Grievous hurt, hurt with dangerous weapons, and insult.
Sections 343, 314, and 332 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault, hurt, and wrongful restraint.
Sections 354, 357, and 364 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping a woman to cause her defilement and rape.
Sections 354, 357, and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping a woman and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 367, 315, and 314 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 367, 343, and 486 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Theft, assault, and criminal intimidation.
Sections 367, 368, and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft, theft of prædial produce, and wrongful confinement.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts—*contd*

Number of offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 367, 369, and 370 ...	115	83	1	25	—	—	17	—	44	159	50	494	Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by a clerk or servant.
Sections 369, 140, and 346 ...	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house, unlawful assembly, and assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person.
Sections 433, 140, and 141 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons.
Sections 433, 314, and 315 ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass, hurt, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 433, 314, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass, hurt, and attempt
Sections 433, 367, and 368 ..	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass, theft, and theft of cattle.
Sections 433, 368, and 490 ...	1	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass, theft of prædial produce, and attempt.
Sections 433, 409, and 486 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass, mischief, and criminal intimidation.
Sections 433, 409, and 488 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass, mischief, and appearing in public in a state of intoxication.
Sections 433, 484, and 314 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Criminal trespass, insult, and hurt.
Sections 433, 484, and 486 ..	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass, insult, and criminal intimidation.
Sections 433, 488, and 343 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass, appearing in public in a state of intoxication and assault.
Sections 433, 490, and 369 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass, attempt and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 434, 314, and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass, hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 434, 348, and 486 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass, assault, and criminal intimidation.
Sections 434, 437, and 438 ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	House trespass to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, preparation having been made for causing hurt.
Sections 437, 314, and 380		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House trespass, hurt, and robbery.
Sections 440, 314, and 315 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443, 369, and 394 ...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 443, 396, and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, assisting in concealment of stolen property, and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443, 409, and 368 ...	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, mischief, and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 443, 433, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, criminal trespass, and attempt.
Sections 450, 490, and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—			—	1	—		1	Being found in building for unlawful purpose, attempt, and theft.
Sections 486, 490, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal intimidation, attempt, and hurt.
Sections 490, 443, and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Attempt, house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 140, 141, 146, and 317	—	-	—	1	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting armed with deadly weapons, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 140, 314, 369, and 410	1			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly, hurt, theft in a dwelling-house, and mischief.
Sections 141, 143, 147, and 409	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly, and mischief.
Sections 183, 314, 490, and 315	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Obstructing a public servant in discharge of his public function, hurt, attempt, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314, 409, 220, and 490	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	1	Hurt, mischief, resistance to lawful apprehension, and attempt.
Sections 314, 433, 140, and 144	1	—		—	-	—	—	—	—	—		1	Hurt, criminal trespass, unlawful assembly, and rioting.
Sections 354, 357, 364, and 380	-	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping a woman to cause her defilement, rape, and robbery.
Sections 380, 314, 316, and 343	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	Robbery, hurt, grievous hurt, and assault.
Sections 380, 382, 356, and 361	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt to commit robbery, kidnapping, and rape.

A 1.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 433, 343, 490, and 409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass, assault, attempt, and mischief.
Sections 440, 380, 357, and 364	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, kidnapping, and rape.
Sections 444, 369, 343, and 364	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, assault, and rape.
Sections 144, 140, 419, 146 and 314	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rioting, unlawful assembly, mischief by fire or explosive substance, and hurt.
Sections 102, 314, 316, 318, 320, and 333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Abetment, hurt, grievous hurt, voluntarily causing hurt, and grievous hurt to extort property and wrongful confinement.
Sections 141, 145, 316, 315, 333 and 367	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting armed with deadly weapons, grievous hurt, hurt, wrongful confinement, and theft.
Sections 141, 142, 144, 318, 317, 320, 185, and 183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, causing hurt to extort property, grievous disobedience to lawful order and obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function in a dwelling house.
Ordinances Nos. 4 of 1841 and 7 of 1889.	7	—	—	—	—	8	7	2	18	—	710	752	Vagrants' Ordinances, breaches of.
Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1844 and 13 of 1891	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	Ordinances relating to arrack, rum, and toddy, breaches of.
Sections 315, 314, 343 and Ordinance 10 of 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Heart by dangerous weapons, assault, and Arrack Ordinance, breaches of
Ordinance No. 7 of 1862 ...	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	488	521	Cruelty to animals.
Sections 409, 433, 412 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Mischief, criminal trespass, mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards, and Stamp Ordinance, breaches of
Section 367 and Ordinance No. 11 of 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	Theft and breaches of Ordinance relating to servants, labourers, &c., under contracts for hire and service.
Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 ...	31	—	—	—	—	1	24	3	47	—	3,735	3,841	Police Ordinance, breaches of
Section 433 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Criminal trespass and breaches of Ordinance relating to cattle trespass.
Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ...	27	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	5	—	—	43	Possession of counterfeit notes
Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	13	Forest Ordinance, breaches of
Ordinance No. 7 of 1886 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	46	Colombo Waterworks Ordinance breaches of.
Ordinance No. 14 of 1886 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Selling defaced stamps.
Ordinance No. 11 of 1887 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Resistance to lawful apprehension.
Ordinance No. 17 of 1887 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Ordinance relating to Treasure Trove, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 17 of 1889 ...	11	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	1	183	210	Gaming Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 6 of 1890 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	Salt Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 12 of 1891 ...	15	4	—	—	—	2	6	2	2	1	959	991	Drunk and disorderly.
Section 409 and Ordinance No. 12 of 1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Mischief, drunk, and disorderly.
Sections 315, 480, and Ordinance No. 12 of 1891	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Hurt by dangerous weapons, attempt, and drunk and incapable.
Ordinance No. 9 of 1893 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 368 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1893	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft of cattle, and Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinances Nos. 18 of 1894 and 8 of 1902	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Explosives Ordinances, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 2 of 1895 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Bigamy.
Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	84	119	Quarantine Regulations, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 10 of 1898 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Breaches of Ordinance relating to branding, sale, and transfer of cattle.
Section 394 and Ordinance No. 10 of 1898	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	Dishonestly receiving stolen property and breaches of Ordinance relating to branding, sale, and transfer of cattle.
Ordinance No. 5 of 1899 ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	151	Possessing ganja.
Ordinance No. 6 of 1901 ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	99	152	Firearms Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 9 of 1901 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	Vehicles Ordinance, breaches of
Ordinance No. 9 of 1902 ...	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	130	151	Railway Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 11 of 1902 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Game preservation Ordinance, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 3 of 1904 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Knife Ordinance, breaches of.
Section 466A of Ordinance No. 10 of 1903	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Falsification of accounts by a clerk or servant.
Grand Total 1905 ...	2927	2638	58	986	284	33	394	548	1808	3004	9779	22459	
Grand Total 1904 ...	3120	2846	55	707	255	49	521	677	1976	2741	12101	25048	

A 2.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in Police Courts of the Island during 1905.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Section 137, Wearing the dress used by a soldier ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 140 and 141, Being member of an unlawful assembly ...	104	—	75	17	58	—	—
Section 144, Rioting ...	71	6	65	14	22	—	29
Section 145, Rioting armed with a deadly weapon ...	6	—	5	—	5	—	—
Section 157, Committing affray ...	2,152	14	2,088	1,704	395	—	—
Section 167, Damaging postal packets	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Section 168. Personating a public servant	6	—	6	5	1	—	—
Section 181, Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Section 183, Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function	11	—	10	1	9	—	—
Section 190, Giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Section 193, Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Section 196, False statment made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 208, False charge of offence made with intent to injure ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 213, Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Section 219, Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	67	3	58	35	16	—	7
Section 220, Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person ...	119	2	103	46	60	—	1
Section 221, Escape from custody ...	7	—	7	5	2	—	—
Sections 226 to 256, Offences relating to coin and Government stamps...	52	—	51	2	42	3	4
Section 262, Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Section 270, Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir ...	23	—	23	18	5	—	—
Section 272, Driving or riding on a public way so rashly as to endanger human life ...	67	—	63	36	27	—	—
Section 273, Navigating vessels so rashly as to endanger human life	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Section 275, Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state as to endanger his life	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 276, Causing danger in any publi way	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 278 and 279, Dealing with fire or explosive substance so as to endanger human life ...	7	—	7	2	5	—	—
Section 282, A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession so as to guard against danger to human life ...	71	—	66	27	39	—	—
Section 283, Committing a public Nuisance	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 285 287, Sale and possession of obscene books and songs...	263	—	257	190	67	—	—
Sections 290, to 292, Offences relating to religion ...	12	—	12	5	7	—	—
Section 296, Murder ...	343	4	324	3	145	181	8
Section 297, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	12	—	12	—	6	6	—
Section 298, Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	21	—	21	—	15	5	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Person charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Section 300, Attempt to murder ...	67	1	66	—	31	35	—
Section 302, Attempt to commit suicide	106	—	105	75	29	1	—
Section 303, Causing miscarriage ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 308, Exposure of a child with intent to abandon it ...	4	—	4	—	3	—	1
Section 309, Concealment of birth	16	—	16	—	12	—	4
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1,823	22	1,76 0	569	1,150	2	42
Section, 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	535	10	520	49	267	—	206
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	256	5	249	6	84	15	137
Sections 319, Administering drugs	27	1	24	—	19	—	5
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty	22	3	19	1	8	—	10
Section 325, Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on sudden provocation ...	13	1	12	3	6	—	3
Section 327, Doing any act which endangers human life ...	11	—	11	6	5	—	—
Section 328, Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life	14	—	12	7	7	—	—
Section 329, Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life	5	—	5	—	4	—	1
Section 332, Wrongful restraint ...	114	—	104	22	89	—	—
Section 333, Wrongful confinement	172	2	156	25	129	—	2
Section 334, Wrongful confinement for three or more days ...	5	—	4	—	4	—	—
Section 335, Wrongful confinement for ten or more days ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Section 337, Wrongful confinement in secret	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Section 338, Wrongful confinement for extortion	13	—	3	—	3	—	—
Section 344, Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duties	21	—	21	12	8	—	1
Section 345, Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	44	1	42	—	32	—	10
Section 347, Assault to commit theft from persons ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 348, Assault in attempt wrongfully to confine a person ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Section 352 to 354, Kidnapping ...	166	2	152	—	141	6	8
Section 356, Kidnapping with intent to confine a person ...	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Section 357, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage ...	82	4	69	—	71	—	—
Section 358, Kidnapping in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, &c.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 364, Rape ...	125	2	112	—	83	24	5
Section 365, Unnatural offences ...	12	1	9	—	7	2	—
Section 367, Theft ...	1,848	72	1,627	327	1,257	—	67
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	2,776	54	2,541	387	2,116	1	54
Section 368, Theft of prædial produce	322	10	294	100	183	—	12
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	1,053	48	909	161	718	—	60
Section 370, Theft by a clerk or servant of property in possession of his employer ...	114	21	88	36	47	—	5
Section 371, Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, &c.	1	—	11	—	1	—	—
Section 373, Extortion ...	5	—	1	—	4	—	1
Section 380 to 385, Offences relating to robbery ...	1,742	26	5	41	1,329	39	235
Section 386, Dishonest misappropriation of movable property ...		—	1,622 11	2	8	—	

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 389 to 392, Offences relating to criminal breach of trust...	505	77	327	67	238	—	29
Section 394, Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	385	11	358	122	229	—	8
Section 396, Assisting in concealment of stolen property ...	8	—	7	2	6	—	—
Section 397, Receiving stolen cattle or prædial products ...	22	1	21	1	20	—	—
Section 400, Cheating. ...	13	—	11	3	8	—	—
Sections 411 and 412, Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 10 and upwards and Rs. 50 and upwards ...	329	4	295	42	248	—	10
Section 413, Mischief by causing a diminution of water for agricultural purposes ...	4	—	1	—	2	—	—
Section 414, Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, &c. ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 415, Mischief by causing obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Mischief by fire to cause damage to Rs. 100, and upwards and to destroy a house	462	12	393	8	360	—	29
Section 420, Mischief with intent to destroy a wrecked vessel ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Section 424, Removing wreck ...	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	1,177	6	964	195	792	—	5
Sections 434 to 437, House trespass in order to commit an offence ...	209	3	178	43	124	6	6
Sections 439 and 430, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	11	—	9	4	4	—	1
Section 440, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment ...	47	3	40	5	26	—	9
Section 441, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking preparation having been made for causing hurt, assault, &c. ...	8	1	7	—	4	—	—
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking by night	574	18	487	16	345	17	112
Section 447, Dishonestly breaking open any closed receptacle containing property ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 449, Possession of house-breaking implements ...	17	—	17	7	5	1	4
Section 450, Being found in building for unlawful purposes ...	72	—	71	38	32	—	1
Section 451, Loitering about by reputed thief	7	—	7	—	5	—	2
Sections 452 to 459, Forgery ...	48	6	39	1	16	4	18
Section 465, Sending false message by telegraph	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Section 466, Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will, &c. ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 480, Defamation ...	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
Section 486, Criminal intimidation	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 488, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication ...	74	1	74	60	14	—	—
Sections 102 and 296, Abetment and murder	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 102 and 319, Abetment and administering drugs ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 102 and 367, Abetment and theft	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Sections 107 and 380, Abetment and robbery	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 140 and 314, Being member of an unlawful assembly and hurt	10	—	10	10	—	—	—
Sections 140 and 380, Being member of an unlawful assembly and robbery	8	2	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 141 and 367, Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon and theft ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	7

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 144 and 145, Rioting armed with a deadly weapon ...	9	—	4	—	9	—	—
Sections 144 and 146, Rioting by members of an unlawful assembly	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Sections 144 and 317, Rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	6
Sections 157 and 287, committing affray and having obscene songs...	14	—	14	6	8	—	—
Sections 168 and 102, Personating a public servant and abetment ...	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 183 and 219, Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function and resistance for the lawful apprehension of himself ...	4	—	4	3	1	—	—
Sections 183 and 314, Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function and hurt ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 218 and 220, Escape from confinement and resistance to the lawful apprehension of another person	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sections 219 and 367, Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension and theft ...	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 219 and 368, Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension and theft of prædial produce	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 220 and 219, Resistance to lawful apprehension of himself and another person ...	26	2	24	4	13	—	7
Sections 220 and 323, Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty ...	6	1	5	—	1	—	4
Sections 220 and 333, Resistance to lawful apprehension and wrongful confinement ...	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sections 287 and 488, Obscene books and appearing in public in a state of intoxication ...	8	—	8	6	2	—	—
Sections 296 and 380, Murder and robbery	15	—	15	—	5	10	—
Sections 296 and 490, Murder and attempt	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 308 and 490, Exposure of a child with intent to abandon it, and attempt	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 309 and 210, Concealment of birth and taking gift, &c., to screen an offender ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 309 and 303, Concealment of birth and causing miscarriage	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 314 and 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	163	—	154	35	113	—	10
Sections 314 and 316, Causing hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	27	—	27	2	9	—	12
Sections 314 and 317, Causing hurt and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 314 and 333, Causing hurt and wrongful confinement ...	18	—	13	1	12	—	—
Sections 314 and 343, Causing hurt and assault	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Sections 314 and 358, Causing hurt and kidnapping in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, &c.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 314 and 367, Causing hurt and theft	66	1	63	2	61	—	—
Sections 314 and 380, Causing hurt and robbery	52	1	48	2	38	—	8
Sections 314 and 412, Causing hurt and mischief to animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 314 and 438, Causing hurt and house trespass ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 314 and 490, Causing hurt and attempt	1		1	—	1	—	—
Sections 315 and 102, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and abetment ...	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 315 and 107, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and abetment ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 315 and 316, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt ...	15		14	3	3	—	8
Sections 315 and 343, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and assault ...	22	—	22	3	9	—	10
Sections 315 and 367, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft ...	4	—	4	1	3	—	—
Sections 315 and 368, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and theft of prædial produce	5	—	5	1	4	—	—
Sections 315 and 380, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and robbery ...	21	—	21	1	16	—	4
Sections 315 and 433, Hurt by dangerous weapons and criminal trespass	4	—	4	3	1	—	—
Sections 315 and 490, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and attempt ...	101	2	94	32	58	—	3
Sections 316 and 317, Grievous hurt and grevious hurt by dangerous weapons	59	—	59	6	30	—	23
Sections 316 and 380, Grievous hurt and robbery	9	—	9	—	4	2	3
Sections 316 and 409, Grievous hurt and mischief	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 317 and 315, Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	—	3	1	—	—	2
Sections 319 and 490, Administering drugs, and attempt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 321 and 333, Voluntarily causing hurt to extort information, and wrongful confinement...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 323 and 315, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 325 and 326, Voluntarily causing hurt on grave provocation and grievous hurt on a sudden and grave provocation ...	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
Sections 331 and 314, Wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing hurt	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sections 332 and 314, Wrongful restraint and voluntarily causing hurt	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 332 and 333, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	3	—	2	—	3	—	—
Sections 332 and 486, Wrongful restraint and criminal intimidation...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 333 and 109, Wrongful confinement and abetment ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 333 and 343, Wrongful confinement and assault ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Sections 333 and 357, Wrongful confinement and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage ...	3	—	3	—	2	—	1
Sections 333 and 368, Wrongful confinement and theft of prædial produce ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 333 and 380, Wrongful confinement and robbery ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 341 and 440, Criminal force and lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment ...	3	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 342 and 315, Assault and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 343 and 316, Assault and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	3	—	3	2	3	—	—
Sections 343 and 332, Assault and wrongful restraint ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 343 and 367, Assault and theft	4	2	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 343 and 434, Assault and house trespass	10	—	9	3	6	—	—
Sections 344 and 220, Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty and resistance to lawful apprehension ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 345 and 315, Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 345 and 357, Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 345 and 364, Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, and rape ...	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
Sections 345 and 380, Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, and robbery ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 352 and 369, Kidnapping and theft in a dwelling-house ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 354 and 102, Kidnapping and abetment	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 354 and 357, Kidnapping, and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or to cause her defilement	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 354 and 367, Kidnapping and theft	16	1	15	—	12	—	3
Sections 354 and 380, Kidnapping and robbery	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 356 and 359, Kidnapping with intent to confine a person ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 357 369, Kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage or to cause her defilement, and theft in a dwelling-house ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 364 and 102, Rape and abetment	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 364 and 317, Rape and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 364 and 357, Rape and kidnapping	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 364 and 367, Rape and theft	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 364 and 490, Rape and attempt	3	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 367 and 357, theft and kidnapping a woman to compel a marriage	11	—	11	—	10	—	1
Sections 367 and 360, Theft and kidnapping a child ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of prædial produce ...	392	15	341	114	227	—	13
Sections 367 and 394, Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property	11	—	11	—	10	—	1
Sections 367 and 396, Theft and assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property ...	15	—	15	2	13	—	—
	3	—	3	—	3	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	Police Court.
Sections 368 and 140, Theft of prædial produce and being a member of an unlawful assembly ...	20	—	20	—	20	—	—
Sections 368 and 212, theft of cattle, and taking gift to help to recover property	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 368 and 314, Theft of cattle and causing hurt ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 368 and 314, Theft of prædial produce and causing hurt	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 368 and 315, Theft of cattle and voluntatily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 368 and 316, Theft of prædial produce and grievous hurt	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 368 and 394, Theft of cattle or prædial produce and dishonestly receiving stolen property	17	—	17	—	17	—	—
Sections 368 and 397, Theft of cattle and receiving stolen cattle	4	—	4	3	1	—	—
Sections 368 and 412, Theft of cattle and mischief to animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards ...	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 368 and 486, Theft of prædial produce and criminal intimidation	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 368 and 490, Theft of cattle and attempt	1	—	1	—	1		
Sections 368 and 490, Theft of prædial produce and attempt ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 369 and 314, Theft in a dwelling-house and voluntarily causing hurt	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Sections 369 and 319, Theft in a dwelling-house and administering drugs	6	—	6	—	4	—	2
Sections 369 and 354, Theft in a dwelling-house and kidnapping	4	2	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 369 and 367, Theft in a dwelling-house and theft ...	3	—	3	—	2	—	1
Sections 369 and 391, Theft in a dwelling-house and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 369 and 419, Theft in a dwelling-house and mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 369 and 431, Theft in a dwelling-house and house-breaking	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 370 and 371, Theft by a clerk or servant of property in possession of his employer, and theft, preparation having been made for causing death, &c.	3	—	4 3	— 1	1 1	— —	— 1
Sections 370 and 394 Theft by a clerk or servant and dishonestly receving stolen property ...	4	—	4	1	3	—	—
Sections 373 and 490, Extortion and attempt	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 380 and 317, Robbery and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	3	—	3	—	2	—	1
Sections 380 and 343, Robbery and assault	34	1	22	—	22	—	—
Sections 380 and 364, Robbery and rape	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 380 and 367, Robbery and theft	7	1	6	—	5	—	1
Sections 380 and 490, Robbery and attempt	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 382 and 314, Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery and causing hurt ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 382 and 315, Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons	2	—	2	—	2	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 382 and 333, Voluntarily causing robbery and wrongful confinement	4	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 385 and 145, Belonging to a wandering gang of robbers and rioting armed with deadly weapons	5	—	2	—	—	2	—
Sections 386 and 389, Dishonest misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 386 and 391, Dishonest misappropriation of movable property and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 389 and 367, Criminal breach of trust and theft ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 389 and 400, Criminal breach of trust and cheating ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 392 and 386, Criminal breach of trust and dishonest misappropriation of property ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 394 and 369, Dishonestly receiving stolen property and theft in a dwelling-house ...	3	—	3	—	1	—	2
Sections 394 and 396, Dishonestly receiving stolen property and assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 400 and 369, Cheating and theft in a dwelling-house ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 400 and 402, Cheating and cheating by personation ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 400 and 490, Cheating and attempt	3	—	3	—	1	2	—
Sections 403 and 386, Cheating and dishonest misappropriation of property	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 409 and 367, Mischief and theft	13	—	13	—	13	—	—
Sections 409 and 369, Mischief and theft in a dwelling-house ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 409 and 434, Mischief and house trespass	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 410 and 367, Mischief causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards and theft ...	13	—	13	—	13	—	—
Sections 411 and 409, Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards and mischief	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 419, and 140, Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house and being member of an unlawful assembly	16	—	15	—	15	—	—
Sections 419, and 315, Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 433, and 314, Criminal trespass and simple hurt ...	37	1	32	4	28	—	—
Section 433, and 333, Criminal trespass and wrongful confinement...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 433, and 343, Criminal trespass and assault ...	5	—	5	3	2	—	—
Sections 433, and 367, Criminal trespass and theft	5	—	5	2	3	—	—
Sections 433, and 368, Criminal trespass and theft of prædial produce	12	—	12	—	12	—	—
Sections 433 and 369, Criminal trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	10	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 433, and 386, Criminal trespass and dishonest misappropriation of movable property ...	3	—	3	1	2	—	—
Sections 433, and 394, Criminal trespass, and dishonestly receiving stolen property... ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 433, and 409, Criminal trespass, and mischief ...	20	—	20	1	19	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 433 and 410, Criminal trespass, and mischief causing damages of Rs. 50 and upwards...	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
Sections 433 and 412, Criminal trespass, and mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards	3	—	3	1	2	—	—
Sections 433 and 443, Criminal trespass and house-breaking by night	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 433 and 484, Criminal trespass and insult ...	4	—	4	2	2	—	—
Sections 433 and 486, Criminal trespass and criminal intimidation	8	—	7	4	3	—	—
Sections 434 and 102, House trespass and abetment	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 434 and 314, House trespass and simple hurt ...	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 434 and 315, House trespass and causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 434 and 367, House trespass and theft ...	8		8	1	7	—	—
Sections 434 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	5	—	5	2	3	—	—
Sections 434 and 450, House trespass and being found in building for unlawful purpose ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 434 and 484, House trespass and insult ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 434 and 486, House trespass and criminal intimidation ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 436 and 181, House trespass and resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a pubic servant ...	5	—	5	—	—	5	—
Sections 437 and 367, House trespass and theft ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house	5	—	5	1	3	—	1
Sections 440 and 369, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and theft in a dwelling-house ...	79	—	72	5	61	—	9
Sections 440 and 443, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, and house-breaking by night ...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 442 and 412, House-breaking by night and mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 443 and 314, House-breaking by night and simple hurt ...	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sections 443 and 317, House-breaking by night and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 443 and 367, House-breaking by night and theft ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	993	13	852	12	653	12	183
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery ...	16	2	14	—	1	5	8
Sections 443 and 390, House-breaking by night and criminal breach of trust by a carrier ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 443 and 445, House-breaking by night and grievous hurt ...	9	—	8	—	3	5	—
Sections 443 and 449, House-breaking by night and possessing house-breaking implements ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 443 and 490, House-breaking by night and attempt ...	16	1	9	1	4	—	4
Sections 449 and 367, Possessing house-breaking implements and theft	-	—	1	1	—	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 454 and 368, Forgery and theft of cattle	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 454 and 400, Forgery and cheating	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 459 and 403, Using as genuine a forged document and cheating by dishonestly inducing delivery of property ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 488 and 314, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication, and hurt	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 488 and 484, Appearing in public in a state of intoxication, and insult	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 490 and 367, Attempt to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, and theft ...	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Sections 490 and 369, Attempt to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, and theft in a dwelling-house	6	—	6	4	1	—	1
Sections 490 and 419, Attempt to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, and mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house, &c.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 140, 141, and 314, Being member of an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon, and hurt	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 140, 141, and 433, Being member of an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon, and criminal trespass ...	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Sections 140, 144, and 380, Being member of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and robbery. ...	12	—	12	—	—	—	12
Sections 140, 146, and 386, Being member of an unlawful assembly and dishonest misappropriation of movable property ...	13	—	13	—	2	—	11
Sections 140, 315, and 410, Being member of an unlawful assembly, hurt by dangerous weapons, and mischief causing damages to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards	27	—	27	—	27	—	—
Sections 140, 433, and 368, Being member of an unlawful assembly, criminal trespass, and theft of prædial produce ...	18	—	18	—	18	—	—
Sections 140, 433, and 409, Being member of an unlawful assembly, criminal trespass, and mischief ...	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 141, 145, and 146, Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons and rioting ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 141, 486, and 367, Joining an unlawful assembly, criminal intimidation, and theft ...	8	—	3	—	8	—	—
Sections 143, 380, and 315, Rioting, robbery, and hurt by dangerous weapons	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 296, 300, and 317, Murder, attempt to grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	6	—	6	—	2	4	—
Sections 300, 107, and 314, Attempt to murder, abetment, and simple hurt	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
Sections 300, 319, and 490, Attempt to murder, administering drugs, and attempt	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sections 314, 315, and 316, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt ...	18	—	18	—	2	—	16
Sections 314, 315, and 490, Voluntarily causing hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and attempt ..	17	—	16	2	9	—	6
Sections 314, 317, and 315, Hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	11	—	11	—	—	—	11

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of Offences.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 314, 332, and 367, Hurt, wrongful restraint, and theft ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 314, 380, and 333, Hurt, robbery, and wrongful confinement	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 314, 380, and 382, Hurt, robbery, and voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 314, 409, and 434, Hurt, mischief and house trespass ...	8	—	7	5	2	—	—
Sections 314, 490, and 386, Hurt, attempt, and dishonest misappropriation of movable property ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 316, 315, and 484, Grievous hurt, hurt with dangerous weapons, and insult	3	—	3	2	1	—	—
Sections 343, 314, and 332, Assault, hurt, and wrongful restraint ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 354, 357, and 364, Kidnapping a woman to cause her defilement, and rape	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 354, 357, and 369, Kidnapping a woman and theft in a dwelling-house	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 367, 315, and 314, Theft and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 367, 343, and 486, Theft, assault, and criminal intimidation	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 367, 368, and 333, Theft, theft of prædial produce, and wrongful confinement... ...	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by a clerk or servant ...	380	21	239	52	155	—	32
Sections 369, 140, and 346, Theft in a dwelling-house, unlawful assembly, and assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Section 433, 140, and 141, Criminal trespass and unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons ...	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Sections 433, 314, and 315, Criminal trespass, hurt, and hurt by dangerous weapons	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 433, 314, and 490, Criminal trespass, hurt, and attempt ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 433, 367, and 368, Criminal trespass, theft, and theft of cattle	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 433, 368, and 490, Criminal trespass, theft of prædial produce, and attempt	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 433, 409, and 486, Criminal trespass, mischief, and criminal intimidation	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 433, 409, and 488, Criminal trespass, mischief, and appearing in public in a state of intoxication	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 433, 484, and 314, Criminal trespass, insult, and hurt ...	8	—	8	3	5	—	—
Sections 433, 484, and 486, Criminal trespass, insult, and criminal intimidation	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 433, 488, and 343, Criminal trespass, appearing in public in a state of intoxication, and assault...	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sections 433, 490, and 369, Criminal trespass, attempt, and theft in a dwelling-house	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 434, 314, and 369, House trespass, hurt, and theft in a dwelling-house	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 434, 348, and 486, House trespass, assault, and criminal intimidation	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Name of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	Police Court.
Sections 434, 437, and 438, House trespass to commit an offence punishable with inprisonment, preparation having been made for causing hurt ...	12	—	5	3	—	—	2
Sections 437, 314, and 380, House trespass, hurt, and robbery ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sections 440, 314, and 315, Lurking-house trespass or house-breaking and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sections 443, 369, and 394, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	24	—	21	—	7	—	14
Sections 443, 396, and 369, House-breaking by night, assisting in concealment of stolen property, and theft in a dwelling-house ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 443, 409, and 368, House-breaking by night, mischief, and theft of prædial produce ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Sections 443, 433, and 490, House-breaking by night, criminal trespass, and attempt ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Sections 450, 490, and 367, Being found in building for unlawful purpose, attempt, and theft ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sections 486, 490 and 314, Criminal intimidation, attempt, and hurt	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sections 490, 443, and 369, Attempt, house-breaking by night, and theft in a dwelling-house ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 140, 141, 146, and 317, Unlawful assembly, rioting armed with deadly weapons, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	22	—	22	—	3	—	19
Sections 140, 314, 389, and 410, Being member of an unlawful assembly, hurt, theft in a dwelling house, and mischief ...	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Sections 141, 143, 147, and 409, Unlawful assembly, rioting, employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly, and mischief	9	—	9	—	9	—	—
Sections 183, 314, 490, and 315, Obstructing a public servant in discharge of his public function, hurt, attempt, and hurt by dangerous weapons... ...	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sections 314, 409, 220, and 490, Hurt, mischief, resistance to lawful apprehension, and attempt ...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sections 314, 433, 140, and 144, Hurt, criminal trespass, unlawful assembly, and rioting ...	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sections 354, 357, 364, and 380, Kidnapping a woman to cause her defilement, rape, and robbery ...	12	—	6	—	—	6	—
Sections 380, 314, 316, and 343, Robbery, hurt, grievous hurt, and assault	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
Sections 380, 382, 356, and 364, Robbery, voluntarily causing hurt to commit robbery, kidnapping and rape	16	—	16	—	7	9	—
Sections 433, 343, 490, and 409, Criminal trespass, assault, attempt, and mischief	4	—	4	1	3	—	—
Sections 447, 380, 357, and 364, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, kidnapping, and rape	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Sections 444, 369, 343, and 364, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, assault, and rape	11	—	11	—	11	—	—
Sections 144, 140, 419, 146, and 314, Rioting, unlawful assembly, mischief by fire or explosive substance, and hurt	17	—	17	—	—	—	17

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Name of Offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court.
Sections 102, 314, 316, 318, 320, and 333, Abetment, hurt, grievous hurt, voluntarily causing hurt, and grievous hurt to extort property, and wrongful confinement ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sections 141, 145, 316 315, 333, and 367, Unlawful assembly, rioting armed with deadly weapons, grievous hurt, hurt, wrongful confinement, and theft ..	16		16	—	—	16	—
Sections 141, 142, 144, 318, 317, 320, 185, and 183, Unlawful assembly, rioting, causing hurt to extort property, grievous hurt, disobedience to lawful order, and obstructing public servant in discharge of his public function ...	26	—	26	—	26	—	
Ordinances Nos. 4 of 1841 and 7 of 1889, Vagrants' Ordinances, breaches of	1,168	15	1,149	1,089	60		
Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1844 and 13 of 1891, Ordinances relating to arrack, rum and toddy, breaches of	9	—	9	2	5		2
Sections 315, 314, 343 and Ordinance No. 10 of 1844, Hurt by dangerous weapons, assault, and Arrack Ordinance, breaches of ...	3	—	3	—	3		
Ordinance No. 7 of 1862, Cruelty to animals	529	—	526	494	32	—	—
Sections 409, 433, 412 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1865, Mischief, criminal trespass, mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards, and Stamp Ordinance, breaches of ...	1	—	1		1	—	—
Section 367 and Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, Theft and breaches of Ordinance relating to servants, labourers, &c., under contracts for hire and service ...	3	—	2	—	2		—
Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, Police Ordinance, breaches of ...	4,833	26	4,806	4,721	86	—	—
Section 433 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1876, Criminal trespass and breaches of Ordinance relating to cattle trespass ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, Possession of counterfeit notes ...	54	2	50	—	37	13	
Ordinance No. 10 of 1885, Forest Ordinance, breaches of ...	50	1	42	12	30	—	—
Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, Colombo Waterworks Ordinance, breaches of	46	—	46	42	4	—	—
Ordinance No. 14 of 1886, Selling defaced stamps... ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ordinance No. 11 of 1887, Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Ordinance No. 17 of 1887, Ordinance relating to Treasure Trove, breaches of	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ordinance No. 17 of 1889, Gaming Ordinance, breaches of ...	938	44	880	683	199	—	—
Ordinance No. 6 of 1890, Salt Ordinance, breaches of ...	12	—	11	7	4	—	—
Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Drunk and disorderly	1,103	11	1,089	1,055	34	—	—
Section 409 and Ordinance No. 12 1891, Mischief, drunk, and disorderly	1		—	—	—	—	—
Sections 315, 490, and Ordinance No. 12 of 1891, Hurt by dangerous weapons, attempt, and drunk and incapable	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of ...	7	—	5	1	4	—	—
Section 368 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, Theft of cattle and Butchers' Ordinance, breaches of ...	10	—	7	—	7	—	—
Ordinances Nos. 18 of 1894 and 8 of 1902, Explosives Ordinances, breaches of	8	—	8	—	7	—	1

A 2.—Results as regards Persons charged with Cognizable Offences in Police Courts—*contd.*

Nature of offence.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be arrested.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons committed.	
						Supreme Court.	District Court
Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, Bigamy ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, Quarantine regulations, breaches of ...	126	27	99	91	8	—	—
Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, Breaches of Ordinance relating to branding, sale, and transfer of cattle ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Section 394 and Ordinance No. 10 of 1898, Dishonestly receiving stolen property and breaches of Ordinances relating to branding, sale, and transfer of cattle ...	6	—	6	3	3	—	—
Ordinance No. 5 of 1899, Possessing ganja	162	—	159	147	15	—	—
Ordinance No. 6 of 1901, Firearms Ordinance, breaches of ...	152	4	141	99	42	—	—
Ordinance No. 9 of 1901, Vehicles' Ordinance, breaches of ...	3	—	3	2	1	—	—
Ordinance No. 9 of 1902, Railway Ordinance, breaches of ..	181	3	172	150	22	—	—
Ordinance No. 11 of 1902, Game Preservation Ordinance, breaches of	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
Ordinance No. 3 of 1903, Knife Ordinance, breaches of ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Section 466A of Ordinance No. 10 of 1903, Falsification of accounts by a clerk or servant ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Grand Total, 1905 ...	32,069	664	29,618	13,577	14,211	461	1,682
Grand Total, 1904 ...	33,868	721	31,955	15,323	15,147	541	1,130

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts of the Island during 1905.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True.—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.

c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code*.]	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 140 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly.
Section 167 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Damaging postal packets
Section 212 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Taking illegal gratification
Section 219 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension.
Section 309 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Concealment of birth.
Section 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	Causing hurt.
Section 315 ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	19	30	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	3	15	—	—	—	3	10	—	58	89	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	4	9	—	2	—	—	12	1	59	87	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 319 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Administering stupefying drugs.
Section 323 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
Section 326 ...	—		—	—	—	—	1	—	9	10	Grievous hurt on sudden provocation.
Section 329 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life.
Section 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Wrongful confinement.
Section 343 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault or use of criminal force.
Section 344 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duties.
Section 345 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	9	Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.
Section 354 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	Kidnapping.
Section 367 ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	1	31	42	Theft.
Section 368 ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	25	36	Theft of cattle.
Section 368 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	15	Theft of prædial produce.
Section 369 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	34	42	Theft in a dwelling-house.
Section 370 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Theft by a clerk of property in possession of his employer.
Section 380 ...	1	28	—	—	—	1	31	—	53	114	Robbery.
Section 389 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	Criminal breach of trust.
Section 390 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier.
Section 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant.
Section 392 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Criminal breach of trust by public servant.
Section 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	9	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Section 403 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Cheating.
Section 410 ...	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees or upwards.
Section 411 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards
Section 412 ...	2		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards.
Section 418 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Mischief by fire or explosive substance.
Section 419 ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	10	—	11	26	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.
Section 433 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Criminal trespass.
Section 437 ...	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	1	2	House trespass in order to commit an offence
Section 442 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night.
Section 443 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	9	26	House-breaking by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.
Section 449 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	Possession of house-breaking implements.
Section 450 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Being found in building for unlawful purpose.
Section 451 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Loitering about by reputed thief.
Section 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.
Section 474 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Fraudulently making or having possession of any instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property mark.
Sections 208 and 102 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	False charge of offence made with intent to injure, and abetment.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Sections 220 and 323 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		1	2	Resistance to lawful apprehension, and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
Sections 235 and 238 ...			—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	Being in possession of counterfeit coins.
Sections 314 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and simple hurt.
Sections 314 and 344 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty, and hurt.
Sections 314 and 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by fire to destroy a house and simple hurt.
Sections 315 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and simple hurt.
Sections 315 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempting to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment.
Sections 316 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 316 and 317 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	17	30	Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt.
Sections 316 and 409 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Causing grievous hurt and mischief.
Sections 317 and 107 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and abetment.
Sections 317 and 314 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and simple hurt.
Sections 323 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 333 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Wrongful confinement and hurt.
Sections 343 and 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Assault and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 345 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 354 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Kidnapping and abetment.
Sections 354 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Kidnapping and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 367 and 107 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft and abetment.
Sections 367 and 368 (c) ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	9	Theft and theft of cattle.
Sections 367 and 368 (p) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Theft and theft of prædial produce.
Sections 367 and 369 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 367 and 370 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	8	Theft and theft by a clerk or servant.
Sections 367 and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 367 and 411 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and mischief to animals.
Sections 367 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft and attempt.
Sections 368 and 315 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial produce and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 368 and 316 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft of prædial produce and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Sections 368 and 412 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Theft of cattle and mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards.
Sections 369 and 394 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Section 308 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and abetment.
Sections 380 and 314 ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	Robbery and hurt.
Sections 380 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 380 and 345 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Robbery and assault on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.
Sections 381 and 347 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to commit robbery and assault to commit theft from persons.
Sections 386 and 389 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Dishonest misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust.
Sections 386 and 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Dishonest misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.
Sections 389 and 390 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier.
Sections 389 and 391 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	5	9	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.
Sections 391 and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant and theft.
Sections 392 and 386 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Criminal breach of trust by a public servant and dishonest misappropriation of property.
Sections 412 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards, and abetment.
Sections 433 and 368 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	1	Criminal trespass and theft of prædial produce.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of Offences in breach of	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	d	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 436 and 380 ...	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 437 and 369 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 438 and 343 ...	—		—	—	—	-	—	—	1	1	House trespass and assault.
Sections 439 and 490 ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and attempt.
Sections 440 and 369 ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	Lurking house trespass and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 440 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass and robbery:
Sections 440 and 450 ...	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass and being found in building for unlawful purpose.
Sections 443 and 315 ...	—	-	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	House-breaking by night and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 443 and 410 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and mischief causing damages of Rs. 50 and upwards.
Sections 443 and 369 ...		34	—	-	—	—	28	1	52	115	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443 and 380	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	-	1	3	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 449 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night and possession of house-breaking implements.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	1	-	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	House-breaking by night and attempt.
Sections 457 and 459 ...		-	—	—	—	-	—	—	1	1	Forgery and using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 459 and 403 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Using as genuine a forged document and cheating by dishonestly inducing delivery of property.
Sections 140, 144, and 146 ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly and rioting.
Sections 140, 144, and 316 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Being member of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and causing grievous hurt.
Sections 219, 102, and 220 ...	—	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance by a person to the lawful apprehension of himself and another person, and abetment.
Sections 219, 315, and 490 ...		—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension, hurt by dangerous weapons, and attempt.
Sections 314, 315, and 316 ...	-	2		—	—	—	—	—	1	3	Causing hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt.
Sections 314, 315, and 317 ...		—			—	—	2	—	6	8	Causing hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 314, 316, and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	-	—	4	—	6	10	Causing hurt, grievous hurt, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 315, 314, and 107 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and abetment.
Sections 315, 314, and 345 ...		—	—	—	-	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.
Sections 343, 315, and 314 ...	—	—		—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Assault, hurt by dangerous weapons, and simple hurt.
Sections 367, 315, and 219 .	—		-	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft, hurt by dangerous weapons, and resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension.
Sections 367, 369, and 370 ...	—	-	—	—		—	7	—	33	40	Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by a clerk or servant.
Sections 367, 369, and 394 ...		—			—	—	—	-	3	3	Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 433, 367, and 368 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	1	1	Criminal trespass, thefts, and theft of cattle.
Sections 434, 315, and 380 ...	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass, hurt by dangerous weapons, and robbery.
Sections 437, 380, and 315 ...	—	2	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	House trespass, robbery, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 439, 380, and 314	-	—			—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, and hurt.
Sections 440, 369, and 386 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonest misappropriation of property.
Sections 440, 369, and 410 ...				—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking, theft in a dwelling-house, and mischief causing damages of Rs. 50 and upwards.
Sections 440, 443, and 369 ...			—	—	—	—	10	—	12	22	House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.
Sections 443, 369, and 314 ...			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and hurt.
Sections 443, 369, and 394 ...	-	2		—	—	—	1	—	1	4	House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 443, 380, and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	7	House-breaking, robbery, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 343, 314, 317, and 315		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Assault, hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 440, 314, 315, and 367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and theft.

A 3.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by District Courts—*contd.*

Number of offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 140, 144, 146, 314, and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and theft.
Sections 140, 144, 146, 317, and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Unlawful assembly, rioting, causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt.
Sections 144, 314, 140, 419, and 146 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	Rioting, hurt, unlawful assembly, mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.
Ordinance No. 17 of 1887 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Ordinance relating to treasure trove, breaches of.
Ordinance No. 18 of 1894 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Explosives Ordinance, breaches of.
Grand Total, 1905 ...	18	151	1	2	1	8	220	3	616	1,020	
Grand Tota 1904 ...	9	88	1	5	—	2	148	—	543	796	

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons charged under Ordinance No. 8 of 1896, or committed for trial on Charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1905.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Section 140, Being member of an unlawful assembly ...	12	—	—	12	11	1	12
Section 167, Damaging postal packets	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 212, Taking illegal gratification	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 219, Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension ...	5	—	—	3	5	—	5
Section 309, Concealment of birth...	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Section 314, Causing hurt ...	11	6	—	11	3	8	11
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	38	6	—	35	19	19	38
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	147	6	—	140	73	74	147
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	99	7	—	94	60	37	99
Section 319, Administering stupefying drugs	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Section 323, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty	4	—	—	1	4	—	4
Section 326, Grievous hurt on sudden provocation ...	13	—	—	12	10	3	13
Section 329, Causing grievous hurt by any act which endangers human life	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 333, Wrongful confinement	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Section 343, Assault or use of criminal force	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 344, Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duties	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 345, Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	10	—	—	10	3	7	10
Section 354, Kidnapping ...	10	7	—	9	4	6	10
Section 367, Theft ...	49	1	—	45	35	14	49
Section 368, Theft of cattle ...	63	5	—	59	37	26	63
Section 368, Theft of prædial produce	32	1	—	23	12	20	32
Section 369, Theft in a dwelling-house	57	—	—	51	36	21	57
Section 370, Theft by a clerk of property in possession of his employer	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 380, Robbery ...	220	9	—	194	83	137	220
Section 389, Criminal breach of trust	4	—	—	4	3	1	4
Section 390, Criminal breach of trust by a carrier	9	—	—	9	7	2	9
Section 391, Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant ...	6	—	—	6	6	—	6
Section 392, Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Section 394, Dishonestly receiving stolen property	11	—	—	10	8	3	11
Section 403, Cheating ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 410, Mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards ...	3	—	—	3	1	2	3
Section 411, Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Section 412, Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards	5	—	—	5	2	3	5
Section 418, Mischief by fire or explosive substance ...	4	4	—	4	—	4	4
Section 419, Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c. ...	35	—	—	34	11	24	35
Section 433, Criminal trespass ...	2		—	2	1	1	2
Section 437, House trespass in order to commit an offence ...	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Section 442, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night ...	9	—	—	6	—	9	9

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Section 443, House-breaking by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment	41		—	28	13	28	41
Section 449, Possession of house-breaking implements ...	4	—	—	4	1	3	4
Section 450, Being found in building for unlawful purpose ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Section 451, Loitering about by reputed thief	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Section 459, Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged	8	—	—	7	7	1	8
Section 474, Fraudulently making or having possession of any instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property mark ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 208 and 102, False charge of offence made with intent to injure, and abetment ...	3	—	3	—	—	3	3
Sections 220 and 323, Resistance to lawful apprehension, and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty ...	6	—	—	6	2	4	6
Sections 235 and 238, Being in possession of counterfeit coins ...	5	—	—	5	4	1	5
Sections 314 and 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt and simple hurt	12	—	—	12	11	1	12
Sections 314 and 344, Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty and hurt ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 314 and 419, Mischief by fire to destroy a house and simple hurt	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 315 and 314, Causing hurt by dangerous weapons and simple hurt	8	—	—	8	4	4	8
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt by dangerous weapons	5	—	—	5	4	1	5
Sections 315 and 490, Hurt by dangerous weapons and attempting to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment ...	3	—	—	2	3	—	3
Sections 316 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	12	—	—	9	4	5	12
Sections 316 and 317, Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt ...	42	—	—	42	22	20	42
Sections 316 and 409, Causing grievous hurt and mischief ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 317 and 107, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and abetments ...	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 317 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and simple hurt ...	3	—	—	3	—	3	3
Sections 323 and 315, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 333 and 314, Wrongful confinement and hurt ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 343 and 316, Assault and voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sections 345 and 315, Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, and hurt by dangerous weapons.	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 354 and 102, Kidnapping and abetment	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Sections 354 and 369, Kidnapping and theft in a dwelling-house ...	3	—	—	3	—	3	3
Sections 367 and 107, Theft and abetment	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of cattle	15	—	—	10	5	10	15

A 4.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 367 and 368, Theft and theft of prædial produce ...	5		—	5	5	—	5
Sections 367 and 369, Theft and theft in a dwelling-house ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 367 and 370, Theft and theft by a clerk or servant ...	10	—	—	10	6	4	10
Sections 367 and 394, Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property	10	—	—	10	4	6	10
Sections 367 and 411, Theft and mischief to animals ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 367 and 490, Theft and attempt	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 368 and 315, Theft of prædial produce and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 368 and 316, Theft of prædial produce and voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 368 and 412, Theft of cattle and mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards	2	—		2	—	2	2
Sections 369 and 394, Theft in a dwelling-house and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 380 and 102, Robbery and abetment	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Sections 380 and 314, Robbery and hurt	11	—	—	11	3	8	11
Sections 380 and 315, Robbery and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	3	—	—	1	2	1	3
Sections 380 and 317, Robbery and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	3	—	—	3	—	3	3
Sections 380 and 345, Robbery and assault on a woman with intent to outrage her modesty ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 381 and 347, Attempt to commit robbery and assault to commit theft from persons ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 386 and 389, Dishonest misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust ...	4	—	—	4	1	3	4
Sections 386, and 391, Dishonest misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 389 and 390, Criminal breach of trust by a carrier ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 389 and 391, Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	9	—	—	9	5	4	9
Sections 391 and 367, Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant and theft ...	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Sections 392 and 386, Criminal breach of trust by a public servant and dishonest misappropriation of property	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Sections 412 and 102, Mischief by killing any animal of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards and abetment	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 433 and 368, Criminal trespass and theft of prædial produce	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 436 and 380, House trespass and robbery	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 437 and 369, House trespass and theft in a dwelling-house ...	5	—	—	5	4	1	5
Sections 438 and 343, House trespass and assault	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 439 and 490, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking and attempt	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 440 and 369, Lurking house trespass and theft, in a dwelling-house	14	1	—	14	7	7	14
Sections 440 and 380, Lurking house trespass and robbery ...	3	—	—	3	—	3	3

A 4.—Statement showing results as regards Persons (District Courts)—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 440 and 450, Lurking house trespass and being found in building for unlawful purpose ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 443 and 315, House-breaking by night and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Sections 443 and 410, House-breaking by night and mischief causing damages of Rs. 50 and upwards	8	—	—	8	—	8	8
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	205	12	—	203	71	134	205
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery ...	8	—	—	8	2	6	8
Sections 443 and 449, House-breaking by night and possession of house-breaking implements ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sections 443 and 490, House-breaking by night and attempt ...	6	1	—	6	2	4	6
Sections 457 and 459, Forgery and using as genuine a forged document	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 459 and 403, Using as genuine a forged document and cheating by dishonestly inducing delivery of property ...	1	—		1	1	—	1
Sections 140, 144, and 146, Being member of an unlawful assembly and rioting	7	—	—	7	7	—	7
Sections 140, 144, and 316, Being member of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and causing grievous hurt	11	—	—	11	8	3	11
Sections 219, 102, and 220, Resistance by a person to the lawful apprehension of himself and another person and abetment ..	2	—	—	2	2		2
Sections 219, 315, and 490, Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension, hurt by dangerous weapons, and attempt ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 314, 315, and 316, Causing hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and grievous hurt ...	12	—	—	12	1	11	12
Sections 314, 315, and 317, Causing hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	22	—	—	18	9	13	22
Sections 314, 316, and 317, Causing hurt, grievous hurt, and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	15	—	—	15	7	8	15
Sections 315, 314, and 107, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and abetment	5	—	—	5	—	5	5
Sections 315, 314, and 345, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, hurt, and assault on a woman to outrage her modesty	5	—	—	5	—	5	5
Sections 343, 315, and 314, Assault, hurt by dangerous weapons, and simple hurt	5	5	—	5	—	5	5
Sections 367, 315, and 219, Theft, hurt by dangerous weapons, and resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 367, 369, and 370, Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and theft by a clerk or servant ...	44	—	—	44	30	14	44
Sections 367, 369, and 394, Theft, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property	5	—	—	5	4	1	5
Sections, 433, 367, and 368, Criminal trespass, theft, and theft of cattle	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 434, 315, and 380, House-trespass, hurt by dangerous weapons, and robbery ...	3	—	—	3	3	—	3
Sections 437, 380, and 315. House-trespass, robbery, and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	8	—	—	—	—	8	8

A 4.—Statement showing results as regards Persons (District Courts),—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed.	Number of Persons charged under Ordinance 8 of 1896.	Number of Persons who have absconded and cannot be traced.	Number of Persons who appeared or were brought up.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total.
Sections 439, 380, and 314, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, robbery, and hurt ...	1	—		1	—	1	1
Sections 440, 369, and 386, House-breaking, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonest misappropriation of property	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Sections 440, 369, and 410, House-breaking, theft in a dwelling-house, and mischief causing damages of Rs 50 and upwards ...	11	—	—	11	—	11	11
Sections 440, 443, and 369, House-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house	31	—	—	31	14	17	31
Sections 443, 369, and 314, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and hurt ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sections 443, 369, and 394, House-breaking by night, theft in a dwelling-house, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	7		—	7	1	6	7
Sections 443, 380, and 394, House-breaking, robbery, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	15	—	—	15	7	8	15
Sections 343, 314, 317, and 315, Assault, hurt, grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt by dangerous weapons ...	6	—	—	6	6	—	6
Sections 440, 314, 315, and 367, House-breaking by night, hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and theft	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
Sections 140, 144, 146, 314, and 367, Unlawful assembly, rioting, voluntarily causing hurt, and theft ...	5	—	—	5	—	5	5
Sections 140, 144, 146, 317, and 314, Unlawful assembly, rioting, causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and hurt ...	25	—	—	25	17	8	25
Sections 144, 314, 140, 419, and 146, Rioting, hurt, unlawful assembly, mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ordinance No. 17 of 1887, Ordinance relating to Treasure Trove, breaches of	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Ordinance No. 18 of 1894, Explosives Ordinance, breaches of ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Grand Total, 1905 ...	1,661	75	4	1,531	795	860	1,660
Grand Total, 1904 ...	1,282	1	—	1,146	719	564	1,283

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Court of the Island during 1905.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.

C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.

F. True,—*a* Accused dead or insane.
b Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
c Compounded under section 355, as amended by Ordinances 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
d Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
e Offender unknown.
f Convicted.

c = Cases.

Number of Offences in Breach of— [Unless otherwise stated the Sections are those of the *Ceylon Penal Code*.]	A.	B.	C.	F. *a*	F. *b*	F. *c*	F. *d*	F. *e*	F. *f*	Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.		
Section 230 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.
Section 296 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	27	—	42	71	Murder.
Section 297 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	46	52	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
Section 298 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	Causing death by rash or negligent act.
Section 300 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	15	23	Attempt to murder.
Section 301 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
Section 309 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Concealment of birth.
Section 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Voluntarily causing hurt.
Section 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 316 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
Section 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	11	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Section 326 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.
Section 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Kidnapping and abducting a woman to compel a marriage, &c.
Section 364 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	16	Rape.
Section 365 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	Unnatural offences.
Section 370 ...	—	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.
Section 371 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, &c.
Section 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Robbery.
Section 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
Section 443 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night.
Section 449 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Possession of house-breaking implements.
Section 456 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Forgery of a valuable security, &c.
Section 480 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Defamation.
Sections 107 and 456 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	Abetment of forgery.
Sections 235 and 238 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Possession of King's counterfeit coins and delivering the same to any person.
Sections 296 and 107 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	Murder and abetment.
Sections 296 and 300 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder and attempt to murder.
Sections 296 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Murder and hurt.
Sections 296 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Murder and robbery.
Sections 297 and 301 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit culpable homicide
Sections 297 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Culpable homicide and hurt.
Sections 298 and 198 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Causing death by rash or negligent act and causing disappearance of evidence.
Sections 298 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Causing death by rash or negligent act and hurt.
Sections 300 and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder and abetment.
Sections 300 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 314 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt.
Sections 317 and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous and simple hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 317 and 419 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief by fire.
Sections 357 and 345 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Kidnapping a woman and assaulting her with intent to outrage her modesty.
Sections 364 and 357 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rape and kidnapping.
Sections 364 and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Rape and attempt.
Sections 369 and 300 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Theft in a dwelling-house and attempt to murder.
Sections 380 and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Robbery and rape
Sections 380 and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	18	Robbery and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 380 and 383 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Robbery, and robbery with attempt to cause death.
Sections 403 and 402 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Cheating, and cheating by personation.
Sections 436 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and robbery.
Sections 436 and 381 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass and attempt to commit robbery.
Sections 443 and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.

A 5.—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Supreme Court.—*contd.*

Number of Offences in Breach of—	A.	B.	C.	F.						Grand Total.	Nature of Offence.
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*		
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.		
Sections 443 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	2	3	House-breaking by night and theft.
Sections 443 and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night and robbery.
Sections 443 and 445 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	House-breaking by night and causing grievous hurt whilst committing house-breaking.
Sections 443 and 490 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, and attempt.
Sections 446 and 369 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Death or grievous hurt caused in house-breaking by night and theft.
Sections 456 and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	7	Forgery and using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 459 and 454 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Using as genuine a forged document and forgery.
Sections 107, 408, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Abetment of cheating and using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 145, 146, and 380 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon, and robbery.
Sections 235, 236, and 238 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Possession of King's counterfeit coin and delivering same to any person.
Sections 296, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Murder, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 300, 314, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder, hurt, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 300, 354, and 380 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Attempt to murder, kidnapping, and robbery.
Sections 364, 490, and 317 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Rape and attempt to commit grievous hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 386, 456, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Dishonest misappropriation of property, forgery, and using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 391, 456, and 459 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, forgery, and using as genuine a forged document.
Sections 433, 443, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Criminal trespass, house-breaking by night, and attempt.
Sections 437, 369, and 315 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House trespass, theft, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 437, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt to committing robbery.
Sections 440, 357, and 364 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Lurking house trespass, kidnapping a woman, and rape.
Sections 443, 369, and 394 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
Sections 443, 369, and 446 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking by night.
Sections 443, 380, and 382 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery.
Sections 443, 444, and 490 ...	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c., and attempt.
Sections 443, 490, and 315 ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons.
Sections 456, 459, and 102 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and abetment.
Sections 140, 144, 146 and 419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Unlawful assembly, rioting, and mischief by fire.
Sections 357, 354, 380 and 364	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Kidnapping, robbery, and rape.
Sections 443, 357, 464 and 296	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	House-breaking by night, kidnapping, rape, and murder.
Sections 443, 369, 445 and 314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	House-breaking by night, theft, causing grievous hurt in house-breaking, and hurt.
Sections 141, 316, 314, 333, and 367 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, causing grievous hurt and hurt, wrongful confinement, and theft.
Sections 141, 316, 146, 315, 314, and 333 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, causing grievous hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and wrongful confinement.
Section 480 and Ordinance 5 of 1903 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Defamation.
Ordinance 3 of 1870 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Breaches of Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.
Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	9	Uttering forged note and being in possession of it without lawful authority.
Ordinance 2 of 1895 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	Breaches of Marriage Registration Ordinance.
Ordinance 2 of 1895 and Section 362 (*b*) of Ord. 11 of 1895 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Bigamy.
Grand Total, 1905 ...	—	5	—	2	—	—	99	—	222	328	
Grand Total, 1904 ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	83	—	172	257	

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons committed on charges of Cognizable Offences in Cases disposed of in the Supreme Court of the Island during 1905.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Section 230, Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin ...	1	1	1	—	1
Section 296, Murder	105	103	46	57	103
Section 297, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	67	64	53	14	67
Section 298, Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	4	4	2	2	4
Section 300, Attempt to murder	25	25	17	8	25
Section 301, Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	5	5	5	—	5
Section 309, Concealment of birth	2	2	2	—	2
Section 314, Voluntarily causing hurt	12	8	6	6	12
Section 315, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons	5	5	4	1	5
Section 316, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	5	5	4	1	5
Section 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	16	16	12	4	16
Section 326, Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	4	4	4	—	4
Section 357, Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel a marriage, &c.	11	11	9	2	11
Section 364, Rape	16	16	10	6	16
Section 365, Unnatural offences	4	4	1	3	4
Section 370, Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master	1	1	—	1	1
Section 371, Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, &c.	2	2	—	2	2
Section 380, Robbery	3	3	1	2	3
Section 382, Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery	2	2	—	2	2
Section 443, Lurking house trespass or house-breaking by night	3	3	—	3	3
Section 449, Possession of house-breaking implements ...	1	—	—	—	—
Section 456, Forgery of a valuable security, &c. ...	5	5	5	—	5
Section 480, Defamation	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 107 and 456, Abetment of forgery ...	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 235 and 238, Possession of King's counterfeit coin and delivering the same to any person	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 296 and 309, Murder and abetment ...	9	9	6	3	9
Sections 296 and 300, Murder and attempt to murder ...	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 296 and 314, Murder and hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 296 and 380, Murder and robbery ...	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 297 and 301, Culpable homicide and attempt to commit culpable homicide	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 297 and 314, Culpable homicide and hurt ...	6	6	6	—	6
Sections 298 and 198, Causing death by rash or negligent act and causing disappearance of evidence ...	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 298 and 314, Causing death by rash or negligent act and hurt	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 300 and 102, Attempt to murder and abetment ...	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 300 and 315, Attempt to murder and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 317 and 314, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and hurt	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 317 and 315, Voluntarily causing grievous and simple hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Seccions 317 and 419, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and mischief by fire ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 357 and 345, Kidnapping a woman and assaulting her with intent to outrage her modesty... ...	4	4	—	4	4
Sections 364 and 357, Rape and kidnapping ...	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 364 and 490, Rape and attempt	4	4	2	2	4
Sections 369 and 300, Theft in a dwelling-house and attempt to murder	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 380 and 364, Robbery and rape	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 380 and 382, Robbery and causing hurt in committing robbery	37	36	16	21	37
Sections 380 and 383, Robbery and robbery with attempt to cause death	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 403 and 402, Cheating and cheating by personation	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 436 and 380, House trespass and robbery ...	5	5	5	—	5
Sections 436 and 381, House trespass and attempt to commit robbery	5	5	2	3	5
Sections 443 and 317, House-breaking by night and causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 443 and 369, House-breaking by night and theft...	6	6	2	4	6
Sections 443 and 380, House-breaking by night and robbery	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 443 and 445, House-breaking by night and causing grievous hurt whilst committing house-breaking ...	6	6	6	—	6
Sections 443 and 490, House-breaking by night and attempt	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 446 and 369, Death or grievous hurt caused in house-breaking by night and theft	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 456 and 459, Forgery and using as genuine a forged document	7	7	4	3	7

A 6.—Statement showing Results as regards Persons in the Supreme Court—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Number of Persons committed for Trial.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Total.
Sections 459 and 454, Using as genuine a forged document and forgery	2	2	1	1	2
Sections 107, 403, and 459, Abetment of cheating and using as genuine a forged document	3	3	2	1	3
Sections 145, 146, and 380, Rioting armed with a deadly weapon, and robbery	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 235, 236, and 238, Possession of King's counterfeit coin and delivering the same to any person ...	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 296, 380, and 382, Murder, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery	6	6	—	6	6
Sections 300, 314, and 315, Attempt to murder, hurt, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	2	2	2	—	2
Sections 300, 354, and 380, Attempt to murder, kidnapping, and robbery	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 364, 490, and 317, Rape and attempt to commit grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 386, 456, and 459, Dishonest misappropriation of property, forgery, and using as genuine a forged document	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 391, 456, and 459, Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, forgery, and using as genuine a forged document	1	1	—	1	1
Sections 433, 443, and 490, Criminal trespass, house-breaking by night, and attempt	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 437, 369, and 315, House trespass, theft, and causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 437, 380, and 382, House trespass, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery	5	5	—	5	5
Sections 440, 357, and 364, Lurking house trespass, kidnapping a woman, and rape...	6	6	2	4	6
Sections 443, 369, and 394, House-breaking by night, theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	2	2	—	2	2
Sections 443, 369, and 446, House-breaking by night, theft, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking by night	4	4	4	—	4
Sections 443, 380, and 382, House-breaking by night, robbery, and causing hurt in committing robbery ...	16	15	12	3	16
Sections 443, 444, and 490, House-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c., and attempt ...	5	5	2	3	5
Sections 493, 490, and 315, House-breaking by night and attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	1	1	—	1
Sections 456, 459, and 102, Forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and abetment	3	3	3	—	3
Sections 140, 144, 146, and 419, Unlawful assembly, rioting and mischief by fire	8	8	8	—	8
Sections 357, 354, 380, and 364, Kidnapping, robbery, and rape	6	6	—	5	6
Sections 443, 357, 364, and 296, House-breaking by night, kidnapping, rape, and murder	3	3	—	3	3
Sections 443, 369. 445, and 314, House-breaking by night, theft, causing grievous hurt in house-breaking, and hurt	4	4	4	—	4
Sections 141, 316, 146, 314. 333, and 367, Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, causing grievous hurt and hurt, wrongful confinement, and theft ...	8	—	—	8	8
Sections 141, 316, 146, 315, 314, and 333, Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, causing grievous hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, and wrongful confinement	8	8	—	8	8
Sections 480 and Ordinance No. 5 of 1903 Defamation...	2	2	2	—	2
Ordinance No. 3 of 1870. Breaches of Kandyan Marriages Ordinance	2	2	2	—	2
Ordinance No. 32 of 1884. Uttering forged note and being in possession of it without lawful authority ...	11	11	5	6	11
Ordinance No 2 of 1895. Breaches of Marriage Registration Ordinance	2	2	1	1	2
Ordinance No. 2 of 1885 and section 362 (*b*) of Ordinance 11 of 1895. Bigamy	1	1	1	—	1
Total for 1905 ...	549	529	308	236	546
Total for 1904 ...	399	387	225	162	399

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1905 compared with 1904.

Nature of Offence.	Colombo				Western Province.				Central Province.				Northern Province.				Southern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.			
	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.
	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide ...	4	3	5	5	36	31	40	33	11	9	14	10	4	3	10	8	29	24	45	38	5	2	2	2	29	21	32	25	4	2	1	1
Section 364, Rape	2	2	3	2	4	4	6	6	3	2	2	2	—	—	3	2	5	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	3	3	16	14	80	54	72	50	11	6	16	9	25	14	29	18	52	21	48	16	21	4	27	6	32	14	39	26	3	—	10	6
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	12	—	—	5	3	—	—	7	5	13	12	8	4	4	2	1	—	7	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking by night...	90	12	62	12	280	12	312	19	15	3	26	4	16	5	7	3	47	5	87	5	9	3	6	1	4	2	29	17	11	3	12	—
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	26	1	42	1	383	33	457	61	78	9	112	14	—	—	3	3	578	37	544	45	15	6	17	4	14	7	11	5	—	—	3	—
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	76	57	62	42	217	141	243	192	87	58	109	78	57	36	59	43	196	144	231	155	38	20	31	14	106	94	91	70	10	4	14	8
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	6	3	6	6	9	6	31	25	11	9	4	3	1	—	1	1	28	19	46	31	6	3	5	5	64	47	41	27	1	1	1	—
Section 316, Grievous hurt	17	13	16	7	50	37	52	43	31	20	39	26	25	17	24	18	47	29	42	23	3	1	9	7	10	7	14	9	2	2	4	1
Section 316, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	13	9	1	—	2	2	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial produce	16	1	23	5	517	103	606	95	81	20	130	70	23	9	25	6	351	68	397	85	54	17	58	18	72	32	92	47	11	1	13	—
Section 368, Combined with other offences ...	9	3	—	—	32	10	17	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	2	29	10	11	3	7	6	38	25	72	45	—	—	—	—
Sections 418 and 419, Arson	—	—	—	—	54	8	82	10	16	4	21	4	18	4	22	1	26	8	26	2	36	1	27	—	7	—	20	6	10	—	5	—
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Section 144, Riot	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Section 144, Combined with other offences ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	7917	7133	5753	5339	770	515	961	694	2123	1774	1629	1318	642	420	599	364	1149	830	1035	697	328	134	312	136	506	227	434	205	140	43	92	37
Total ...	8166	7231	5988	5433	2437	957	2897	1253	2469	1916	2107	1541	815	511	793	474	2538	1210	2554	1123	533	197	504	201	890	479	885	488	192	56	155	53

[*Continued on next page.*]

B.—Summary of True Cases showing Convictions and Commitments in 1905 compared with 1904—*contd.*

Nature of Offence.	Province of Uva.				Province of Sabaragamuwa.				Grand Total.												
	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.	Convictions and Commitments.	True Cases.							Convictions and Commitments.						
	1904	1904	1905	1905	1904	1904	1905	1905	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899
Sections 296 and 297, Murder and homicide...	7	6	2	2	15	10	19	15	170	144	134	146	160	146		139	111	103	121	138	124	96
Section 364, Rape	1	1	—	—	3	3	5	4	23	20	31	22	36	32		19	16	23	13	22	24	21
Sections 380 to 385, Robbery ...	5	2	4	3	19	15	29	19	290	251	271	300	369	261		167	133	128	168	201	157	128
Sections 380 to 385, Combined with other offences	3	—	3	2	—	—	2	1	40	29	23	26	13	28		29	16	12	18	10	21	16
Sections 442 to 444, House-breaking by night	1	—	—	—	63	20	86	14	627	536	439	372	688	848	705	75	65	58	52	97	123	88
Sections 442 to 444, Combined with other offences	52	1	23	2	34	1	30	3	1,242	1 180	1,042	1,061	696	397	272	138	95	99	103	109	66	40
Sections 315 and 317, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	36	19	20	11	75	54	80	52	940	898	930	820	948	949	862	665	627	657	595	749	771	658
Sections 315 and 317, Combined with other offences	—	—	4	3	3	3	4	3	143	129	109	91	92	103	102	104	91	87	71	76	81	67
Section 316, Grievous hurt... ...	12	6	11	7	18	13	26	21	237	215	240	237	247	199	173	162	145	159	179	203	160	137
Section 316, Combined with other offences...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	8	45	41	28	4	10	18	7	37	29	22	4	9
Section 368, Theft of cattle or prædial produce	88	18	59	13	65	24	92	20	1,495	1,278	1,178	1,153	1,083	1,106	821	359	293	278	306	329	353	291
Section 368, Combined with other offences...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	99	37	32	44	13	61	69	45	12	10	11	7	25
Sections 418 and 419, Arson ...	10	3	13	5	10	2	13	2	229	187	206	151	147	98	145	30	30	21	16	25	21	19
Sections 418 and 419, Combined with other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	5	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—
Section 144, Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	10	11	9	3	10	3	4	9	8	6	3	9
Section 144, Combined with other offences...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	5	1	—	4	1	2	9	5	1	—	4
Other offences	292	191	206	156	175	114	216	111	11,237	14,042	12,063	12,901	13,128	13,516	10,836	9,057	11,381	9,800	10,535	10,793	11,075	8,565
Total ...	507	247	345	204	480	259	603	266	16,831	19,027	16,769	17,374	17,690	17,703	14,434	11,036	13,063	11,492	12,231	12,793	12,990	10,173

O.—Table of Work performed in all the Identification Offices in the Island during the Year 1905.

Prisoners brought for identification to the Office :—

Quarter.	Colombo (includes Negombo).	Kandy.	Galle (includes Matara & Tangalla).	Jaffna.	Ratnapura (includes Kegalla).	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First	515	164	323	78	48	247	50	20	22	1,467
Second	626	205	360	140	33	211	49	28	25	1,677
Third	622	274	614	101	108	226	30	19	18	2,012
Fourth	660	253	587	73	121	284	25	20	17	2,040
Total	2,423	896	1,884	392	310	968	154	87	82	7,196

Identified as previously convicted :—

First	130	31	62	10	10	16	6	9	2	276
Second	146	28	75	32	9	16	5	8	2	321
Third	152	37	128	12	16	24	4	5	3	381
Fourth	153	43	107	12	19	26	8	8	—	376
Total	581	139	372	66	54	82	23	30	7	1,354

First Offenders who became Habituals under Ordinance No. 7 of 1899 :—

First	58	14	27	2	7	2	4	5	1	120
Second	47	18	23	3	1	16	2	8	—	118
Third	45	22	30	5	9	23	6	5	—	145
Fourth	66	23	25	5	10	13	4	6	—	152
Total	216	77	105	15	27	54	16	24	1	535

Habitual Criminals tried in District Court :—

First	21	6	4	1	1	2	—	2	—	37
Second	27	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	45
Third	45	8	4	2	7	5	2	3	—	76
Fourth	15	3	8	2	4	3	3	2	—	40
Total	108	22	20	8	14	11	6	8	1	198

Habitual Criminals tried in Supreme Court :—

First	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Second	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Third	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fourth	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total	16		2	—	—	—	—		—	19

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision by sentence of a Court :—

First	50	27	65	2	7	7	3	—	1	162
Second	42	26	68	2	6	8	5	—	1	158
Third	42	26	71	2	7	8	4	—	1	161
Fourth	40	28	76	5	9	12	3	1	1	175
Total	174	107	280	11	29	35	15	1	4	656

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First	2	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	8
Second	1	2	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	11
Third	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Fourth	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Total	3	6	17	1	3	—	2	—	—	32

Habitual Criminals under Police supervision who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First	1	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
Second	—	3	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	11
Third	—	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
Fourth	1	1	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	10
Total	2	11	16	1	5	3	—	1	—	39

Habitual Criminals convicted of a Crime whilst under Police supervision :—

First	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Second	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Third	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Fourth	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Total	13	5	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	22

Criminals at large on License :—

Quarter.	Colombo. (includes Negombo).	Kandy.	Galle (includes Matara & Tangalla).	Jaffna.	Ratnapura (includes Kegalla).	Kurunegala (includes Chilaw).	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Anuradhapura.	Total.
First ...	22	5	18	1	4	7	1	2	—	60
Second ...	25	3	18	—	7	3	—	5	—	61
Third ...	33	2	20	1	6	3	1	4	—	70
Fourth ...	39	4	23	1	6	4	—	3	—	80
Total ...	119	14	79	3	23	17	2	14	—	271

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (arrested) :—

First ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Second ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Third ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	5
Fourth ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	—	2	3	1	—	1	1	2	—	10

Criminals at large on License who failed to report themselves (not arrested) :—

First ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Second ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Third ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fourth ...	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Total ...	3	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	9

Criminals convicted of a crime whilst at large on License :—

First ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Second ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Third ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fourth ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7

D.—Servants Registration, 1905.

Particulars.	Colombo.			Kandy.			Hatton.			Nuwara Eliya.		
	1904.	1905.	Total.	1904.	1905.	Total.	1904.	1905.	Total.	1904.	1905.	Total.
Number of pocket registers issued ...	1,435	1,697	3,132	197	182	379	159	121	280	52	64	116
Number of registrations of previous character,...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	68	75	139	2	141
Number of new engagements ...	3,780	3,880	7,660	669	626	1,295	344	294	638	52	61	113
Number of duplicate pocket registers issued	71	85	156	19	14	33	26	18	44	2	—	2
Number of registrations confirmed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Number of registrations refused ...	—	—	—	3	5	8	3	2	5	1	—	1
Number of discharges recorded ...	2,647	2,782	5,429	522	527	1,049	250	213	463	41	—	41
Number of unregistered servants ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of persons prosecuted ...	16	9	25	—	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	—
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount received from sale of stamps ...	1,303 75	1,394 50	2,698 25	216 50	202 0	418 50	127 50	120 75	248 25	36 25	32 25	68 50
Amount received from duplicate pocket registers ...	71 0	85 0	156 0	19 0	13 0	32 0	26 0	18 0	44 0	2 0	—	2 0
Amount received from affidavits ...	—	17 0	17 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	26 0	12 0	38 0	—	—	—
Amount of fines inflicted	130 0	70 0	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,504 75	1,566 50	3,071 25	247 50	225 0	472 50	179 50	150 75	330 25	38 25	32 25	70 50

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1905.

THE most important administrative change in the Department during the year was the separation of the Police and Prisons Departments, in July last, on the arrival of the new Inspector-General of Police from India, and the combining of the duties of the Inspector-General of Prisons with those of the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment.

Major R. E. Firminger, after a period of some sixteen years' service as Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, was retired in July on abolition of appointment, and I assumed duties as Superintendent of the Convict Establishment in addition to those of Inspector-General of Prisons.

The chief changes among the senior officers of the Department were as follows :—

On the 27th April Major Firminger proceeded on three months' full pay leave prior to retiring, and Mr. H. Lloyd was appointed Superintendent of the Convict Establishment in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Mahara prison. Owing to ill-health Mr. Lloyd was unable to return to Mahara, and on the 14th August Mr. H. B. Oldham was placed in charge of that jail, Mr. Lloyd remaining in the Convict Establishment until he proceeded on leave on 10th November, prior to retiring, after a period of twenty-six years' service in the Department, and at the ripe old age of sixty-one years.

On the 1st May Mr. W. G. Martin, who was on leave in England, returned to duty and was appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent of Kandy prisons in place of Mr. W. Phillips, who proceeded home on leave on 7th June.

Mr. Phillips returned to duty on 27th November and was appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, *vice* Mr. Oldham transferred to Mahara.

On my recommendation Government, in October last, sanctioned the promotion of Messrs. Phillips and Martin, First Class European Jailers, to the rank of Assistant Superintendents on the retirement of Mr. Lloyd on the 10th February, 1906, on salaries of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,500, respectively. At the same time Mr. Oldham's salary was raised to Rs. 4,000 per annum with effect from the same date. This was a necessary step, as at least three Assistant Superintendents are required in the Department for the Convict Establishment, Mahara, and Kandy prisons. A First Class European Jailer on a salary of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per annum on the incremental system was applied for from England.

Mr. A. M. Pereira, the senior Ceylonese jailer, continues to act as Jailer, Welikada jail, and I am pleased to say has given me every satisfaction.

In the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons there have been a few changes in the clerks. Mr. C. E. Ferdinand, who was appointed Chief Clerk in February, 1903, was transferred to Chilaw, and Mr. J. A. Lourensz from the Court of Requests, Colombo, took his place in May, 1905, and I am happy to record my entire satisfaction with the performance of his duties since he has been under me. Mr. J. W. Hesse, the Second Clerk in this office, was retired on pension on account of ill-health on 29th September, after a period of twenty-six years' service in the Department, and Mr. D. H. de Silva was specially promoted in his place and brought into the Third Class of the Clerical Service after a period of twenty-seven years' Government service.

There has been a very large increase in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons in Ceylon during the past year. Excluding Road Ordinance defaulters, the totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons for the last ten years have been as follows :—

1896	...	...	5,288	1901	...	...	6,581
1897	...	...	7,001	1902	...	...	6,369
1898	...	...	7,051	1903	...	...	6,905
1899	...	...	6,158	1904	...	...	6,805
1900	...	...	6,000	1905	...	...	7,376

The admissions of defaulters under the Road Ordinance who complete the prison population of convicted prisoners for the same periods have been as follows :—

1896	...	...	648	1901	...	...	354
1897	...	...	500	1902	...	...	237
1898	...	...	379	1903	...	...	344
1899	...	...	329	1904	...	...	359
1900	...	...	260	1905	...	...	353

Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons the following figures give those from the Superior Courts for the same periods :—

1896	...	...	854	1901	...	...	1,114
1897	...	...	1,155	1902	...	...	879
1898	...	...	1,138	1903	...	...	923
1899	...	...	731	1904	...	...	840
1900	...	...	939	1905	...	...	1,054

The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter for the last ten years are as follows :—

1896	...	...	62	1901	...	...	101
1897	...	...	88	1902	...	...	81
1898	...	...	58	1903	..	...	70
1899	...	...	71	1904	...	...	90
1900	...	...	82	1905	...	...	116

The number of men sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

		Sentenced to Death.		Hanged.			Sentenced to Death.		Hanged.
1896	...	37	...	25	1901	...	47	...	37
1897	...	40	...	20	1902	...	43	...	30
1898	...	28	...	19	1903	...	36	...	22
1899	...	27	...	21	1904	...	33	...	23
1900	...	51	...	32	1905	...	53	...	26

In January, 1906, four prisoners were executed who were sentenced in 1905, so that the actual figures for 1905 were sentenced to death 53, hanged 30.

Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905 sentenced to Death.

Name.	Age at Time of Conviction.	Nationality.	Religion.	District where the Murder was committed.	Sentence confirmed or commuted.
Narayanan	25	Tamil ...	Buddhist ...	Anuradhapura ...	Confirmed
Dingiri Appu	24	Sinhalese ...	do. ...	Kegalla ...	do.
Dingiri Appuhamy	25	do. ..	do.	do. ...	Commuted
M. Bandiya	30	do. ...	do. ...	Kurunegala ...	do.
M. Kiri Bilinda	40	do. ...	do. ..	do. ..	Confirmed
B. William	22	do. ..	do.	Galle ...	do.
W. H. M. Abesekera ...	28	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Commuted
J. K. Adonis	24	do. ..	do. ...	do. ...	do.
M. T. de Silva	28	do. ...	do. ..	do. ...	Confirmed
N. U. Davith	30	do. ...	do. ...	Tangalla ...	do.
H. B. Don Andris	60	do. ...	do. ...	Matara ..	Commuted
H. D. Don Samel	20	do. ...	do. ..	do. ...	do.
V. G. Siyadoris	27	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
G. Thaishamy	52	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
J. Abewickrema	33	do. ...	do. ..	Galle ...	Confirmed
P. Jandris	34	do. ...	do.	Matara ...	Commuted
N. Velupulle	25	Tamil ...	Hindu ...	Batticaloa ...	Confirmed
N. Seeni	24	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
M. Vyramuttu	25	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
P. Sinnatamby	30	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Commuted
M. Sinntamby	48	do. ...	do. ...	do. ..	do.
P. Sittiren	20	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
G. Ungohamy	31	Sinhalese ...	Buddhist ...	Kurunegala ...	Confirmed
Kiri Banda	21	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
R. A. D. Martin Fernando ...	30	do. ...	Roman Catholic ...	Chilaw ..	do.
R. Liyaneris	38	do. ...	Buddhist	Kalutara ..	Commuted
W. K. B. Andris Fernando ...	35	do. ...	Roman Catholic	do. ...	do.
F. D. Muttappah Pillai ...	30	Tamil ..	do. ...	Colombo ...	Confirmed
W. Davith Perera	38	Sinhalese ...	do. ...	do. ...	Commuted
P. Baiappu	24	do. ..	Buddhist ...	Kalutara ..	do.
W. Aron Sinno	24	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Confirmed
R. Patta	36	do. ...	do. ...	Chilaw ...	Commuted
Visenti Perera	40	do. ...	Roman Catholic ...	Colombo ...	do.
L. Cornelis Perera	70	do. ...	Buddhist ...	do. ...	Confirmed
Abraham Perera	25	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
H. Allis Perera	30	do. ...	Roman Catholic ...	Negombo ...	do.
M. Hendrick Appu ...	35	do. ...	Buddhist ...	Chilaw ...	do.
Madathinu	26	Tamil ...	Roman Catholic ...	Colombo ...	do.
K. Don Manis	18	Sinhalese ..	Buddhist ...	Kalutara ...	do.
J. P. Samarawickreme ...	26	do. ...	do. ...	Colombo ...	do.
D. A. R. Jayawardene ...	25	do. ...	do. ...	do. ..	do.
M A. Appuhamy ..	33	do. ...	do ..	Ratnapura ...	do.
Baba Sinno	20	do. ...	do. ...	Avisawella ..	do.
K Marihamy	25	do. ...	do. ...	do. .	Commuted
J. G. Arnolis Appu ...	26	do. ...	do. ...	Kalutara ...	do.
G. William	30	do. ...	do. ...	Panadure ...	Confirmed
Mohamad Abdulla ...	35	Moor ...	Mohammedan ...	Colombo ...	do.
M. John Fernando ...	25	Sinhalese ...	Buddhist ...	Negombo ..	do.
B. Bantha *alias* Warlianu ...	25	do. ...	Roman Catholic ...	Chilaw ...	do.
Lamindua	25	do. ...	Buddhist ...	Kurunegala ..	Commuted
K. Babun Appu	29	do. ...	do. ...	Kandy ...	Confirmed
K. Huduhamy	21	do. ...	do. ...	Badulla ...	Commuted
K. Hin Appu	25	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.

From the above it will be seen that out of fifty-three prisoners sentenced to be hanged—

(1) One was under twenty years of age; thirty-six, or nearly 68 per cent., were between the ages of twenty and thirty; twelve between thirty and forty; and four over forty years, of whom one was sixty years of age and another an old man of seventy years.

(2) Forty-four, or 83 per cent., were Sinhalese, eight Tamils, and one Moor. In 1904 79 per cent. were Sinhalese.

(3) Thirty-eight, or nearly 72 per cent., were Buddhists, eight Roman Catholics, six Hindus, and one a Mohammedan. In 1904 79 per cent. were Buddhists.

(4) With regard to the districts where the murders were committed the Western Province takes the lead this year with twenty, Colombo District contributing nine, Kalutara seven including one from Panadure, Negombo two, and Avisawella two. The Southern Province comes next with eleven: Galle five, Matara five, and Tangalla one. The North-Western Province comes third with nine, Kurunegala five and Chilaw four. Six prisoners from the Eastern Province were sentenced to be hanged during the year. But this was for the murder of one man only. The sentence passed on three of them was confirmed and that passed on the other three commuted. Only one prisoner was sentenced during the year from the Central Province. There were two prisoners from the Province of Uva; both of them were pardoned by His Excellency the Governor after they had undergone imprisonment for a few weeks. It will be observed that no prisoner from the Northern Province was sentenced to death during the year.

(5) Thirty sentences were confirmed and twenty-three, of which one was passed on a female, commuted.

While the number of convictions for murder and manslaughter has increased, it is a matter for regret to find that convictions (in higher courts) for aggravated assaults have also slightly increased. The figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

1896	...	...	264	1901	...	...	286
1897	...	...	303	1902	...	...	173
1898	...	...	350	1903	...	...	200
1899	...	...	191	1904	...	...	188
1900	...	...	205	1905	...	...	200

No. 1.—The following table shows the number of convicted prisoners committed to prison from all courts and their daily average :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all Courts	5,936	7,501	7,430	6,487	6,260	6,935	6,606	7,249	7,164	7,729
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	648	500	379	329	260	354	237	344	359	353
	5,288	7,001	7,051	6,158	6,000	6,581	6,369	6,905	6,805	7,376
Daily average in prison of convicted persons..	1,996	2,204	2,524	2,360	2,231	2,448	2,404	2,459	2,534	2,521
Deduct women	21	30	32	30	32	36	24	25	28	23
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	38	26	18	17	12	14	10	14	15	16
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	16	20	20	15	20	27	27	24	34	34
	1,921	2,128	2,454	2,298	2,167	2,371	2,343	2,396	2,457	2,448
Persons hanged	25	20	19	21	32	37	30	22	23	26

It will be seen that while the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners has increased from 7,164 in 1904 to 7,729 in 1905, an increase of 565, the daily average has fallen from 2,534 in 1904 to 2,521 in 1905. This is at first sight somewhat puzzling. But it can have only one meaning, namely, that the increase in admissions is in short-sentence prisoners.

No. 2.—Return showing the Total Number of Road Ordinance Defaulters admitted and discharged during 1904 and 1905.

JAILS.	Total Admissions.		Discharged before expiration of Sentence.				Absolute Defaulters.		Discharged on Medical Certificate.		Discharged on Pardon.	
			On Payment of Fine.		Warrant of Commitment being informal, or on producing Payment Receipt.							
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	91	80	21	45	—	—	70	35	—	—	—	—
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	5	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
	96	81	24	45	—	—	72	36	—	—	—	—
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	75	54	33	25	—	—	42	29	5	2	—	—
Bogambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	75	56	33	25	—	—	42	31	5	2	—	—

JAILS.	Total Admissions.		Discharged before expiration of Sentence.				Absolute Defaulters.		Discharged on Medical Certificate.		Discharged on Pardon.	
			On Payment of Fine.		Warrant of Commitment being informal, or on producing Payment Receipt							
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	3	4	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	55	46	27	18	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	46	33	25	21	—	—	21	12	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	17	67	3	27	—	—	14	40	—	5	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	118	146	55	66	—	—	63	80	—	5	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	1	15	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	6	4	4	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
	7	19	4	1	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	14	23	6	12	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	3	6	1	1	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	
	18	29	7	13	—	—	11	16	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	4	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	17	4	9	1	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	17	4	3	1	—	—	14	3	1	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	4	9	3	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
	21	13	6	5	—	—	15	8	1	—	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	359	353	140	158	—	—	219	195	6	7	—	—

There has been a slight falling off in the number of admissions of Road Ordinance defaulters from 359 in 1904 to 353 in 1905. Of these, 158 paid their fines and 195 were absolute defaulters, of whom seven were discharged on medical certificates before expiration of their sentences. The admissions in 1905 have been less than in 1904 in almost all the jails except in Tangalla, where the numbers have risen from 17 to 67, in Batticaloa from 1 to 15, and in Kurunegala from 14 to 23.

Table No. 3 gives the number of escapes from the prisons and re-captures during the past ten years, and is as follows :—

Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Year.	Escapes.	Re-captures.
1896 ...	9	8	1901 ...	2	2
1897 ...	13	12	1902 ...	81	75
1898 ...	10	10	1903 ...	2	5
1899 ...	8	8	1904 ...	3	3
1900 ...	1	1	1905 ...	4	6

There were four escapes and six re-captures during the year. One prisoner escaped from the escort while being transferred from Colombo to Ratnapura, and has been re-captured. The other prisoner shown to have escaped from Welikada was a female who escaped from the Lying-in home. She has also been re-captured. One prisoner escaped from the Ratnapura jail. The Jailer was punished for gross neglect of duty and was transferred to Welikada as a Deputy Jailer. The prisoner has, however, been since re-captured. Two of the prisoners who escaped from the Mahara quarry in 1902 were re-captured during 1905. There is only one still at large.

No. 4.—Return showing the Number of Convicted Prisoners on the last day of December, 1905, in the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Two Weeks and under.	Not over a Month, or under Two Weeks.	Not over Three Months, or under a Month.	Not over Six Months, or under Three Months.	Not over a Year, or under Six Months.	Not over Five Years, or under One Year.	Over Five Years.	To be hanged.	Total.	Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Balance.
Western Province.											
Welikada	4	114	88	70	95	189	160	2	722	2	720
Mutwal	—	—	—	69	66	225	137	—	497	—	497
Mahara	—	—	—	4	48	316	169	—	537	—	537
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	6	—	6
Negombo	—	1	—	5	4	54	42	—	106	—	106
	4	115	88	148	213	785	513	2	1,868	2	1,866
Central Province.											
Kandy Old Jail... ...	—	3	—	—	1	4	3	—	11	—	11
Bogambra	2	20	68	93	72	144	54	3	456	—	456
Nuwara Eliya	—	2	—	—	—	30	2	—	34	—	34
	2	25	68	93	73	178	59	3	501	—	501
Northern Province.											
Jaffna	—	3	2	12	27	27	10	—	81	1	80
Southern Province.											
Galle	—	25	24	8	—	9	6	1	73	7	66
Matara	6	9	2	—	—	2	2	—	21	1	20
Tangalla	4	5	1	3	—	1	3	—	17	2	15
	10	39	27	11	—	12	11	1	111	10	101
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa	3	7	1	2	—	13	5	—	31	—	31
Trincomalee	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
	3	11	1	3	—	13	5	—	36	3	33
North-Western Province.											
Kurunegala	—	—	—	2	3	25	5	—	35	—	35
Chilaw	1	1	—	—	5	2	2	—	16	—	16
	1	1	—	7	8	27	7	—	51	—	51
North-Central Province.											
Anuradhapura	4	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	16	—	16
Province of Uva.											
Badulla	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	7	—	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura	—	6	2	—	—	4	3	—	15	1	14
Kegalla	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	7	—	7
	1	8	2	—	1	6	4	—	22	1	21
Total of all Jails ...	26	211	188	274	322	1,056	610	6	2,693	17	2,676
Do. 1904	37	89	117	252	210	988	629	1	2,323	14	2,309
Do. 1903	38	101	197	360	237	953	621	2	2,449	6	2,443
Do. 1902	43	107	181	263	215	959	600	3	2,371	4	2,367

Table No. 4 shows that there were 2,693 convicted prisoners in all prisons on the last day of December, 1905, as against 2,323 in 1904, an increase of 370. The increase is chiefly in prisoners with short sentences. Out of the increase of 370, 182, or nearly one half, is in prisoners with sentences not exceeding one month.

Table No. 5 shows the number of committals received from the Supreme and District Courts during the past ten years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Offences against the person ...	468	614	581	381	485	559	392	502	397	460
Offences against property :—										
(a) With violence	61	116	158	95	87	123	75	76	75	127
(b) Without violence { Cattle stealing...	3	17	14	8	8	12	4	} 134	130	202
(b) Without violence { Others ...	87	249	146	91	147	175	136			
(c) Convicted under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1899 ...	156	73	157	124	167	181	222	162	175	217
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency	55	71	74	30	42	62	49	47	59	44
Offences not included in the foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances ...	24	15	8	2	3	2	1	2	4	4
Total ...	854	1,155	1,138	731	939	1,114	879	923	840	1,054

There has been a large increase in the total number of convictions in the Superior Courts. In 1905 they were 1,054 as against 840 in 1904, an increase of 214. The increase is not confined to one kind of offences, but is distributed under all headings, except under forgery, perjury, &c. Offences against person shows an increase of 63, against property with violence 52, without violence 72, convictions under the Habitual Criminals' Ordinance 42; forgery, perjury, &c., show a decrease of 15.

Table No. 6 gives the expenditure of the Prisons for the past ten years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	152,923	150,896	153,048	151,950	153,079	*139003	159,980	163,590	172,365	169,673
Dieting ...	154,771	182,580	216,676	191,411	196,435	219,199	214,535	228,329	222,746	223,526
Hospital Charges ...	27,866	29,610	26,494	16,451	16,866	16,879	25,070	20,963	20,564	23,774
Clothing and Bedding ...	12,709	14,838	18,587	21,658	23,725	16,964	22,929	22,672	26,324	16,879
Lighting	5,918	6,581	5,925	5,845	5,991	6,068	6,134	5,523	7,293	6,503
Materials for manufacture ...	5,575	3,419	4,571	4,075	4,782	4,455	4,770	4,109	4,301	3,481
Other expenditure ...	66,790	75,503	80,855	83,474	76,527	78,713	83,330	81,073	78,185	73,691
Total ...	426,552	463,427	506,156	474,864	477,405	481,281	516,748	526,259	531,778	517,527

* Major Firminger's salary paid to him in England not included.

The above table does not require comment. There has been a decrease of nearly Rs. 14,000 during the year. This decrease has chiefly been under the headings "Establishment" and "Clothing and Bedding." "Dieting" shows a slight increase, which is no doubt due to the increased daily average of prisoners including unconvicted prisoners. Expenditure under "Clothing and Bedding" is the lowest since 1897.

No. 7.—Statement showing the Cost of Prisoners per Head during the last Ten Years.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	67	64	53½	58½	61	50½	59¼	58¾	61	59¼
Dieting	68	72	76	74	78	79½	79¼	82	79	78
Hospital Charges	12	12	9	6	6¾	6	9	7½	7½	8¼
Clothing and Bedding	5½	5½	6½	8½	9½	6¼	8½	8	9¼	5¾
Lighting	2½	3	2	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2½	2½
Other expenditure	32	26	30	34	32	30¼	32¾	30¾	29	27
Total ...	187	182½	177	183	189½	174¾	191	189	188	180½

Table A in Appendix V. supplies in detail the information, only a summary of which is given in Table No. 1. There is a very slight decrease in the total daily average of all convicted prisoners. It is satisfactory to see that the daily average of females has fallen from 28 in 1904 to 23 in 1905. On the other hand, the daily average of juveniles has risen from 5 in 1904 to 7 in 1905. The daily average of sick also shows a slight increase.

Table B shows how the convicted prisoners were disposed of during 1905. On 1st January, 1905, there were only 2,323 convicted prisoners in all the jails, while on 31st December there were no less than 2,693, an increase of 370, which is no doubt due to the large number of admissions during the year. The total number of prisoners received by sentence was 7,729, as against 7,164 in 1904, an increase of 565. It is a matter for regret to find that the number of deaths among convicted prisoners has risen from 60 in 1904 to 96 in 1905. One of these was a suicide.

Table C gives the terms of sentences of prisoners received direct from courts. There is an increase of 565 in the total, and this increase is almost evenly distributed among all except those sentenced to between three and six months. The chief increase is in those sentenced to one month and under. In 1905, 4,945 prisoners were sentenced to one month and under, as against 4,587 in 1904. So that out of the total increase of 565, 358 have been prisoners sentenced to one month and under. The number of prisoners sentenced to death has risen from 33 in 1904 to 53 in 1905.

Taking each Province separately we find that, with the exception of the North-Western Province and the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa, every other Province shows an increase—Western 248, Central 150, Northern 55, Southern 257, Eastern 37, and North-Central 31.

Table D, that showing the former convictions of prisoners, is not satisfactory. The total number of prisoners previously convicted has risen from 1,380 to 1,410, an increase of 30, but it must be borne in mind that there has been an increase of 571 in the total number of admissions exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters. It is gratifying to see that the number of prisoners convicted more than three times has fallen from 231 in 1904 to 202 in 1905.

Table E is not satisfactory. It shows an increase in the daily average of all unconvicted prisoners as well as in the admissions of such prisoners. The total admissions during the year were 6,764 as against 6,044, an increase of 720, and the daily average has risen from 287 in 1904 to 343 in 1905.

Table F shows the daily average, admissions, and deaths of all prisoners. The most remarkable feature is the increase in the number of deaths among convicted prisoners. This will be commented on under Table K.

Table G has already been commented on in the remarks on Table No. 3.

Table H is very satisfactory. The total number of punishments inflicted on prisoners for breaches of prison discipline has fallen from 4,124 in 1904 to 2,504 in 1905, a decrease of 1,620, and the number of individuals punished from 3,431 in 1904 to 2,141 in 1905, notwithstanding the fact that the total daily average of all prisoners, convicted and unconvicted, has risen from 2,821 in 1904 to 2,865 in 1905.

I am glad to be able to record that the total number of corporal punishments has greatly decreased, more especially so during the last two quarters of the year. The numbers for each quarter of last year were as follows :—

First Quarter	..	43	Third Quarter	..	26
Second Quarter	..	46	Fourh Quarter	..	22

The decrease is chiefly in Welikada jail, where the figures dropped from 176 in 1904 to 94 in 1905. I have already submitted a report to Government on this subject showing the causes which, I believe, have led to the large decrease in these cases.

Table I is also satisfactory. It shows that the total number of punishments inflicted on prison officers has fallen from 1,407 in 1904 to 1,125 in 1905, a decrease of 282, and the number of individuals punished from 959 to 876, a decrease of 83. The decrease in the number of punishments both in the case of officers and prisoners is no doubt due to the strict discipline that is being maintained.

Table K is in some respects satisfactory, in others discouraging. The daily average of all prisoners has slightly risen from 2,821 in 1904 to 2,865 in 1905, and there has been an increase in the number of admissions also, but the number admitted to hospital has fallen from 4,991 to 4,600, a decrease of 391, which is very satisfactory. But the daily average of sick rose from 138 in 1904 to 150 in 1905, and the number of deaths from 73 to 105. There was no serious epidemic of any kind prevalent during the year, and it is therefore difficult to assign any reason for the increased number of deaths.

If we take the prisons in detail, we find that in Welikada in 1904, with a daily average of 637, there were only 17 deaths, while in 1905 with a daily average of 687 there were 36, the percentage of deaths to strength being 2·66 and 5·24 respectively.

In Mutwal also in 1904, with a daily average of 414, there were only 5 deaths, while in 1905 with a daily average of 457 there were 18 deaths, the percentage of deaths to strength being 1·21 and 3·94 respectively, so that in the Convict Establishment jails alone the number of deaths has risen from 22 in 1904 to 54 in 1905, more than double. This matter will be more fully dealt with in the Medical Officer's report.

In Mahara jail in 1904, with a daily average of 579, there were 15 deaths, while in 1905 with a daily average of 486 there were only 5, the percentage of deaths to strength being 2·59 and 1·04 respectively.

Hulftsdorp prison had 5 deaths. They were all unconvicted prisoners, and died in the Borella convict hospital.

Negombo prison had 22 deaths in 1905, as against 12 in 1904 and 6 in 1903. As this is a convalescent jail to which sick and weakly prisoners from all parts of the Island are sent, we cannot form an idea as to the sanitary condition of the jail, or as to the general health of the prisoners confined there, by the number of deaths that occur.

Bogambra shows an increase in the number of deaths. In 1904, with a daily average of 417, there were only 4 deaths, while in 1905 with a daily average of 406 there were 9—more than double—but the percentage of deaths to strength was only 2·21.

Jaffna and Galle are remarkable as healthy prisons. In the former, with a daily average of 101 there was only 1 death, while in the latter with a daily average of 91 there were none. The health of the prisoners in these two jails is a clear proof that sickness among prisoners, and consequent deaths, could in no way be attributed to the diet they receive or the labour they perfo m.

Table L shows the religions of all prisoners admitted into the jails during 1905. The figures under every religion show an increase, more especially Buddhist and Mohammedan.

Table M shows the nationalities of prisoners. Among convicted prisoners Burghers alone show a decrease.

Table N shows the ages of prisoners. Convicted prisoners under 16 years of age have remaind almost the same. Prisoners over 16 but under 40 show a considerable increase, the figures being 6,591 in 1905 as against 5,966 in 1904, and prisoners of 40 years of age and over show a decrease. Prisoners of 70 years of age and upwards have fallen from 40 in 1904 to 19 in 1905. It will be observed that more than 50 per cent. of the convicted prisoners were between the ages of 20 and 30.

Return O is not satisfactory. There has been an increase in the number of Supreme Court convictions. The total increase amounts to 80, made up as follows :—

Offences against the person	..	..	49
Offences against property with violence	..	..	17
Offences against property without violence	..	..	14
Forgery, perjury, &c.	..	..	2
		Total ..	82
Deduct decrease in " other " offences	..	..	2
		Total increase ..	80

It is a matter for regret to see that convictions for murder and manslaughter have increased from 90 in 1904 to 116 in 1905, and those for aggravated assaults from 36 to 49. Offences against property with and without violence have more than doubled, the figures being 30 in 1904 and 61 in 1905.

Return P is also unsatisfactory, showing an increase of 134 over those for 1904. The increase is chiefly in offences against property, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Offences against the person	14
Offences against property with violence	35
Offences against property without violence	100
Other offences	2
Total ..	151

Forgery, perjury, &c., show a decrease of 17.

Return Q shows Police and other Minor Courts convictions. The figures were 6,675 in 1905 as against 6,324 in 1904, an increase of 351. This includes Road Ordinance defaulters ; excluding them, the figures were 6,322 in 1905 as against 5,965 in 1904, an increase of 357.

The total increase in the number of convictions during the year, exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters, was 571, made up as follows :—

Supreme Court	80
District Courts	134
Police Courts, &c.	357
Total ..	571

With Table R, that showing the expenditure in the prisons, I have already dealt with when commenting on Table 6.

I attach a report from the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, as well as extracts from the reports of the Superintendents of all other prisons, and also of the Medical Officers of the Convict Establishment and of Kandy prison.

During the past year the under-mentioned jails were visited and inspected by His Excellency the Governor, who made the remarks noted against each :—

Negombo.—I find the prison in excellent order and perfectly clean in every part. This is one of the best and most satisfactory prisons that I have seen in the Colony.

Jaffna.—I find the prison clean and the cells fairly good ; but I find that the prisoners are kept for long periods at pingo drill, which is the only form of hard labour used in the jail for prisoners fit for such labour. This is entirely wrong, and the Inspector-General of Prisons should report how long-sentence prisoners can be put to some useful and remunerative trade. Most of the articles required in the various prisons could be made in the jails.

I find also that untried prisoners are locked in cells for twenty hours each day. Untried prisoners are, it must be remembered, detained for trial, not for punishment.

Batticaloa.—Visited at 10 A.M. and find everything about the prison in excellent order. No complaints.

Chilaw.—I find the prison clean and apparently discipline good. The walls require to be cemented.

Prisons Office,
Colombo, March 6, 1906.

A. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1905.

ON the 27th April Major Firminger proceeded on three months' full pay leave prior to retiring, and Mr. Lloyd was appointed Acting Superintendent of the Convict Establishment in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Mahara prison. Major Firminger, after a period of sixteen years as Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, retired on pension on 27th July last.

On the arrival of Mr. C. C. Longden, the new Inspector-General of Police, from India on the 17th July, I assumed duties of the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment in addition to those of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

On the 6th June Mr. Phillips, the Acting Superintendent of Kandy prisons, proceeded on leave, and Mr. W. G. Martin, First Class European Jailer, Welikada jail, was sent up to take his place, Mr. A. M. Pereira taking Mr. Martin's place as Jailer of Welikada jail.

Mr. Phillips returned from leave on the 28th November and assumed duties as Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, *vice* Mr. H. B. Oldham transferred to Mahara.

Since taking over charge of the Convict Establishment in July last I am glad to be able to record that the three jails, Welikada, Mutwal, and Borella convict hospital, which comprise the Convict Establishment, have been thoroughly overhauled. At Welikada the whole of the pingo and husk-beating sheds in the pingo yard have been reconstructed and are now of a semi-permanent nature, with cabook pillars and walls and with thatched cadjan roofs. The old tumbled-down mud and wattle store sheds have been removed and a permanent shed erected. The grounds have been attended to, and the carpenters' shed extended. A new van-shed of a semi-permanent nature was also erected.

The whole of the latrines in this jail have now been fitted with Doulton squatting plates on cemented platforms.

The permanent buildings and officers' quarters have also been overhauled and done up.

The want of a sufficient supply of water is keenly felt at times. The pressure on the mains is not sufficient to allow a continual supply to the jail. For hours each day the taps do not run, and the scarcity

at times is so great that on occasions many of the prisoners are unable to have their daily bath. This defect, I hope, will be remedied when the duplication of the mains and the opening of the Elie House reservoir are completed.

Since taking over charge of the Convict Establishment I have started coir-mat and door-rug making, and am now in a position to supply the Controller of Government Stores with these articles for Government Departments as may be ordered. I have also started making cocoanut oil from the refuse cocoanut scrapings that were formerly thrown away as useless, and shall shortly be able to supply the whole of the jails in Colombo, free of cost, with this oil. Poonac for the jail cart bulls will also be made from the refuse after the oil is extracted, and thus reduce the cost of feed of these animals.

The juveniles in the jail are instructed in carpentering, black and tinsmiths' work, and coir-mat making. They are made to attend school daily for two hours.

The grounds outside the jail have received my special attention; hollows, &c., are being filled up and the available grounds planted out in cocoanuts, which in time should bring in a good return to our revenue.

Borella Convict Hospital. This convict hospital has also been thoroughly overhauled and all buildings done up. Much of the old lime on the walls and buildings has been removed as it was objected to by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the walls are all whitewashed. The grounds in and outside this jail have been thoroughly cleaned up and cocoanuts planted outside where possible.

Mutwal. The officers' quarters, which were in a very bad state of repair, have been overhauled and put in order. This jail has since the early part of the year been kept up to its full strength of 456 prisoners in order to supply the Resident Engineer with a working party in the Mutwal quarries of 350 able-bodied workmen. The work has, I believe, been most satisfactory, and my thanks are due to Mr. South, the Jailer, for the manner in which he has performed his duties in connection with the Harbour Works authorities.

The daily average of convicted prisoners for the year was 1,138·33; of this 16·89 were women and 6·96 juveniles. The expenditure was Rs. 216,501·10, nearly the same as in the previous year. The nominal value of prison labour was Rs. 93,967·25.

Health.—The health of the jails is satisfactory.

Escapes.—There were no escapes during the year.

Discipline.—Discipline has been well maintained, with the result that punishment of prisoners has decreased, the figures being 1,242 as against 2,789 in 1904. The punishment of officers decreased from 912 to 608.

A. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Superintendent.

Colombo, February 2, 1906.

APPENDIX II.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF OTHER PRISONS FOR 1905.

MAHARA.

THE daily average of prisoners in this jail was 485·73, as compared with 579·45 in 1904. The daily average working in the stone quarries on account of the Harbour Works was 322, leaving a daily average of 121·87 for the upkeep of the jail, cooking, cleaning, &c.

Total expenditure on the whole jail was Rs. 81,419·77, but Rs. 63,106·50 was refunded by the Harbour Works on account of work done by prisoners for them, showing a real cost to Government on account of the jail of Rs. 18,313·27. The class of work done in the quarry is supervised by the Colombo Harbour Works Foreman, Mr. Dunstan.

Health.—The number of admissions to hospital during 1905 was 880, as compared with 1,579 in 1904. The daily average sick in 1905 was 18·18, as against 26·94 in 1904.

Deaths were 5 in 1905 as against 15 in 1904. The officers suffered rather more than the prisoners from malarial fever.

Dieting.—The dieting of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Discipline. The discipline of the jail was good. Prisoners' reports fell from 383 in 1904 to 244 in 1905. The conduct of the officers was good: reports fell from 186 in 1904 to 178 in 1905.

Sanitation.—An incinerator was built in September last, and burns the excrement, &c., of the whole population of the prison and officers' barracks satisfactorily. A septic tank was made in October last for disposing of the urine of the same number of people, and this is also entirely satisfactory.

Escapes.—There was one escape in July, 1905; the prisoner was re-captured three days after.

General.—Seven portable cooking boilers were put up in the kitchen, which has greatly improved the cooking and cleanliness of the place.

The dhobies' tank, which was without paving and in a most unsatisfactory condition, has been paved with stone. A bathing tank was built for the use of the prisoners, and one for the use of the officers. These were most necessary. The furnace round the cot-boiling tank was built, thus enabling a thorough boiling of the bed cots of the prisoners and exterminating vermin for a time at least.

In the beginning of the year an officers' hospital was opened and is being used by the Prisons and Police officers. This they thoroughly appreciate.

Transfers.—793 prisoners were transferred from Mahara during 1905, as against 1,022 in 1904.

Priests of all denominations were allowed to visit the prisoners every Sunday, and the following return showing the interest the different priests take in their followers is of interest: Roman Catholic six Sundays out of fifty-two, Buddhist five, Church of England and Mohammedan *nil*.

HULFTSDORP.

Admissions.—The number of admissions during the year was convicted 12, unconvicted 1,675, total 1,687.

Expenditure.—In 1904 the expenditure was Rs. 14,246·54, in 1905 Rs. 13,957·66.

Buildings.—There are eighteen cells and five association wards which provide accommodation for 129 prisoners. The prison was overcrowded several times during the year.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good during the year. Sixty-nine unconvicted prisoners were sentenced to receive refractory diet from one to three days, one to simple imprisonment for attempting to commit suicide, forty-four otherwise, and one convicted prisoner to forfeiture of marks.

Officers.—Jailer Mr. John Kelly retired on pension during the year. Twenty-nine officers were fined and warned for minor offences.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary condition of the prison during the year was on the whole satisfactory. Water for drinking, cooking, and washing purposes is supplied direct from the main and is sufficient. The prisoners bathe out of a large cistern over which a tap is placed. The water for drinking as well as for cooking is taken direct from taps.

The latrines are fitted with Doulton squatting plates, and washed, cleaned, and disinfected twice daily ; the night soil is removed twice daily and placed outside the prison for removal by the Conservancy Department.

Dietary.—The contractor gave satisfaction during the year. He was fined once for supplying bad fish. The rations supplied were of good quality.

General health.—There was no epidemic of any kind during the year. There were a few cases of bowel complaints ; they were sent to the Borella convict hospital for treatment.

NEGOMBO.

Expenditure during the year 1904, including the Establishment, was Rs. 18,524·18, or Rs. 160·22 per head, and that of the year 1905 was Rs. 20,523·31, or Rs. 150·67 per head, showing a decrease of Rs. 9·55 per head. The average daily strength of the jail was 115·62 in 1904, against 136·21 in 1905.

Buildings.—The roofs of several wards were repaired. The wards and cells were colourwashed and tarred, and the portable latrines were painted. Materials having been supplied by the Public Works Department, the works were done by prison labour.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory. This being a convalescent jail, the prisoners are employed in light labour. The system of working and discipline cannot be said to have had a deterrent effect. Convalescents are employed in picking fibre, basket-making, belt-making, rope-twisting, making bed cot nets, and making pingo rope. Nineteen prisoners are employed in jail service and a few as carpenters and masons. Locally-convicted prisoners are employed in husk-beating. Those sentenced to over a fortnight are transferred to Colombo. They are also employed in beating husk until they are transferred.

Officers.—The discipline among the guards was satisfactory. One officer was tried in the Police Court and fined Rs. 25 for introducing a cigar into the prison and was dismissed. The name of another was struck off the list for continued ill-health, and two officers resigned during the year.

Sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. Drains are being built round some of the wards and infectious diseases hospital. The buildings are colourwashed annually and tarred often. Drains round the kitchen, H, I, J wards, K cells, L cells, and hospital are required.

Water for all purposes except washing is supplied by the contractor from an approved well about two miles off. The water is wholesome and is the best that can be got in Negombo. Water for washing is drawn from the prison wells.

Latrines are daily washed and disinfected with Jeye's fluid, the night soil being removed twice daily.

The jail was not overcrowded during the year.

Dietary.—Ordinary No. 2 diet is given to all convalescents, the rest are dieted in accordance with the dietary scale. The contractor gave satisfaction during the year. The amount of fines levied from him was Rs. 8·50. The rations supplied were good and wholesome.

General health was satisfactory. Convalescents sent here appear to derive benefit from the change.

The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, malarial cachexia, debility, diarrhœa, dysentery, sore-eyes, and asthma.

KANDY OLD JAIL.

Expenditure in 1904 was Rs. 9,040·21, in 1905 Rs. 9,506·80.

Buildings.—No alterations or additions were effected during the year, but the appearance of the outer side of the boundary wall has been greatly improved by colourwashing it to a brick colour and pointing it with lime, and the interior of the buildings rendered less ghastly by whitewashing the walls that were hitherto tarred to an unsual height and yellow-washed. The old and uneven flight of steps leading to the main gate has been improved by cementing it.

Labour.—Road defaulters are employed at this jail at husk-beating. Only the jail service prisoners are earning marks. The marks system works well. Road defaulters and females sentenced to one month and under beat husk. The jail service prisoners and class prisoners are employed as cooks, latrine cleaners, and repairing the prison.

Prison discipline.—The only punishments were five by forfeiture of marks and three by solitary confinement on refractory diet. There were no escapes.

Sanitary arrangements.—Clothing and bedding supplied to the prisoners was clean and sufficient. Each prisoner is supplied with two suits, one for day and the other for night use. They are changed twice a week. A mat and a cumbly are given to each prisoner for night use. The water, which is good, is supplied from the Municipal reservoir by means of a pipe.

Two prisoners in charge of an officer are daily employed in cleaning the drains and latrines. The night soil is removed by the Municipality.

The prison was overcrowded only once during the year.

General health.—All sick prisoners are sent to the Bogambra jail hospital or Government civil hospital for treatment. There were no deaths during the year.

General remarks.—Suspected lunatics are often confined in this jail owing to the want of accommodation in the House of Observation, which is not at all desirable. Sufficient room should be provided for at the House of Observation by enlarging it.

BOGAMBRA.

The daily average of prisoners in 1904 was 416·62 and in 1905 406·38. The expenditure in 1904 was Rs. 66,404·92 and in 1905 Rs. 63,865·72. The estimated value of prison labour was Rs. 16,330·20 in 1904 and Rs. 19,902·39 in 1905.

Buildings.—The shed next to the carpenters' shop has been enclosed with trelliswork; a small lean-to roof was put up adjoining the carpenters' shop to stack firewood. These were done from the materials of the old incinerator. A permanent pit was built where the scaffold is erected for the execution of prisoners. With the exception of the roofs of the officers' messroom and those of the four towers at the corners of the boundary wall, which are very leaky, the present condition of the jail is satisfactory.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There was a decrease in the number of punishments, being 455 in 1905 against 538 in 1904, and most of the punishments were for offences of a trivial nature. Two were tried by Jail Visitors.

Labour.—The present system of working penal stage is so far satisfactory and has a deterrent effect. Penal stage prisoners are employed at pingo-carrying and husk-beating. Class prisoners inside the jail are employed as carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, cleaners, dhobies, tailors, cooks, hospital attendants, and on latrine work. Class prisoners are employed in extending the recreation ground, repairing roads and drains, repairing and whitewashing officers' quarters, sweeping and weeding round the jail and officers' quarters, and cleaning latrines.

Officers.—The general conduct and efficiency of the officers have been satisfactory. There were 139 punishments during the year, against 128 in 1904. Three officers retired, three were dismissed, five resigned, and the services of two were dispensed with, probation being unsatisfactory.

Sanitary arrangements.—The water supply was good. The jail has an abundant supply of water for cooking and drinking obtained from the reservoir. Water for drinking purposes is boiled and filtered; for bathing there is a large tank filled daily with water from the lake.

The latrines are on the dry-earth system; the buckets are changed twice a day, and the latrines and buckets are washed and disinfected with carbolic acid. One officer with a party of prisoners is daily employed for this purpose. The contents are carried away by the Municipal carts on a monthly payment of Rs. 226.

There was no overcrowding.

Clothing supplied to the prisoners was clean and sufficient. Each prisoner is allowed two suits, one for the day and one for the night. The day suit is changed twice a week. Overcoats made of cumblies are allowed all class prisoners during wet weather. Flannel banians and cummerbunds are allowed to all prisoners when recommended by the Medical Officer. All prisoners are provided with mats and blankets at night. Cots have been supplied for all prisoners in cells on the ground floor and in association wards with the exception of J and K wards.

Dietary.—The contractor was satisfactory. The amount of fines levied was Rs. 56·50, which was credited to revenue. The rations supplied were of good quality and were examined by the Superintendent and Medical Officer. Occasionally inferior articles were brought to the jail, but they were rejected and a fine imposed on the contractor.

General health of prisoners during the year has been satisfactory on the whole. Diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, &c., were the prevailing diseases. There was an epidemic of mumps, and 162 cases were treated during the year, also 18 chickenpox and 2 measles. Prior to the 27th May, 1905, these were transferred to the infectious diseases hospital, but they are now treated in the jail by the Medical Officer on orders received by him. The number of deaths in 1905 was 10, including 1 suicide, against 4 in 1904.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Expenditure during the year 1904 was Rs. 9,492·08, and during the year 1905 Rs. 8,557·10.

Buildings.—No alterations or additions were made to the jail buildings. Quarters for the officers have been erected.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of the prisoners during the year was satisfactory. No serious offences were committed.

Labour.—The labour here is entirely ultra-mural. Though to some extent of an interesting character, it is rendered arduous by the vicissitudes of the climate, and the Nuwara Eliya jail is by no means a popular one. The prison labour force was employed on improvements to the Nuwara Eliya plain, formation of the Victoria park, reclamation of swamps near the railway station, and also on the grounds of the Queen's Cottage. The works carried out by prisoners are well executed and of large public benefit.

Officers.—I am not favourably impressed with the efficiency of the guards at this jail, but I doubt it better men are procurable here.

Sanitary arrangements and condition of the prison are quite satisfactory. Excellent water is laid on, and there is ample supply for drinking and bathing purposes. Arrangements for cleaning and disinfecting the latrines and removal of night soil are in all respects satisfactory. The jail was overcrowded during the months of April, July, August, September, October, November, and December owing to the jail being kept up as far as possible to its full strength. The overcrowding was never excessive.

Dietary.—The contractor was satisfactory and gave no trouble. The rations supplied were very good.

General health.—The prevailing diseases during the year were chest and bowel complaints. There was one death during the year. Generally speaking the health of the prisoners was excellent.

JAFFNA.

The expenditure during the year 1904 was Rs. 20,806·03 and in 1905 Rs. 19,791·02.

Buildings.—The general repairs and the conservancy were carried out by prison labour. Slight temporary repairs were effected to the gutters of the C ward by the Public Works Department. The tarred flooring of the wards is being scraped off and newly cemented by prison labour from materials supplied by the Public Works Department.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of the prisoners at this jail has been satisfactory. It is apparent that the present system of working them and the discipline enforced have had a deterrent effect. All prisoners were put to carry pingo with the exception of the jail service men; but those recommended by the jail Medical Officer for sitting hard labour were put to husk-beating and some of the convalescents were put to coir-twisting as they were fit for no other work.

Officers.—All the officers worked well and there was no case of inefficiency or serious breach of regulations. Discipline has been well maintained and their treatment of the prisoners was just and humane. Head Overseer A. A. Altendorff died of chronic phthisis on the 28th November, 1905.

Sanitary arrangements of the prison were satisfactorily carried out. The supply of water for ordinary purposes is good. Water for drinking purposes was obtained from the well on the esplanade. Of the five wells within the jail walls one is reserved solely for culinary purposes and the others for bathing and washing.

There are four coolies engaged in removing the night soil and urine from the jail and one to draw water from the esplanade well for the use of the prisoners. They are paid from prison votes.

There was no overcrowding in the prison during the year under review.

Dietary.—The contractor was fairly satisfactory in discharging the obligations of his contract. He was fined four times. The total amount of fines levied was Rs. 20. The rations supplied during the year were good, though both the beef and mutton procurable in Jaffna are necessarily of indifferent quality. The fish was fair. Vegetables supplied were such as are procurable in Jaffna, and were of good quality.

General health of the prisoners was satisfactory. There was one death during the year. No diseases could be said to have been prevalent. There were thirteen cases of dysentery and nine of diarrhœa during the whole year.

No prisoners suffered the extreme penalty of the law during the year 1905.

GALLE.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,439·44 against Rs. 15,058·08 expended during the 1904, or an increase of Rs. 1,381·36. The average number of prisoners has risen from 83·25 to 91·33 in 1905, showing an increase of 8·08.

Buildings.—The key and lock on the wicket-gate of the jail outer gate and of the main wooden gate, the lock on the female jail door, and three padlocks, were repaired by the Public Works Department.

The penal stage stone-breaking shed was rethatched, old posts were removed, and new ones were put in their places; materials being supplied by the Public Works Department, the work was carried out by prison labour.

The valley gutter in the old block of cells was repaired; the guttering and down pipes in the B block were removed; the tap of the penal stage bath, which was out of order since April, was put in order in December. These works were done by the Public Works Department.

The wooden works of the gallows, which was in a broken state, was on the instructions of the Inspector-General of Prisons thoroughly overhauled and repaired in December by the Public Works Department for payment.

The yellow ochre on the walls of the block consisting of C, D, G, and the two hospital wards has been removed and the tar on the walls, which was 5 feet in height, was scraped off, the walls and roof were whitewashed, the gratings properly scraped and tarred, thus greatly improving the appearance of this part of the prison. The old block of cells has also been taken on hand, and will be completed soon. The Public Works Department supplied the materials, and the work was done by prison labour.

The guttering and down pipes in the Jailer's quarters were repaired. The woodwork was cleaned and oiled, the gratings scraped and painted, and the walls whitewashed.

The Assistant Jailer's and Dispenser's quarters were whitewashed and some minor repairs to floor and drains effected by prison labour.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of prisoners was satisfactory. The total number of punishments was 173.

Labour.—The penal stage prisoners were employed at stone-breaking in separate stalls and road defaulters at stone-breaking in the shed in the outer yard of the prison. So far as can be judged, the

discipline enforced has been deterrent. Class prisoners were employed in repairing the jail and in jail services as cooking, carting rubble from the outer yard, sledging stones, making hammer handles, and cleaning latrines and jail.

Officers have attended to their respective duties efficiently. None of them retired or were discharged; one died and another was appointed in his place. Sixteen officers were fined during the year for minor offences.

Sanitary arrangements.—The sanitary condition of the jail was satisfactory throughout the year; the drains were in good order and the premises kept clean.

Water for drinking and cooking was purchased on contract from Labudurwa well, and water from the jail wells was utilized for washing and bathing purposes.

There was no overcrowding in the jail during the year.

Dietary.—The jail contractor satisfactorily carried out his contract for victualling the prisoners. Fines amounting to Rs. 12·50 were imposed on him on three occasions.

General health of the prisoners was satisfactory during the year. There were 104 admissions to the jail hospital for treatment, of which 31 were for diarrhœa and 18 for dysentery. They were all of a mild type and readily yielded to treatment, with the exception of a case of a prisoner who was admitted for phthisis, and when almost in a dying condition was pardoned by His Excellency the Governor on the recommendation of the Government Agent, and was removed to the civil hospital for treatment.

Executions. Prisoners sentenced to be hanged at Matara are transferred to Galle for execution since July. There were two cases from Matara, of which one was commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. Four prisoners were sentenced to be hanged in Galle: two were executed, and the sentences on the others were commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

MATARA.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,298·28, as against Rs. 9,101·61 in 1904.

Prison discipline. During the year 44 prisoners were punished for breaches of prison discipline.

Labour. The present system of working the prisoners is to keep them employed at husk-beating and metal-breaking, and prisoners with previous convictions are kept apart from others in their sheds.

Officers. The officers are efficient. None retired or were discharged.

Sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory. Water for drinking and cooking is supplied by the contractor from a well at Pallimulla, and for washing purposes water is obtained from a well inside the prison. The cleaning of the prison latrine is done by a jail service prisoner. The night soil buckets are removed by a Local Board cooly.

There was overcrowding during September and October, which was due to the large number of admissions from different courts.

Dietary. The victualling contractor and the water contractor were satisfactory. They were not fined. The rations supplied were satisfactory.

General health was satisfactory. One convicted prisoner died of acute diarrhœa and one unconvicted prisoner of diarrhœa.

TANGALLA.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,721·27, as against Rs. 6,602·79 in 1904.

Buildings. Annual repairs, such as whitewashing, shifting tiles, &c., were done by prison labour, materials were supplied by the Public Works Department.

Prison discipline. The general conduct of the prisoners during the year was satisfactory. The discipline of the prison has been well maintained and had a deterrent effect.

Labour.—The present system of working the prisoners is very satisfactory. The prisoners were employed during the year on jail service, stone-breaking, husk-beating, and coir-twisting.

Officers. The discipline of the officers was well maintained. No officers retired nor were discharged from service during the year.

Sanitary condition of the jail was satisfactory during the year. A free labourer is employed on a monthly salary of Rs. 15 to supply the jail with a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, washing, and cooking purposes. Drinking water is filtered in Berkefeld filters.

The latrines are conducted on the dry-earth system. The night soil is removed by a free labourer three times a day, but when an urgency arises the latrine cooly is at the gate ready to clean the latrines as often as is necessary. A good supply of disinfecting acid is obtained to disinfect the latrines.

The jail was not overcrowded during the year.

Dietary. The contractor has done his contract satisfactorily, but he was fined thrice during the year for neglect of duty.

BATTICALOA.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,069·48, as against Rs. 5,254·06 in 1904.

Buildings.—Repairs were made to floor of hospital and kitchen; a new door to gate was put to the female prison; the metal shoot was raised about three feet and a new pulley put to the jail well. Whitewashing of the boundary wall and the Jailer's quarters and other repairs were all executed by the Public Works Department.

Prison discipline was good.

Labour. Prisoners with previous convictions are worked separate from those without previous convictions and not allowed to come in contact with each other. Prisoners are given task work in stone

breaking and husk-beating. Convalescent prisoners are employed in twisting coir. Jail discipline has a beneficial, if not deterrent, effect on prisoners. Prisoners were employed on jail service also.

Officers.—The conduct of the officers was good. One guard was dismissed.

Sanitary arrangements were good A well inside the prison supplies water for drinking, washing, and cooking. During dry weather there is sometimes a failure, when water from a well at Koddaimunai is procured. The water for drinking is filtered.

The latrines are cleaned by jail service prisoners, who remove the night soil outside the gate to be taken away by the Local Board coolies. Carbolic acid is used for disinfecting.

There was an overcrowding in the female prison from 28th November to 19th December last, one in excess of the authorized strength. This was due to the detention of runaway estate coolies pending their production at Badulla Court.

Dietary.—Contractor's supplies were satisfactory. Fines during the year amounted to Rs. 8.

General health was good. Diarrhœa was the disease mostly under treatment.

TRINCOMALEE.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,314·79, as against Rs. 2,317·49 in 1904.

Buildings.—No repairs, improvements, or alterations were carried out during the year. The whitewashing was done by the Public Works Department.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of prisoners was good, and there was only one report a ainst a prisoner during the year. Prisoners sentenced to one month and under only are kept here, and the discipline has a deterrent effect. Prisoners are as a rule employed on husk-beating. Prisoners are not allowed to work outside the jail walls.

Officers.—The discipline of the jail was very satisfactory during the year, and the jail officers have done efficient ervice.

Sanitary arrangements of the jail were very satisfactorily carried out. Water is plentiful and of good quality, supplied from a well inside the jail premises for drinking, washing, and cooking purposes.

The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system, and the buckets are emptied once a day by a cooly.

There has been no overcrowding in the jail during the year.

Dietary.—There were no complaints against the contractor and no fines imposed. The rations supplied were of good quality.

KURUNEGALA.

There was an increase in the expenditure of Rs. 732·98, as compared with that for 1904.

For an old provincial jail the present condition of the jail is excellent.

Labour.—The penal stage prisoners and road defaulters are kept at husk-beating. Prisoners with previous convictions are put on pingo-carrying. The rest are employed at jail service. During this year some class prisoners were employed in levelling the new park, cutting drains, and opening roads, &c.

Sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. Drinking water is supplied by the contractor, and for bathing, washing, and cooking purposes the water is taken from the well close to the jail. The jail service prisoners are employed in keeping the jail and its premises clean and in good order.

General health was satisfactory. There were three deaths during the year: two convicted prisoners in the Government civil hospital, and one insane remand prisoner in the jail.

CHILAW.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,832·82, as against Rs. 5,482·28 in 1904. The increase was due partly to the closing of Puttalam jail.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of prisoners was good.

Labour.—Those convicted and sentenced to a term of more than one month are transferred to Welikada jail. Three long-sentence prisoners are employed in jail service, such as cooking, drawing water, cleaning latrines, &c. Ten prisoners are employed on the Local Board reclamation ground. Prisoners sentenced to one month are employed at husk-beating.

Officers were efficient. Two guards retired during the year.

Sanitary condition was good. The supply of water for drinking, washing, and cooking is obtained from the jail well. The water has been analyzed and found to be good. Jail service prisoners are employed for cleaning and disinfecting latrines. The night soil is removed by the jail service prisoners and is buried in the seabeach.

Dietary.—The contractor was satisfactory. No fines were levied.

General health was very satisfactory.

ANURADHAPURA.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,603·08 and Rs. 4,643·82 in 1904.

Buildings are in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of F ward, which has been badly built originally; it is not however ordinarily used. C ward is amply large enough to hold the ordinary number of prisoners in the prison.

The following works were done by the Public Works Department during the year: Colour-washing and painting; repairing of the new main plank gate door No. 1 of A ward, female cell doors and side drains; the labour sheds were rethatched.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of prisoners has been good. The present system of working them has decidedly a deterrent effect. Discipline has been carefully maintained, and all reported breaches have been followed by punishment.

The buildings do not permit the different classes of prisoners being placed in different wards, except females, who are kept in a different building. The other classes are however kept sufficiently separated.

Officers know their work well. In discipline they are fairly efficient. None retired or were discharged during the year.

Sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory. Water for drinking and cooking is brought by prisoners from a pokuna outside the jail, and water for other purposes is obtained from a well inside the jail.

The latrines inside the jail are cleaned, washed, and disinfected with Jeye's fluid by the jail service prisoners, who place the night soil buckets outside the jail gate to be removed by the outside latrine cooly.

The jail was not overcrowded during the year.

Dietary.—The contractor was satisfactory. No fines were levied on him. The rations supplied were good.

General health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Two prisoners were treated in the jail hospital. One unconvicted prisoner was transferred to the civil hospital for treatment and died there of diarrhœa.

BADULLA.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,258·58, as against Rs. 7,218·24 in 1904.

Buildings are all tidy. The white and colourwashing of inside walls was done by the prisoners. That of outside walls was not done by the Public Works Department this year as in the previous year. They will do this work early in 1906.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of prisoners was good. Stone-breaking on penal No. 1 diet must have a deterrent effect on prisoners.

Labour.—Penal stage prisoners are employed at breaking stones and females at husk-beating. Those sentenced to over a month are transferred to Kandy for pingo-carrying. Four class prisoners are employed in jail service. Of these, three are employed outside the prison walls in emptying latrine, in bringing in rubble, and in piling broken metal.

Officers.—The general efficiency of prison officers is fair. Four officers have been punished during the year.

Sanitary condition of the jail is satisfactory. Cemented drains have been built round the wards.

The supply of water is wholesome. Water is supplied by pipes from the town reservoir; a tank is kept filled for washing, &c. The kitchen is also supplied with water by pipe.

Latrines are emptied and cleaned twice a day and disinfected with Jeye's fluid. The night soil is removed and buried outside the jail by the jail service prisoners.

The jail was not overcrowded during the year.

Dietary.—The contractor was satisfactory. No fines were imposed on him. Rations supplied were good and wholesome.

General health of the prisoners was satisfactory. There was one death during this year from diarrhœa.

RATNAPURA.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,388·68, as against Rs. 8,642·49 in 1904.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of prisoners was satisfactory. The present system of working them has a deterrent effect, and discipline has been carefully maintained.

Labour.—The penal stage prisoners and Road Ordinance defaulters were solely engaged in stone-breaking. The class prisoners transferred from Colombo are employed in jail service and in supplying rubble to penal stage prisoners, removing metal and sledging stones, &c.; weeding, sweeping, &c., prison grounds.

Officers' discipline was efficiently maintained. One guard was dismissed.

Sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory. The town reservoir furnishes a complete supply of fresh water. The latrines are cleaned, washed, and disinfected by the jail service prisoners, who place the night soil buckets outside the jail gate to be removed by the outside latrine coolies.

The prison was not overcrowded during the year.

General health was good.

Dietary.—The contractor was satisfactory. No fines were levied. Rations supplied were good.

KEGALLA.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,650·04, as against Rs. 4,404·52.

Buildings.—No improvements or alterations were carried out. Tiles were shifted and walls colourwashed and whitewashed as usual by the Public Works Department.

Prison discipline.—The general conduct of prisoners was satisfactory. The present system of working them and the discipline are effective and sufficiently deterrent. Prisoners were employed at husk-beating, latrine work, cooking, and sweeping.

Sanitary condition of the jail is good. Water for drinking, washing, and cooking is sufficient. The night soil is removed daily and buried outside the jail walls, and the latrines and drains washed and disinfected daily. The prison was not overcrowded.

Dietary.—Contractor was satisfactory.

General health was good.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT, AND MAHARA PRISON FOR 1905.

I WAS in medical charge of the Convict Establishment during the last three and half months of the year, having relieved Dr. Johnson, who left for Kurunegala. The general health of the prisoners confined in the various prisons of the Convict Establishment during the year under review was satisfactory. A study of the usual statements which I append will show that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of patients treated in the hospitals.

The diseases chiefly prevalent during 1905, and which caused the largest number of admissions to the hospital, were, as usual, diseases of the digestive system and malarial fevers, these alone contributing 1,004 cases out of the total of 2,090 treated at Borella convict hospital, and claiming a little over half the number of deaths. Lung diseases also caused a slightly larger number of admissions, and accounted for 14 deaths. A larger number of cases of pneumonia and bronchitis appeared to have been admitted during the months of May and June in Welikade, and during the north-east monsoon months in Mutwal. I find the months of June, July, and August to be unhealthy months, when the weather was very trying, the days being hot and dry and dust storms prevalent. Bowel complaints were more prevalent during these months. The north-east monsoon months, chiefly October and November, are also considered unhealthy months owing to the prevalance of coughs and colds.

It is not very satisfactory to note that a larger number were treated in the infectious diseases hospital during the year. I find that not less than 156 cases were treated, against 40 during last year Mumps alone contributed 146 out of the 156 admissions. Of these, 52 were from Mutwal, 79 from Welikada, 8 from Mahara, and 7 from Hulftsdorp.

It is satisfactory to note that there were only 3 cases of enteric fever with 1 death, against 10 cases with 2 deaths during the previous year. Of these, two were from Mahara and one from Welikada.

It is also not very satisfactory to note that a larger number of eye affections came under treatment during this year than last year. The number treated is 280, against 168 in 1904. There was an increase in eye affections in August at Welikada. Mutwal contributed a larger number during the north-east monsoon, and Mahara also during these months.

Labour.—The prisoners confined in the various prisons were put to the usual forms of labour—pingo-carrying, husk-beating, treadmill, carpentry and blacksmith work, and jail service at Welikada. At Mutwal and Mahara the prisoners were engaged in work outside the prison, such as quarrying, stone-cutting, earth-excavating, &c. I did not notice any injurious effect on the health of the prisoners by these works.

Accommodation.—Welikada jail was overcrowded during the months of February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, and a large number of prisoners were regularly transferred to Kandy, Mutwal, and Mahara. At Mutwal there was no overcrowding during the year. The daily average strength was 456·96 and the accommodation available 456. At Mahara too there was no overcrowding; the average strength was 485·79 with an accommodation of 657. The daily average of Hulftsdorp was 101·68 with an accommodation of 129.

Drainage.—This is very satisfactory, as considerable improvements have been done during the past years.

Diets.—The food allowed to prisoners in the various classes appear to me to be sufficient, except the light labour and penal diets. The light labour diet consists of a meal of rice congee in the morning 8 ounces of soft rice, (almost the consistence of paste,) and curry for mid-day meal, and 8 ounces of bread for evening meal. It must be remembered that light labour men are not sent for light labour on account of any fault of theirs, but owing to their being in a feeble state and unfit for the hard work prescribed. It is clear that this diet is inadequate and unsuitable. As a consequence of this a large number of convalescents, who are able to do some light labour, are now allowed to idle in the hospital wards for longer periods. The light labour and penal diet are mainly responsible for the production of bowel disorders. It is obvious that when a prisoner is passed for light labour after the good food in the hospital he is at once put to a starvation diet, which acts in feeble cases as an irritant; besides inadequate, and such men return back to hospital in a short time. This increases the sick rate of the hospital. I think it would be advantageous for some improvement to be effected as regards the better dieting of the light labour classes of prisoners so as to reduce the sick rate and average stay in hospital.

Water supply.—The hospital and all jails in Colombo draw their supply from the pipes from Labugama. At Mahara drinking water is obtained from a well. The water is good and usually boiled for drinking. Bathing is done in a shallow stream, which cannot be pronounced satisfactory, though a great deal of improvement has been since done.

Night soil.—The night soil both at Welikada and Mahara is disposed of by the incinerators. At Mutwal it is cleared by Municipal carts. At Borella convict hospital the night soil is removed in covered buckets after disinfection for incineration at Welikada. The incinerating system has been working very satisfactorily.

Borella Convict Hospital.—There has been no addition to the hospital buildings this year. The only improvement done was fixing up of additional windows to B ward, which improved light and ventilation. The wards, grounds, and surroundings were always kept in good order and in perfect sanitary condition as possible.

Improvements.—I would suggest the present cadjan wards to be replaced by tiled buildings and cemented floors, improved latrine seats to the hospital wards, and increase of latrine accommodation for the S ward.

Nursing.—I cannot, I am sorry to say, speak much on the present nursing arrangements. At present there are day nurses as well as night nurses. The nursing is generally done by prison attendants, and the so-called nurses do more guards' work than nursing. The only work they are supposed to be doing is administering medicines at prescribed hours, taking down temperature, and having an account

of the diets. I would suggest to have a matron for B and S wards or another apothecary with an assistant in charge of the nursing with a sufficient number of trained and well-behaved prisoners as attendants.

Sick returns.—2,009 patients were admitted to the Borella convict hospital, including the infectious diseases hospital, as against 1,857 in 1904—that is, 152 more than last year. Of these, 946 were received from Welikada, 803 from Mutwal, 205 from Mahara, and 55 from Hulftsdorp. Fifty-four cases proved fatal during the year, as against 29 during the preceding year. Of these 54 deaths at Borella convict hospital, Mutwal contributed 15 deaths, Welikada 33, Mahara 1, and Hulftsdorp 5.

There were 10 deaths in the jails of the Convict Establishment. Of these, 5 were at Mahara, 2 at Welikada, and 3 at Mutwal. The two cases which occurred at Welikada were sudden deaths from heart disease and the three at Mutwal were from pneumonia; these cases were so severe from the outset that there was no possibility of transferring them to the Borella convict hospital, as they were not in a fit state to be removed. The rapidity with which death ensued in these cases justified their detention at Mutwal. At Mahara there is a hospital where patients are treated for seven days only. So there were 874 admissions with 5 deaths, against 1,581 admissions with 15 deaths in 1904.

A.—Table showing the Strength, Rate of Sickness, and Mortality for the Years 1903, 1904, and 1905.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Average daily strength ...	1,612·37	1,630·51	1,629·30
Average daily sick	96·65	97·73	104·75
Percentage of sick to strength ...	5·99	5·99	6·42
Percentage of deaths to strength ...	3·90	2·33	3 62
Percentage of deaths to total treated	2·10	1·22	1·95

B.—Table showing the Average Number of Days the Patients stayed in the different Hospitals of the Convict Establishment and the Average Daily Sick.

Hospital.	Average Number of Days. 1903.	1904.	1905.	Average Daily Sick. 1903.	1904.	1905.
Borella Convict ... Infectious Diseases ...	9·79	9·66	11·24	75·97	70·82	88·28
Mahara ...	6·26	5·23	5·39	19·02	25·60	15·46
Female, Welikada ...	10·21	4·79	4·02	1·66	1·31	1·01

C.—Table showing Chief Diseases, with Mortality.

Diseases.	Admissions. 1903.	1904.	1905.	Deaths. 1903.	1904.	1905.
Fevers ...	654	1,198	658	7	7	3
Diarrhœa ...	547	558	563	8	5	5
Dysentery ...	422	323	457	18	17	26
Diseases of the Eye	228	168	280	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	53	32	37	24	7	17
Injuries ...	148	99	85	—	—	—
Other Diseases ...	839	1,113	850	6	8	13
Total	2,891	3,491	2,930	63	44	64

D.—Table showing the Admissions for Dysentery and Diarrhœa from the different Jails.

Diseases.	Welikada. 1903.	1904.	1905.	Mutwal. 1903.	1904.	1905.	Mahara. 1903.	1904.	1905.	Hulftsdorp. 1903.	1904.	1905
Dysentery ...	253	150	156	76	62	56	10	22	46	55	27	21
Diarrhœa ...	207	176	195	57	93	175	35	42	31	13	22	8
Total ...	460	326	351	133	155	231	45	64	77	68	49	29

E.—Table showing the Summary of Deaths.

Died within the Convict Hospital, Borella	54
Died at Mahara Jail Hospital	5
Total ..	59
Died at Mutwal jail	3
Died at Welikada jail	2
Grand Total ..	64

S. HALLOCK,
Medical Officer, Convict Establishment.

Colombo, January 27, 1906.

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APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE KANDY JAILS 1905.

I HAD medical charge of the Kandy jails during the whole year.

Diseases and general health.—The year under review was not as satisfactory as I could have wished, owing to the continuation of infectious diseases throughout the year, viz., mumps, chickenpox, and eye affections. The annexed comparative returns A and B show both the diseases and the number of cases treated during the year. The death-rate has been low :—

Return A.

Diseases.	1903. Admissions.	1903. Deaths.	1904. Admissions.	1904. Deaths.	1905. Admissions.	1905. Deaths.
Diarrhœa ...	157	1	149	—	127	1
Dysentery ...	79	—	106	2	144	1
Eye Affections ...	81	—	38	—	153	—
Malarial Fever ...	189	—	190	—	228	—
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	5	—	11	1
General Debility	20	—	16	—	33	1
Injuries ...	12	—	17	1	18	—
Pneumonia ...	7	3	2	1	5	2
Bronchitis ...	15	2	17	—	11	—
Rheumatism ...	16	—	30	—	24	—
Other Diseases ...	155	—	155	—	163	3
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	116	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	15	—
Total ...	734	6	723	4	1,048	9

Return B.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Remained on 31st December of year previous ...	24	22	16
Admitted	734	723	1,048
Total treated ...	758	745	1,064
Discharged	730	725	1,020
Died	6	4	9
Remaining at the end of year	22	16	35
Daily average of sick	18·60	18·07	27·68
Percentage of deaths to total treated ...	·79	·53	·84
Percentage of sick to strength	21·87	19·40	31·95
Percentage of deaths to strength ...	·17	·10	·27

The above returns show an increase under most of the diseases, and malarial fevers especially show a notable increase. This was particularly noticeable in the last quarter of the year, when the weather was very changeable. Another feature in the returns is the number of cases of mumps, chickenpox, and eye affections shown. This was due to a new departure, in that all such cases of infectious diseases were, unlike hitherto, treated within the jail, in a ward removed from the rest, and specially set apart for the treatment of mumps and eye cases, while chickenpox was treated in individual cells. Of mumps, 163 cases were treated, 46 in the infectious diseases hospital and 116 in the special ward within the jail premises. In addition, 2 cases of measles and 3 of chickenpox were also treated at the infectious diseases Hospital.

Eleven cases of enteric were also treated for the year. Of these, 3 were unconvicted prisoners who developed the disease soon after admission into the Old Jail, having acquired it in their respective villages. The others were prisoners that were all received from Welikada, and who had remained for over two and three months in this jail. There was only one death.

There was a large number of dysentery cases treated for the year, viz., 144. Several of them were of an exceedingly virulent type and the majority of those attacked were penal stage prisoners. What the exact cause of this increase was I am unable to say. Some may have been due to chills, while others may have originated from undefined causes. There was only one death.

Several lunacy cases of both sexes were also located in the Old Jail for observation: 24 males and 6 females were so attended, and of these 12 males and 4 females were transferred to the Colombo Lunatic Asylum. The accommodation and facilities for the female cases were inadequate and unsatisfactory, and separate cells, and not large association wards, are required for the purpose.

There were 9 deaths for the year and 3 judicial executions. One prisoner committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars of the ventilation opening, and life was extinct when the discovery was made. Five prisoners were transferred to Negombo as convalescents; one to the Lunatic Asylum; 47 were put to light labour for disease, age, and deformity.

Jail strength and accommodation.—The admissions into the Bogambra jail during the year were 2,132 and the average daily strength 406·38; while those of the Old Jail were 1,198 and 60·49 respectively. There was no overcrowding.

Labour.—This is essentially a penal stage jail and the labour consists only of pingo-carrying and husk-beating. A few class prisoners are retained for jail service and excavation work outside the jail.

Food and diets.—Raw provisions were supplied by the contractor, which are cooked by the prisoners. The supplies were examined daily, and there were hardly any rejections.

Water supply.—Both jails have an abundant supply of wholesome water. It is derived from the town supply, and is boiled previous to use. The bathing arrangements are satisfactory.

Latrines and night soil.—The former are worked on the dry-earth system, and the Municipal carts remove the buckets.

Improvements.—Those recommended in my previous reports were not carried out up to the end of the year. I however understand that they will be given effect to this year, and as they are urgent it is to be hoped that there will be no postponement.

Bogambra Jail,
Kandy, January 31, 1906

H. HUYBERTSZ,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

APPENDIX V.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	PRISONERS IN					Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	TOTAL.	OF THIS TOTAL.			
	Penal Stage.	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.				Females.	Juveniles.	Light Labour.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	316·51	96·57	72·87	62·11	113·03	2·89	17·39	681·37	16·89	6·96	27·29	54·40
Mutwal ...	34·47	188·48	100·72	53·56	79·73	—	—	456·96	—	—	1·72	32·25
Mahara ...	1·46	195·86	127·28	71·68	89·45	—	—	485·73	—	—	—	15·18
Hulftsdorp ...	·01	·03	2·50	·79	2· 6	—	—	6·09	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	15·50	32·53	42·10	15·48	13·74	·01	·65	120·01	.45	—	—	8·80
	367·95	513·47	345·47	203·62	298·71	2·90	18·04	1,750· 16	17·34	6·96	29·01	110·63
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	1·96	·49	·71	1·32	3·26	2·35	3·53	13·62	2·30	·07	—	·09
Bogambra ...	261·23	83·36	19·80	11·76	29·28	·25	·96	405·74	—	—	2·22	24·14
Nuwara Eliya ...	1·88	15·12	14·53	·42	1·98	·09	·11	34·13	·15	·02	—	·86
	265·07	98·97	35·04	13·50	34·52	2·69	3·70	453·49	2·45	·09	2·22	25·09
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	21·05	40·51	15·36	4·82	6·72	·32	·46	89·24	·19	·06	215	1·94
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	38·48	·70	8·02	2·38	4·88	3·74	5·13	63·33	·31	—	2·09	2·35
Matara ...	24·19	·58	·92	1·33	2·26	1·41	2·67	33·36	·36	·15	·05	1·13
Tangalla ...	9·34	·61	3·11	1·11	·57	1·18	·92	16·84	·09	·05	·11	·62
	72·01	1·89	12·05	4·82	7·71	6·33	8·72	113·53	·76	.20	2·25	4·10
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	6·87	.5·21	6·45	3·03	4·61	1·14	·16	27·47	·08	—	9·91	·68
Trincomalee ...	·92	·11	·08	—	·06	·16	—	1·33	—	—	·01	·04
	7·79	5·32	6·53	3·03	4·67	1·30	·16	28·80	·08	—	9·92	·72
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	13·61	8·00	8·39	2·10	2·34	·99	·68	36·11	·79	—	—	·61
Chilaw ...	6·75	1·04	·84	·78	1·48	·39	·40	11·68	·11	—	—	·01
	20·36	9·04	9·23	2·88	3·82	1·38	1·08	47·79	·90	—	—	·62
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ...	2·45	·03	2·63	1·48	—	·07	·23	6·89	·08	—	·02	·01
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	5·16	·40	2·64	1·31	·19	·26	1·40	11·36	·54	—	·04	·32
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	5·31	·09	2·98	2·18	2·08	·31	·22	13·17	·24	—	·10	·59
Kegalla ...	3·14	·12	1·73	·60	·77	·43	·15	6·94	·14	—	—	·36
	8·45	·21	4·71	2·78	2·85	·74	·37	20·11	·38	—	·10	·95
Total of all Jails ...	770·29	669·84	433·66	238·24	359·19	15·99	34·16	2,521·37	22·72	7·31	45·71	144·38
Do. 1904...	757·37	742·56	434·93	250·31	299·63	14·90	34·38	2,534·08	27·81	5·48	34·36	131·66
Do. 1903...	779·63	734·93	431·42	182·73	292·42	14·51	23·76	2,459·40	25·24	6·58	36·62	125·89
Do. 1902...	723·85	770·66	390·90	149·84	332·79	9·62	26·68	2,404·34	24·50	7·08	38·79	151·24

B.—Return showing the Manner in which the Convicted Prisoners in the Jails of Ceylon were disposed of during 1905.

JAILS.	Remaining in Jail on January 1, 1905.	Received during the Year.					Total.	Disposed of during the Year.								Total Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1906.
		By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	On Confirmation of Sentence.	Recaptured. Escaped prior to January 1, 1905.	Recaptured. During the Year.		Discharged, Sentence expired.	Discharged on Pardon.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Bailed out, pending Appeal.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	514	2,794	4,507	36	1	4	7,856	2,336	18	4,687	38	2	36	17	7,134	722
Mutwal ...	491	—	2,209	—	—	—	2,700	91	2	2,092	—	—	18	—	2,203	497
Mahara ...	453	—	884	—	—	—	1,337	1	—	793	—	1	5	—	800	537
Hulftsdorp ...	9	12	6	—	—	—	27	—	—	9	12	—	—	—	21	6
Negombo ...	138	296	560	19	—	—	1,013	254	4	601	27	—	21	—	907	106
	1,605	3,102	8,166	55	1	4	12,933	2,682	24	8,182	77	3	80	17	11,065	1,868
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail...	13	172	56	—	—	—	241	171	1	58	—	—	—	—	230	11
Bogambra ...	403	812	1,285	17	—	—	2,517	811	6	1,222	9	—	10*	3	2,061	456
Nuwara Eliya ...	36	95	82	2	—	—	215	63	—	110	7	—	1	—	181	34
	452	1079	1,423	19	—	—	2,973	1,045	7	1,390	16	—	11	3	2,472	501
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	91	265	221	18	—	—	595	217	1	247	48	—	1	—	514	81
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	44	601	296	15	—	—	956	533	5	325	18	—	—	2	883	73
Matara ...	15	807	502	25	—	—	1,349	743	5	539	39	—	1	1	1,328	21
Tangalla ...	14	478	185	25	—	—	702	468	—	182	35	—	—	—	685	17
	73	1,886	983	65	—	—	3,007	1,744	10	1,046	92	—	1	3	2,896	111
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	21	168	85	9	—	—	283	134	3	101	10	—	1	3	252	31
Trincomalee ...	2	36	14	2	—	—	54	35	—	12	2	—	—	—	49	5
	23	204	99	11	—	—	337	169	3	113	12	—	1	3	301	36
North-Western Prov.																
Kurunegala ...	18	461	220	20	—	—	719	414	2	242	24	—	2	—	684	35
Chilaw ...	8	163	72	11	—	—	254	151	1	71	15	—	—	—	238	16
	26	624	292	31	—	—	973	565	3	313	39	—	2	—	922	51
North-Central Prov.																
Anuradhapura ...	6	98	38	—	—	—	142	93	—	32	1	—	—	—	126	16
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	7	150	56	2	—	—	215	150	—	57	1	—	—	—	208	7
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	33	155	56	6	—	—	250	162	2	53	17	1	—	—	235	15
Kegalla ...	7	166	99	7	—	—	279	152	—	108	12	—	—	—	272	7
	40	321	155	13	—	—	529	314	2	161	29	1	—	—	507	22
Total of all Jails ...	2,323	7,729	11,433	214	1	4	21,704	6,979	50	11,541	315	4	96	26	19,011	2,693
Do 1904 ...	2,449	7,164	11,744	213	1	1	21,572	7,002	63	11,816	284	1	60	23	19,249	2,323
Do. 1903 ...	2,371	7,249	11,190	202	3	1	21,016	6,851	30	11,288	297	1	78	22	18,567	2,449
Do. 1902 ...	2,540	6,606	10,595	258	2	73	20,074	6,335	148	10,688	308	81	113	30	17,703	2,371

* One committed suicide.

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.	OTHERS.												GRAND TOTAL.
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.	Sentence not exceeding Two Weeks.	Not exceeding One Month.	Not exceeding Three Months.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Not exceeding One Year.	Not exceeding Two Years.	Not exceeding Three Years.	Not exceeding Four Years.	Not exceeding Five Years.	Between Five and Ten Years.	Over Ten Years.	To be Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.															
Welikada ...	80	1,067	664	394	220	116	87	31	35	28	43	6	23	2,714	2,794
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	1	1	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	12
Negombo ...	1	80	109	45	10	26	17	1	1	3	1	—	2	295	296
	81	1,148	774	441	231	145	106	32	36	31	46	6	25	3,021	3,102
Central Province.															
Kandy Old Jail ...	54	69	33	12	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	118	172
Bogambra ...	—	219	254	123	82	34	35	5	11	24	14	2	9	812	812
Nuwara Eliya ...	2	24	41	7	18	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	95
	56	312	328	142	102	37	36	5	11	25	14	2	9	1,023	1,079
Northern Province.															
Jaffna ...	4	48	102	31	28	21	21	1	3	3	1	2	—	261	265
Southern Province.															
Galle ...	46	120	184	95	103	20	9	5	5	2	6	2	4	555	601
Matara ...	33	407	142	84	68	9	28	2	5	5	15	2	7	774	807
Tangalla ...	67	179	98	52	44	27	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	411	478
	146	706	424	231	215	56	47	7	11	7	21	4	11	1,740	1,886
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa ...	15	36	35	22	15	8	20	7	1	1	1	1	6	153	168
Trincomalee ...	4	9	7	8	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	36
	19	45	42	30	20	10	20	8	1	1	1	1	6	185	204
North-Western Province.															
Kurunegala ...	23	142	87	92	59	13	24	3	9	5	1	1	2	438	461
Chilaw ...	6	18	70	29	14	9	8	1	3	2	3	—	—	157	163
	29	160	157	121	73	22	32	4	12	7	4	1	2	595	624
North-Central Province.															
Anuradhapura ...	1	49	20	9	4	4	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	97	98
Province of Uva.															
Badulla ...	4	36	45	23	24	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	150
Province of Sabaragamuwa.															
Ratnapura ...	4	52	44	25	14	5	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	151	155
Kegalla ...	9	44	56	19	17	5	10	3	3	—	—	—	—	157	166
	13	96	100	44	31	10	18	5	4	—	—	—	—	308	321
Total of all Jails ...	353	2,600	1,992	1,072	728	310	294	72	78	74	87	16	53	7,376	7,729
Do. 1904 ...	359	2,432	1,796	1,006	764	292	260	49	61	34	59	19	33	6,805	7,164
Do. 1903 ...	344	2,325	1,852	1,061	824	243	285	70	68	48	89	4	36	6,905	7,249
Do. 1902 ...	237	2,395	1,567	989	630	256	242	66	51	53	73	4	43	6,369	6,606

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners, exclusive of Road Ordinance Defaulters, received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	Not previously Convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	TOTAL.	Of these, Total previously convicted.
Western Province.							
Welikada ...	2,225	258	90	55	86	2,714	489
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	10	2	—	—	—	12	2
Negombo ...	236	37	11	5	6	295	59
	2,471	297	101	60	92	3,021	550
Central Province.							
Kandy Old Jail ...	97	10	6	2	3	118	21
Bogambra ...	644	97	27	15	29	812	168
Nuwara Eliya ...	86	6	1	—	—	93	7
	827	113	34	17	32	1023	196
Northern Province.							
Jaffna ...	216	24	7	8	6	261	45
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	376	103	35	19	22	555	179
Matara ...	677	62	15	6	14	774	97
Tangalla ...	298	79	17	6	11	411	113
	1,351	244	67	31	47	1,740	389
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa ...	109	26	11	4	3	153	44
Trincomalee ...	25	5	2	—	—	32	7
	134	31	13	4	3	185	51
North-Western Province.							
Kurunegala ...	412	7	6	2	1	438	26
Chilaw ...	127	16	6	5	3	157	30
	539	33	12	7	4	595	56
North-Central Province.							
Anuradhapura ...	89	3	3	2	—	97	8
Province of Uva.							
Badulla ...	106	23	9	—	8	146	40
Province of Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura ...	120	23	4	—	4	151	31
Kegalla ...	113	28	5	5	6	157	44
	233	51	9	5	10	308	75
Total of all Jails ...	5,966	819	255	134	202	7,376	1,410
Do. 1904 ...	5,425	769	261	119	231	6,805	1,380
Do. 1903 ...	5,526	805	259	119	196	6,905	1,379
Do. 1902 ...	5,151	682	240	114	182	6,369	1 218

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence.	Arrested on Warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL. Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.	Total Number of Unconvicted Prisoners received direct from Courts.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	·10	·01	2·58	2·24	·08	·11	·12	5·24	2·51	—	2·76	47
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	10·57	·15	46·44	33·89	1·23	·95	2·36	95·59	—	1·20	—	1,645
Negombo ...	2·00	—	10·70	2·51	·08	—	·91	16·20	·76	·02	·35	383
	12·67	·16	59·72	38·64	1·39	1·06	3·39	117·03	3·27	1·22	3·11	2,075
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	5·06	·33	22·84	16·07	·92	·44	1·21	46·87	2·51	·43	·03	1,023
Bogambra ...	·03	—	·38	·23	—	—	—	·64	—	—	·64	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	2·28	·03	·24	—	—	2·55	·05	·02	—	94
	5·09	·33	25·50	16·33	1·16	·44	1·21	50·06	2·56	·45	·67	1,117
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	·12	—	9·42	1·50	·32	·05	—	11·41	·08	·15	·07	293
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	4·23	·03	18·25	4·55	·88	·04	·02	28·00	1·51	·43	·42	652
Matara ...	·41	—	16·48	10·09	·35	—	1·33	28·66	1·04	·49	·31	540
Tangalla ...	—	·02	10·20	5·06	·23	—	·12	15·63	·09	·22	·18	318
	4·64	·05	44·93	19·70	1·46	·04	1·47	72·29	2·64	1·14	·91	1,510
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	·38	5·14	3·36	·16	·03	·21	9·28	·57	—	·02	131
Trincomalee ...	—	—	1·51	·06	—	·01	·32	1·90	·33	—	—	33
	—	·38	6·65	3·42	·16	·04	·53	11·18	·90	—	·02	164
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	·39	—	21·19	7·26	·30	·01	·81	29·96	·86	—	·27	521
Chilaw ...	·28	·04	8·30	3·85	·37	—	·56	13·40	·27	—	·02	285
	·67	·04	29·49	11·11	·67	·01	1·37	43·36	1·13	—	·29	806
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura	·19	—	5·10	1·19	·04	·05	·23	6·80	·31	—	—	142
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	·46	—	11·04	3·33	·15	—	·26	15·24	·30	·01	·09	262
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	·16	—	4·94	·92	·35	·03	·50	6·90	·32	—	·23	160
Kegalla ..	·80	—	6·16	·54	·08	—	1·42	9·00	·15	·01	·05	235
	·96	—	11·10	1·46	·43	·03	1·92	15·90	·47	·01	·28	395
Total of all Jails ...	24·80	·96	202·95	96·68	5·78	1·72	10·38	343·27	11·66	2·98	5·44	6,764
Do. 1904 ...	28·83	·62	163·85	73·12	6·74	1·66	12·31	287·13	9·14	3·19	6·06	6,044
Do. 1903 ...	26·31	·13	187·04	91·79	7·37	1·81	10·15	324·60	8·02	2·84	6·78	6,548
Do. 1902 ...	28·51	1·29	158·68	87·80	9·68	1·89	10·63	298·48	8·62	3·39	4·76	6,160

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	DAILY AVERAGE.		TOTAL.	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		Cubic Space per Prisoner.
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.		Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	
Western Province.								
Welikada	681·37	5·24	686·61	2,794	47	36	—	Males 889 Females2423
Mutwal	456·96	—	456·96	—	—	18	—	784
Mahara	485·73	—	485·73	—	—	5	—	638
Hulftsdorp	6·09	95·59	101·68	12	1,645	—	5	1,142
Negombo	120·01	16·20	136·21	296	383	21	1	1,115
	1,750·16	117·03	1,867·19	3,102	2,075	80	6	—
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail... ...	13·62	46·87	60·49	172	1,023	—	—	1,326
Bogambra	405·74	·64	406·38	812	—	10	—	1,002
Nuwara Eliya	34·13	2·55	36·68	95	94	1	—	682
	453·49	50·06	503·55	1,079	1,117	11	—	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	89·24	11·41	100·65	265	293	1	—	2,305
Southern Province.								
Galle	63·33	28·00	91·33	601	652	—	—	1,184
Matara	33·36	28·66	62·02	807	540	1	1	935
Tangalla	16·84	15·63	32·47	478	318	—	—	1,168
	113·53	72·29	185·82	1,886	1,510	1	1	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	27·47	9·28	36·75	168	131	1	—	1,385
Trincomalee	1·33	1·90	3·23	36	33	—	—	7,414
	28·80	11·18	39·98	204	164	1	—	-
North-Western Province.								
Kurunegala	36·11	29·96	66·07	461	521	2	1	520
Chilaw	11·68	13·40	25·08	163	285	—	—	1,114
	47·79	43·36	91·15	624	806	2	1	—
North-Central Province.								
Anuradhapura	6·89	6·80	13·69	98	142	—	1	4,069
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	11·36	15·24	26·60	150	262	—	1	1,500
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	13·17	6·90	20·07	155	160	—	—	2,726
Kegalla	6·94	9·00	15·94	166	235	—	—	1,430
	20·11	15·90	36·01	321	395	—	—	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	2,521·37	343·27	2,864·64	7,729	6,764	96	10	—
Do. 1904 ...	2,534·08	287·13	2,821·21	7,164	6,044	60	13	—
Do. 1903 ...	2,459·40	324·60	2,784·00	7,249	6,548	78	9	—
Do. 1902 ...	2,404·34	298·48	2,702·82	6,606	6,160	113	12	—

G.—Return showing the Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons and were still at large on December 31, 1905.

JAILS.	Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1904.		Escaped during 1905.		Recaptured during 1905.		Struck off as being over 12 years at large.		Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1905.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	
Hulftsdorp ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	3	—	5	—	—	—	1	1
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Puttalam ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total of all Jails ...	10	2	4	—	6	—	2	1	6	1
Do. 1904 ...	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Do. 1903 ...	—	—	1	1	4	1	2	—	—	—
Do. 1902 ...	—	—	81	—	75	—	—	—	—	—

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for Breaches of Prison Rules in the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

Jails.	By Superintendents.											By Prison Visitors.					By Court.	Grand Total.	Total Number of Individuals Punished.
	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with a Cat.	Strokes with a Rattan.	Disrated from Constable's Office.	Solitary Confinement on Refractory Diet.	Reduced to Class IV.	Reduced to Penal No. 1.	Reduced to Penal No. 2.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.	Lashes and Strokes.	Solitary Confinement.	Otherwise.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Western Province.																			
Welikada	35	6	77	15	93	12	422	5	2	87	754	8	11	—	2	21	—	775	714
Mutwal	32	—	3	2	5	24	320	5	—	44	435	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	374
Mahara	39	1	2	6	3	34	131	3	—	24	243	—	1	—	—	1	1	244	241
Hulftsdorp	1	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	44	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	115
Negombo	13	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	113
	120	7	82	23	179	70	1,008	13	2	199	1,703	8	12	—	2	22	1	1,726	1,557
Central Province.																			
Kandy Old Jail	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Bogambra	12	1	11	3	—	1	392	3	—	—	423	1	1	—	—	2	—	425	286
Nuwara Eliya... ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	2	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
	23	1	11	3	3	1	411	3	—	2	458	1	1	—	—	2	—	460	321
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna	6	—	—	—	—	2	51	—	—	—	59	—	4	—	—	4	—	63	43
Southern Province.																			
Galle	2	—	18	1	1	—	38	—	1	1	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	62
Matara	2	—	—	—	2	—	30	—	—	10	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Tangalla	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	48	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	45
	5	—	18	1	3	—	76	—	1	59	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	151

Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	32	—	—	1	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	16
Trincomalee	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	1	—	—	—	32	—	—	1	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	16
North-Western Province.																				
Kurunegala	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	1	3	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	28
Chilaw	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
		—	—	—	—	—	—	27	3	1	3	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	31
North-Central Province.																				
Anuradhapura ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla	...	—	—	—	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Ratnapura	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Kegalla	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
		4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Total of all Jails	...	158	8	112	27	198	73	1,609	19	4	267	2,475	9	17	—	2	28	1	2,504	2,141
Do. 1904	...	225	8	198	15	210	130	2,926	104	14	278	4,108	11	4	1	—	16	—	4,124	2,431

I.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by the Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Superintendents.				GRAND TOTAL.	Total Number of Individuals punished
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	Struck off or Services dispensed with.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.		
Western Province.									
Welikada ...	—	1	1	27	7	424	458	459	383
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	4	3	142	149	149	115
Mahara ...	—	—	—	6	2	170	178	178	163
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	32	32	32	29
Negombo ...	—	1	1	—	1	23	24	25	12
	—	2	2	37	13	791	841	843	702
Central Province.									
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	14	12
Bogambra ...	—	1	1	—	3	135	138	139	58
NuwaraEliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
	—	1	1	—	3	154	157	158	75
Northern Province.									
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	19	13
Southern Province.									
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	16	16
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	42	42	42	30
	—	—	—	—	—	62	62	62	50
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	7		5
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	7	5
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	10
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	10	6
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	10
	—	—	—	—	1	19	20	20	16
Total of all Jails ...	—	3	3	37	18	1,067	1,122	1,125	876
Do. 1904 ...	—	4	4	29	28	1,346	1,403	1,407	959
Do. 1903 ...	2	5	7	54	47	1,689	1,790	1,797	926
Do. 1902 ...	2	7	9	30	52	1,676	1,758	1,767	1,386

K.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1904.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged in 1905.	Hanged.	Died from Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1905.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	56	1,048	1,032	17	35	36	686·61	54·44	7·93	5·24
Mutwal ...	41	800	775	—	18	48	456·96	32·25	7·05	3·94
Mahara ...	16	880	872	—	5	19	485·73	15·18	3·12	1·04
Hulftsdorp ...	1	57	53	—	5	—	101·68	2·72	2·67	4·91
Negombo ...	20	321	310	—	22	9	136·21	9·15	6·72	16·15
	134	3,106	3,042	17	86	112	1,867·19	113·74	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail...	—	6	6	—	—	—	60·49	·12	·20	—
Bogambra ...	16	1,048	1,020	3	9	35	406·38	20·78	6·09	2·21
Nuwara Eliya ...	1	30	30	—	1	—	36·68	·86	2·34	2·72
	17	1,084	1,056	3	10	35	503·35	25·76	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	2	65	63	—	1	3	100·65	2·01	2·00	1·00
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	—	104	101	2	—	3	91·33	2·77	3·03	—
Matara ...	—	58	56	1	2	—	62·02	1·44	2·32	3·22
Tangalla ...	1	40	41	—	—	—	32·47	·80	2·46	—
	1	202	198	3	2	3	185·82	5·01	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	—	24	22	3	1	1	36·75	·70	1·90	2·72
Trincomalee ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	3·23	·04	1·24	—
	—	27	25	3	1	1	39·98	·74	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunegala ...	2	50	49	—	3	—	66·07	·88	1·33	4·54
Chilaw ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	25·08	·03	·12	—
	2	51	50	—	3	—	91·15	.91	—	—
North-Central Province.										
Anuradhapura ...	—	2	2	—	1	—	13·69	·01	·07	7·30
Province of Uva.										
Badulla	—	11	10	—	1	—	26·60	·41	1·54	3·76
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	1	38	39	—	—	—	20·07	·82	4·08	—
Kegalla ...	1	14	14	—	—	1	15·94	·41	2·57	—
	2	52	53	—	—	1	36·01	1·23	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	158	4,600	4,499	26	105	155	2,864·64	149·82	5·23	3·66
Do. 1904 ...	130	4,991	4,890	23	73	158	2,821·21	137·72	4·88	2·58
Do. 1903 ...	151	4,261	4,195	22	87	130	2,784·00	132·60	4·76	3·12
Do. 1902 ...	205	5,151	5,082	30	123	151	2,702·82	156·00	5·77	4·55

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.							UNCONVICTED.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada ...	50	317	1,596	460	357	14	2,794	—	2	27	17	—	1	47
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	3	3	—	6	—	12	25	174	1,125	179	140	2	1,645
Negombo ...	3	101	161	27	4	—	296	8	161	198	9	7	—	383
	53	421	1,760	487	367	14	3,102	33	337	1,350	205	147	3	2,075
Central Province.														
Kandy Old Jail ...	6	11	88	54	13	—	172	13	42	554	321	93	—	1,023
Bogambra ...	6	55	433	250	68	—	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	3	6	40	41	5	—	95	2	6	47	33	6	—	94
	15	72	561	345	86	—	1,079	15	48	601	354	99	—	1,117
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	2	35	3	217	5	3	265	6	18	3	266	—	—	293
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	—	8	571	5	17	—	601	2	1	605	20	23	1	652
Matara ...	—	2	796	—	8	1	807	—	—	527	1	9	3	540
Tangalla ...	1	—	470	2	5	—	478	—	—	317	—	1	—	318
	1	10	1,837	7	30	1	1,886	2	1	1,449	21	33	4	1,510
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	1	5	9	91	62	—	168	—	6	8	71	46	—	131
Trincomalee ...	—	2	2	13	19	—	36	—	5	1	17	10	—	33
	1	7	11	104	81	—	204	—	11	9	88	56	—	164
North-Western Province.														
Kurunegala ...	3	25	369	37	27	—	461	2	39	432	32	16	—	521
Chilaw ...	1	77	60	16	9	—	163	5	137	108	27	8	—	285
	4	102	429	53	36	—	624	7	176	540	59	24	—	806
North-Central Province.														
Anuradhapura ...	1	8	62	16	11	—	98	2	6	63	55	16	—	142
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	3	4	101	28	14	—	150	3	1	186	54	18	—	262
Province of Sabaragamuwa.														
Ratnapura ...	—	3	134	14	4	—	155	—	5	127	26	2	—	160
Kegalla ...	1	6	143	14	2	—	166	2	11	179	33	10	—	235
	1	9	277	28	6	—	321	2	16	306	59	12	—	395
Total of all Jails ...	81	668	5,041	1,285	636	18	7,729	70	614	4,507	1,161	405	7	6,764
Do. 1904 ...	76	656	4,798	1,144	478	12	7,164	65	614	4,033	958	370	4	6,044
Do. 1903 ...	77	638	5,022	1,003	492	17	7,249	75	505	4,587	972	405	4	6,548
Do. 1902 ...	86	606	4,475	937	427	75	6,606	73	569	4,008	987	424	99	6,160

M.—Return showing the Nationalities of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Resident Europeans.	Non-resident Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others	Total.	Resident Europeans.	Non-resident Europeans	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	—	37	20	1,781	585	218	36	117	2,794	—	—	—	30	17	—	—	—	47
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	12	2	4	17	1,268	212	127	13	2	1,645
Negombo ...	—	—	—	253	36	4	—	3	296	—	—	1	362	12	7	—	1	383
	—	37	20	2,040	621	228	36	120	3,102	2	4	18	1,660	241	134	13	3	2,075
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail...	2*	2	—	94	61	12	—	1	172	1	—	2	587	340	72	12	9	1,023
Bogambra ...	1*	—	5	459	280	57	5	5	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	45	45	5	—	—	95	—	—	—	52	36	5	1	—	94
	3	2	5	598	386	74	5	6	1,079	1	—	2	639	376	77	13	9	1,117
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	—	—	2	4	248	5	—	6	265	—	—	4	3	252	—	—	34	293
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	—	1	—	572	12	14	2	—	601	—	—	—	605	22	21	2	2	652
Matara ...	—	—	—	792	10	4	1	—	807	—	—	—	526	6	7	1	—	540
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	468	5	4	1	—	478	—	—	—	317	—	1	—	—	318
	—	1	—	1,832	27	22	4	—	1,886	—	—	—	1,448	28	29	3	2	1,510
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	7	98	62	—	1	168	—	—	—	7	76	45	—	3	131
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	2	15	15	2	2	36	—	—	—	2	21	10	—	—	33
	—	—	—	9	113	77	2	3	204	—	—	—	9	97	55	—	3	164
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala ...	—	—	1	387	45	22	4	2	461	—	—	1	462	42	12	3	1	521
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	125	31	5	1	1	163	—	—	—	229	45	7	1	3	285
	—	—	1	512	76	27	5	3	624	—	—	1	691	87	19	4	4	806
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	64	23	10	—	1	98	—	—	—	66	37	11	—	28	142
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ..	—	—	—	105	30	13	1	1	150	—	—	—	188	56	16	2	—	262
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	134	16	2	1	2	155	—	—	1	128	27	2	—	2	160
Kegalla ...	—	—	1	147	16	2	—	—	166	—	—	1	188	36	7	3	—	235
	—	—	1	281	32	4	1	2	321	—	—	2	316	63	9	3	2	395
Total of all Jails ...	3	40	29	5,445	1,556	460	54	142	7,729	3	4	27	5,020	1,237	350	38	85	6,764
Do. 1904 ...	3	23	38	5,205	1,401	342	40	112	7,164	2	10	20	4,465	1,164	339	26	18	6,044
Do. 1903 ...	—	30	33	5,314	1,365	365	51	91	7,249	1	3	36	4,832	1,252	370	23	31	6,548
Do. 1902 ...	—	47	37	4,790	1,299	343	38	52	6,606	1	3	31	4,382	1,290	395	25	33	6,160

* One Eurasian.

N.—Return showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	10	501	1459	526	185	84	27	2	2,794	2	5	23	12	5	—	—	—	47
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	1	6	4	—	1	—	—	12	20	92	817	461	157	67	24	7	1,645
Negombo ...	—	35	166	55	23	9	6	2	296	4	30	206	81	35	19	6	2	383
	10	537	1631	585	208	94	33	4	3,102	26	127	1046	554	197	86	30	9	2,075
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail ...	1	20	58	50	25	14	4	—	172	21	116	463	257	103	48	11	4	1,023
Bogambra ...	1	123	388	170	72	36	16	6	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	13	57	12	7	6	—	—	95	2	7	56	18	4	6	1	—	94
	2	156	503	232	104	56	20	6	1,079	23	123	519	275	107	54	12	4	1,117
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	1	9	136	70	33	8	7	1	265	6	23	132	69	46	16	1	—	293
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	—	89	245	144	62	45	13	3	601	26	73	245	163	86	42	14	3	652
Matara ...	6	93	411	140	82	56	14	5	807	5	44	307	96	44	30	12	2	540
Tangalla ...	1	51	256	95	47	23	5	—	478	3	30	198	57	22	7	1	—	318
	7	233	912	379	191	124	32	8	1,886	34	147	750	316	152	79	27	5	1,510
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	2	36	72	33	20	4	1	—	168	2	29	67	25	8	—	—	—	131
Trincomalee ...	—	1	15	15	2	3	—	—	36	—	2	19	9	1	2	—	—	33
	2	37	87	48	22	7	1	—	204	2	31	86	34	9	2	—	—	164
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunegala ...	—	38	273	94	31	22	3	—	461	2	37	306	127	32	14	2	1	521
Chilaw ...	—	14	99	34	11	4	1	—	163	1	33	176	50	15	8	1	1	285
	—	52	372	128	42	26	4	—	624	3	70	482	177	47	22	3	2	806
North-Central Province.																		
Anuradhapura ...	—	5	48	30	6	7	2	—	98	4	18	73	36	6	5	—	—	142
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	—	18	64	46	14	8	—	—	150	2	29	108	79	25	17	1	1	262
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	—	19	78	31	20	7	—	—	155	2	22	87	26	16	5	2	—	160
Kegalla ...	—	16	72	57	12	7	2	—	166	—	19	132	56	11	11	2	4	235
	—	35	150	88	32	14	2	—	321	2	41	219	82	27	16	4	4	395
Total of all Jails ...	22	1082	3903	1606	652	344	101	19	7,729	102	609	3415	1622	616	297	78	25	6,764
Do. 1904 ...	23	750	3575	1641	674	361	100	40	7,164	122	607	2858	1528	557	255	93	24	6,044
Do. 1903 ...	27	796	3548	1667	732	356	92	31	7,249	124	742	3255	1522	539	280	68	18	6,548
Do. 1902 ...	27	818	3402	1396	596	264	80	23	6,606	111	707	3120	1357	560	226	61	18	6,160

O.—Return showing th

JAILS.	Offences											GRAND TOTAL.
	Murder and Manslaughter.	Assault, Aggravated.	Attempt to Commit Murder.	Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape.	Abduction.	Kidnapping.	Sodomy.	Bigamy.	[illegible]	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances. Miscellaneous.	
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	47	23	5	9	...	...	...	2	1		...	130
Mutwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Mahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Hulftsdorp ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2
Negombo ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8
	50	25	5	9	...	...	...	2	1		...	140
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Bogambra ...	21	3	6	...	1	...	4	...	...		...	57
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	21	3	6	1	1	...	4	...	...		...	58
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	5	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	1		...	14
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	24
Matara ...	19	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...		...	39
Tangalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	27	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	...		...	63
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9
Trincomalee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	9
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15
Chilaw ...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...		...	7
	6	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...		...	22
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Kegalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Total of all Jails ...	116	49	14	14	1	6	4	2	2		...	306
Do. 1904...	90	36	15	9	1	6	2	...	1		2	226
Do. 1903...	70	35	12	15	...	6	8	...	2		...	289
Do. 1902...	81	42	11	11	1	1	2	...	1		...	268

O.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905, on Conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against Person.																									Offences against Property with Violence.						Offences against Property without Violence.										Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.									Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Murder and Manslaughter.		Assault, Aggravated.		Attempt to Commit Murder.		Rape		Attempt to Commit Rape.		Abduction.		Kidnapping.		Sodomy.		Bigamy.		Concealment of Birth.		Causing death by negligence.		Abetting to cause hurt		Carnal Intercourse against Order of Nature.		Members of an Unlawful Assembly.		Rioting.		Otherwise.		Total.	Robbery.		Robbery and Assault.		House Trespass & Robbery.		House-breaking Theft and Assault.		Otherwise.		Total.	Theft.		House-breaking.		House-breaking and Theft.		Attempt to Commit House-breaking.		Criminal Trespass.		Cheating.		Aiding and Abetting Cheating.		Otherwise.		Total.	Forgery.		Using Forged Documents.		Possessing Counterfeit Coins or Notes.		Possessing Instruments for Counterfeiting Coins.		False Evidence.		Abetting Forgery.		Otherwise.		Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	
Western Province.																		

P.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905, on Conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against Person.														Offences against Property with Violence.				Offences against Property without Violence.																	Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.							Miscellaneous.		
	Assault, Aggravated.	Voluntarily causing Hurt.	Attempt to cause Hurt.	Kidnapping.	Using Criminal Force.	Concealment of Birth.	Committing Incest.	Resisting the execution of a Writ of Possession.	Members of an Unlawful Assembly.	Rioting.	Administering stupifying drugs.	Bringing false charges.	Obstruction to a Public Servant	Otherwise.	Total.	Robbery.	Attempt to Rob.	Robbery and Assault.	House-breaking, Theft and Assault.	Total.	Theft.	House-breaking.	House-breaking and Theft.	Attempt to commit House-breaking and theft.	Criminal Breach of Trust.	Dishonest Misappropriation.	Receiving and Retaining Stolen Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Committing Mischief.	Escape from Legal Custody.	Possessing House-breaking Implements.	Extortion.	Contempt of Court.	Cheating.	Criminal Trespass.	Accepting Gratification.	Destroying Postal Packets.	Rescuing from Legal Custody.	Otherwise.	Total.	Forgery.	Using Forged Documents.	Possessing Counterfeit Coins or Notes.	False Evidence.	Possessing Instruments for counterfeiting Coins.	Otherwise.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	GRAND TOTAL.
Western Province.																																													
Welikada ...	57	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	12	...	...	...	12	88	...	36	3	9	2	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	159	...	5	1	2	...	...	8	1	243
Mutwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hulftsdorp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Negombo ..	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	17	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	51
	63	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	19	...	...	...	19	94	...	54	3	14	2	7	...	7	...	1	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	193	...	5	1	3	...	...	9	4	298
Central Province.																																																	
Kandy Old Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Bogambra ...	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	26	9	...	...	...	9	22	2	6	...	7	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	47	...	5	...	2	...	...	7	...	89
Nuwara Eliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	28	9	...	...	...	9	22	2	6	...	7	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	47	...	6	...	2	...	...	8	...	92
Northern Province.																																																	
Jaffna ...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	9	2	11	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	55
Southern Province.																																																	
Galle ...	8	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	1	5	8	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Matara ...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	5	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Tangalla ...	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	21	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	7	...	...	...	7	11	11	9	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Eastern Province.																																																	
Batticaloa ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	6	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Trincomalee ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	7	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
North-Western Province.																																																	
Kurunegala- ...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	18	1	...	...	19	9	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Chilaw ...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	18	1	...	...	19	12	3	6	...	2	...	1	6	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
North-Central Province																																																	
Anuradhapura ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17
Province of Uva.																																																	
Badulla ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																																	
Ratnapura ...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	3	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Kegalla ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	5	9	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	50
Total of all Jails ..	151	46	4	3	2	2	1	8	15	...	1	2	3	...	238	68	1	12	7	88	165	17	92	4	28	5	13	25	21	3	1	1	1	13	6	1	1	...	...	397	...	12	1	7	1	...	21	4	748
Do. 1904...	152	34	3	4	7	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	8	224	41	2	7	3	53	144	13	47	13	13	1	2	14	9	1	...	...	6	18	7	1	...	...	8	297	1	16	5	14	1	1	38	2	614
Do. 1903...	165	61	...	1	12	2	...	2	56	5	1	1	2	4	312	27	...	4	2	33	116	12	66	8	17	2	7	...	14	4	1	...	1	9	6	...	...	8	4	275	1	1	6	1	2	1	12	2	634
Do. 1902...	131	69	...	5	4	2	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	6	228	38	...	6	...	44	139	24	86	10	10	...	6	4	9	2	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	1	10	320	2	3	1	12	...	...	18	1	611

Q.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1905, on Conviction before the Minor (Police, &c.) Courts, classified according to Crimes.

| Jails. | Strictly Criminal Offences. | | |

R.—Return showing the Expenditure under each Head in each of the Prisons of Ceylon during the Year 1905.

JAILS.	Personal Emoluments.	Victualling.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Equipment.	Materials for Manufacture.	Additional Staff.	Transfer Expenses.	Special Charges.	Petty Expenses.	Horse Allowance.	Carriage Allowance to Sheriff.	Horse Allowance to Medical Officer, Civil Establishment.	House Allowance to Medical Officer, Mutwal, and Deputy Superintendent, Jaffna.	Station Allowance to Jailer and Deputy Jailer, Mahara.	Allowance to Jailer, Chilaw for Measuring Prisoners.	Total.	Gross Cost per Head.
Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Welikada ...	69,993 02	82,791 53	16,729 19	7,689 70	2,915 14	3,319 55	1,822 17	11,779 8	10,107 20	6,304 66	914 86	764 0	180 0	600 0	600 0	—	—	216,501 10	189 32
Mutwal ...																			
Mahara ...	30,183 99	40,367 8	1,936 14	3,742 1	715 5	532 49	291 96	344 79	810 23	2,000 0	496 3	—	—	—	—	1,200 0	—	82,619 77	167 62
Hulftsdorp ...	5,343 45	7,342 42	—	145 77	224 36	124 94	—	12 0	6 7	414 56	384 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,957 66	137 64
Negombo ...	5,105 46	10,160 40	1,481 66	618 61	195 92	78 75	626 23	521 10	743 29	697 83	144 30	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	20,523 31	150 67
	110,625 62	140,621 43	20,137 99	12,196 09	4,050 47	4,055 73	2,740 36	12,656 97	11,666 79	9,417 11	1,939 28	764 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	1,200 0	—	333,601 84	
Central Province.																			
Kandy Old Jail	24,099 14	32,761 99	3,099 57	2,204 85	966 0	190 61	407 28	1,081 80	3,488 67	4,742 27	330 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,372 52	157 16
Bogambra ...																			
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,746 0	3,876 81	15 92	634 22	94 88	44 32	—	51 0	331 82	698 51	57 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,551 10	233 0
	26,845 14	36,638 80	3,115 49	2,839 7	1,060 88	234 93	407 28	1,132 80	3,820 49	5,440 78	387 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,923 62	
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna ...	7,608 65	8,102 94	302 40	411 37	309 84	190 34	88 61	27 73	1,272 86	1,251 47	224 81	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,791 2	196 63
Southern Province.																			
Galle ...	5,106 30	7,585 73	41 1	421 68	196 86	204 96	—	969 16	734 20	1,014 36	165 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,439 44	180 0
Matara ...	1,801 66	5,130 92	22 67	79 4	118 6	3 73	—	814 27	1,701 84	166 18	459 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,298 28	166 5
Tangalla ...	1,957 50	3,356 83	15 83	99 57	74 60	45 35	—	331 6	72 88	533 82	233 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,721 27	207 0
	8,865 46	16,073 48	79 51	600 29	389 52	254 4	—	2,114 49	2,508 92	1,714 36	858 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,458 99	
Eastern Province.																			
Batticaloa ...	2,212 97	3,243 29	15 62	102 81	76 80	16 95	109 2	421 34	517 1	383 64	183 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,282 45	198 16
Trincomalee ...	1,100 0	487 22	—	42 98	72 50	—	2 37	325 0	99 13	161 60	23 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,314 79	712 24
	3,312 97	3,730 51	15 62	145 79	149 30	16 95	111 39	746 34	616 14	545 24	206 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,597 24	
North-Western Province.																			
Kurunegala ...	2,040 0	5,599 77	63 63	196 80	91 35	17 5	40 81	467 41	501 97	1,166 16	236 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,421 41	157 76
Chilaw ...	2,029 92	2,873 93	—	61 32	94 12	38 63	53 82	155 88	108 34	189 42	47 44	—	—	—	—	—	180 0	5,832 82	232 57
	4,069 92	8,473 70	63 63	258 12	185 47	55 68	94 63	623 29	610 31	1,355 58	283 90	—	—	—	—	—	180 0	16,254 23	
North-Central Province.																			
Anuradhapura ...	2,053 97	1,703 50	—	63 60	63 36	25 84	3 0	204 44	128 58	175 48	181 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,603 8	336 72
Province of Uva.																			
Badulla ...	1,732 50	3,068 30	6 25	164 75	99 84	15 2	7 0	60 41	777 3	209 4	118 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,258 58	235 28
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																			
Ratnapura ...	2,858 86	3,218 10	49 46	89 49	120 62	98 50	2 88	203 65	213 49	391 63	142 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,388 68	368 14
Kegalla ...	1,699 92	1,895 61	4 2	110 36	73 70	25 70	25 45	182 18	376 67	219 35	37 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,650 4	291 72
	4,558 78	5,113 71	53 48	199 85	194 32	124 20	28 33	385 83	590 16	610 98	179 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,038 72	
Total of all Jails ...	169,673 1	223,526 37	23,774 37	16,878 93	6,503 0	4,972 73	3,480 60	17,952 30	21,991 23	20,720 4	4,380 69	764 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	1,200 0	180 0	517,527 32	
Do. 1904 ...	172,365 59	222,746 75	20,564 12	26,324 39	7,292 73	6,394 95	4,300 83	15,305 79	25,200 10	23,122 41	4,490 79	780 0	180 0	600 0	729 43	1,200 0	180 0	531,777 88	
Do. 1903 ...	163,590 4	228,329 28	20,962 64	22,672 27	5,822 54	4,747 28	4,108 71	20,011 5	22,536 68	26,304 82	4,369 10	795 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	526,259 41	
Do. 1902 ...	159,979 87	214,534 93	25,070 56	22,929 2	6,134 47	5,412 13	4,770 42	24,905 9	23,126 44	22,174 74	4,560 99	840 0	180 0	600 0	750 0	600 0	180 0	516,748 66	

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1905.

I.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

IN my last report I said: "The year 1904 shows an increase of registration business and revenue over 1903, and has been the busiest in the history of the Department, beating the record of even the exceptional year 1896, during which, in addition to current deeds, a large number of deeds that had escaped registration in previous years was tendered for registration." I am glad to be able to report that the year 1905 is an improvement on its predecessor both in regard to business and revenue.

2. There were registered in 1905, 90,866 deeds dealing with 146,928 properties (each of which involves a separate registration entry), as against 89,433 deeds with 144,741 entries in 1904.

3. The following table shows the increase of business in 1905 compared with previous years up to 1864, when the Department was established. The increase is roughly about 1½ per cent. compared with 1904, 7 per cent. compared with 1903, 26 per cent. compared with 1894, 100 per cent. compared with the decade 1884-1893, 300 per cent. compared with the first decade 1864-1873.

Growth of Business in 1905 compared with previous Years.

1905 Compared with	Deeds registered. Increase. Number.	Deeds registered. Increase. Percentage.	Registration Entries. Increase. Number.	Registration Entries. Increase. Percentage.	1905 Compared with	Deeds registered. Increase. Number.	Deeds registered. Increase. Percentage.	Registration Entries. Increase. Number.	Registration Entries. Increase. Percentage.
1904	1,433	1·6	2,187	1·5	1897	8,885	10·8	11,890	8·9
1903	5,583	6·5	10,394	7·6	1896	2,508	2·8	3,467	2·4
1902	7,685	9·2	11,762	8·7	1895	20,094	28·4	32,425	28·3
1901	7,089	8·4	11,049	8·1	1894	18,419	25·4	30,857	26·5
1900	8,429	10·2	12,890	9·6	1884–93	44,043	94·	69,860	90·6
1899	11,993	15·2	17,764	13·7	1874–83	53,194	141·2	85,793	140·3
1898	14,021	18·2	20,925	16·7	1864–73	68,112	299·3	109,844	296·2

4. The total amount of stamp duty levied during the year under the Registration Ordinance (including the duty on applications and copies) was Rs. 243,263 against Rs. 240,200·50 in 1904, and is compared with the revenue of previous years in the following table :—

Increase of Revenue in 1905 on previous Years.

Compared with	Revenue. Increase or Decrease.* Rs.	Revenue. Increase or Decrease.* Percentage.	Compared with	Revenue. Increase or Decrease.* Rs.	Revenue. Increase or Decrease.* Percentage.
1904	3,063	1·2	1897	5,205	2·1
1903	17,016	7·5	1896	—1,785	—·7
1902	19,419	8·6	1895	65,789	37·
1901	15,252	6·6	1894	70,325	40·6
1900	26,801	12·3	1884–93	141,954	140·1
1899	22,227	10·	1874–83	134,128	122·9
1898	7,940	3·3	1864–73	183,622	307·8

* The minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. The fees recovered for the searching of records and issuing of copies thereof amounted to Rs. 21,348·80. The income from this source has been transferred to the public revenue since 1st January, 1905, prior to which date it was credited to the Record Room Fund of the Department.

6. Tables III., IV., and V. in the Appendix show in detail the number and description of the deeds registered and the value of the stamps levied in each Land Registry Office in 1905.

7. Of 90,330 deeds registered affecting immovable property, 44,233 or 48 per cent. bore registration stamps of the value of Re. 1, which is the duty on transactions affecting a single land not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. There were 9,393 other deeds of the same value, but (by reason of affecting more than one land) bearing stamps of more than Re. 1 in value; and they were distributed as follows :— 6,273 deeds with stamps of Re. 1·25 each ; 1,923 of Re. 1·50 ; 863 of Re 1·75 ; 198 of Rs. 2·25 ; 66 of Rs. 2·75 ; 39 of Rs. 3·25 ; 22 of Rs. 3·75 ; 5 of Rs. 4·25 ; 2 of Rs. 4·75 ; 1 of Rs. 5·25 ; and 1 of Rs. 6·25.

8. Thus about 53,626 or 59 per cent. of the total number of deeds represent transactions of the value of Rs. 100 and under, and 35,642 or 40 per cent. were of higher value, and 1,062 or 1 per cent. were registered free of duty, being deeds in favour of the Crown, Fiscals' seizures, &c.

9. The average registration duty on a deed was Rs. 2·40 in 1905, as in 1904. It was Rs. 2·35 in 1903, Rs. 2·43 in 1902, Rs. 2·50 in 1901, Rs. 2·31 in 1900, Rs. 2·46 in 1899, and Rs. 2·76 in 1898.

10. The highest registration duty levied on a single deed was Rs. 851 in the Kegalla office, the deed being a conveyance by sale for Rs. 850,000. The next five most valuable deeds yielded respectively Rs. 626 (Kandy), Rs. 605 (Kegalla), Rs. 410 (Badulla), Rs. 325 and Rs. 272 (Kandy).

11. Of deeds yielding a duty of Rs. 100 and upwards there were 39 registered throughout the Island. Thirteen of these (with duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 626) were registered in Kandy ; eight (with duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 156) in Colombo ; six (with duty ranging from Rs. 102 to Rs. 230)

in Kurunegala ; five (with duty ranging from Rs. 110 to Rs. 851) in Kegalla ; three (with duty ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 410) in Badulla ; two (with duty of Rs. 160 and Rs. 206) in Kalutara ; and two (with duty of Rs. 110 and Rs. 162) in Chilaw.

12. Of 90,330 deeds affecting immovable property, 48,872 or 54 per cent. (against 55 per cent. in 1904) were conveyances by sale and gift ; 29,908 or 33 per cent. (against 33 per cent. in 1904) mortgages, 4,007 or 4 per cent. (same per cent. as in 1904) leases, and the remainder, 7,543 or 8 per cent. (same per cent. as in 1904), were deeds of other description.

13. The deeds relating to movable property numbered 536, which is ·59 per cent. of the total number of deeds registered, against 630 or ·7 per cent. in 1904. Two hundred and sixty-six were bills of sale, 159 mortgages, and the remaining 111 were instruments of other description.

14. There were 67 powers of attorney registered under the Ordinance No. 4 of 1902, yielding duty amounting to Rs. 167·50, against 69 yielding Rs. 172·50 registered in 1904, 125 yielding Rs. 312·50 in 1903, and 20 yielding Rs. 50 in 1902, in the latter part of which year the Ordinance came into operation.

15. The total value of the transactions registered in 1905 was Rs. 52,911,039 against Rs. 62,728,422 in 1904, a fall of Rs. 9,817,383 or 15 per cent.; which occurred chiefly in Chilaw, Colombo Galle, Kalutara, Kandy, and Negombo.

16. The value of transfers by sale, gift, &c., registered in 1905 was Rs. 26,169,838 against Rs. 23,534,181 in 1904, an increase of Rs. 2,635,657 or 11 per cent., which is shared chiefly by Badulla, Jaffna, Kandy, Kegalla, Kurunegala, and Ratnapura.

17. The amount secured by mortgages registered in 1905 (affecting immovable and movable property) was Rs. 16,333,980 against Rs. 18,899,864, a fall of Rs. 2,565,884 or 13 per cent., noticeable chiefly in Batticaloa, Chilaw, Colombo, Galle, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalla, and Negombo.

18. The value of other deeds registered in 1905 was Rs. 10,407,220 against Rs. 20,294,376, a decrease of Rs. 9,887,156 or 48 per cent. All offices except Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, and Kegalla shared in the decrease.

19. The average value of a registered deed was Rs. 582 in 1905 against Rs. 701 in 1904, a decrease of Rs. 119.

20. The following Table A shows the progress of registration and the financial condition of this Department since it was established, and includes the number and value of deeds executed each year :—

Table A.

Progress of Registration and Financial Condition of the Land Registration Department, 1864–1905, with Total Number and Value of Deeds registered and of Deeds executed.

Year.	Number of Deeds registered.	Total Value of registered Deeds.		Number of Deeds executed.	Total Value of Deeds executed.		Finances.			
		All Deeds.	Mortgages.				Income.		Expenditure.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1864 ...	15,841	23,242,207	11,087,318	119,194	—*		41,287	0	56,839	62
1865 ...	24,098	30,706,688	12,646,503	126,178	—		53,808	62	56,037	79
1866 ...	21,760	21,165,531	9,471,283	130,103	—		56,822	75	53,765	37
1867 ...	19,012	18,954,136	8,956,304	131,239	—		55,108	4	53,653	96
1868 ...	21,699	14,226,950	5,412,876	124,672	—		56,085	83	58,954	37
1869 ...	20,819	17,917,402	6,969,622	125,004	—		54,433	75	60,899	29
1870 ...	19,203	16,960,648	7,525,199	127,282	—		50,641	37	59,820	25
1871 ...	22,230	22,796,118	9,288,233	141,449	—		62,071	71	57,805	50
1872 ...	34,267	26,855,781	12,198,640	147,558	—		83,834	50	54,964	12
1873 ...	27,618	30,538,063	15,835,980	156,799	—		86,389	7	58,547	72
1874 ...	27,772	38,036,212	16,989,867	163,741	—		91,673	90	59,158	92
1875 ...	33,093	35,016,728	23,315,832	166,972	—		103,058	45	65,218	40
1876 ...	32,796	57,912,679	23,761,713	170,188	—		116,415	30	62,962	3
1877 ...	43,433	62,710,047	26,821,225	171,988	—		141,564	60	66,370	75
1878 ...	39,590	49,825,476	23,688,080	177,119	—		129,771	0	68,656	7
1879 ...	42,582	46,423,059	23,888,848	161,714	—		125,302	75	69,236	17
1880 ...	42,402	51,332,319	17,925,905	151,706	—		124,330	38	75,673	55
1881 ...	37,718	30,002,045	14,095,634	138,977	—		107,734	10	70,459	54
1882 ...	38,081	23,867,941	11,579,403	136,908	—		90,065	50	70,669	42
1883 ...	39,253	19,446,958	8,711,029	139,165	—		81,468	75	70,249	91
1884 ...	48,774	24,417,639	11,600,940	152,934	—		99,090	5	60,684	36
1885 ...	36,923	18,194,247	7,753,680	149,445	—		76,434	85	62,153	98
1886 ...	40,506	22,735,954	10,314,914	146,004	—		81,885	83	64,829	38
1887 ...	41,330	21,015,435	9,586,932	142,846	—		79,977	20	63,823	56
1888 ...	46,308	24,006,437	10,911,985	156,027	—*		88,093	65	62,558	32
1889 ...	48,715	36,366,337	20,060,655	150,332	34,950,206	41	96,289	55	62,779	96
1890 ...	48,151	30,061,982	13,240,482	148,392	42,857,038	56	113,898	50	72,389	53
1891 ...	46,645	35,165,421	13,727,789	152,511	38,023,071	21	117,988	15	72,403	0
1892 ...	54,072	62,028,994	18,923,879	169,485	41,802,251	46	137,508	15	73,869	99
1893 ...	57,941	43,929,953	13,214,210	171,870	48,453,805	51	139,485	5	75,229	62
1894 ...	72,447	48,343,089	16,627,724	168,770	48,338,580	27	174,532	20	82,794	85
1895 ...	70,772	50,991,350	14,494,106	159,506	59,216,692	99	179,825	5	83,509	61
1896 ...	88,358	88,890,007	21,881,195	147,052	84,039,576	12	246,933	55	85,166	82
1897 ...	81,981	76,596,056	19,593,784	149,418	82,112,217	20	239,477	70	85,647	42
1898 ...	76,845	104,471,221	45,948,796	140,896	81,749,488	91	237,642	92	87,411	72
1899 ...	78,873	74,073,653	40,376,729	140,191	64,417,098	90	224,033	46	88,336	67
1900 ...	82,437	46,950,478	17,826,052	158,144	62,433,672	19	218,338	50	88,295	22
1901 ...	83,777	61,642,521	25,058,969	156,674	73,887,498	4	230,195	85	89,224	52
1902 ...	83,181	53,321,698	19,345,553	158,788	66,259,841	11	225,484	30	88,768	57
1903 ...	85,283	59,944,740	23,097,180	163,155	69,700,990	28½	228,727	95	90,764	3
1904 ...	89,433	62,728,422	18,899,864	171,248	81,460,940	74½	242,409	25	90,547	66
1905 ...	90,866	52,911,039	16,333,980	180,719	76,793,315	89	266,939	30	120,420	46

* Figures from 1864 to 1888 are not available.

21. The progress and distribution of registration business in the various offices of this Department during the period 1875-1905 are shown in Table VIII. in the Appendix which is summarized in the following Table B.:—

Table B.

Progress and Distribution of Registration Business in the Various Offices of the Department, from 1875–1905.

Office.	No. of Deeds registered in 1905.	No. of Deeds registered in 1904.	No. of Deeds registered in 1903.	No. of Deeds registered in 1902.	No. of Deeds registered in 1901.	No. of Deeds registered in 1900.	Average No. of Deeds registered from 1895-99.	Average No. of Deeds registered from 1885-94.	Average No. of Deeds registered from 1875-84.	Percentage of Increase or Deficit* in 1905 compared with							
										1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1895-99	1885-94	1875-84
CEYLON ...	90,866	89,433	85,283	83,181	83,777	82,437	79,366	49,304	39,774	1·6	6·5	9·2	8·4	10·2	14·4	84·2	128·4
Colombo ...	17,360	17,383	16,824	16,484	16,598	15,806	13,849	7,663	5,952	— ·1	3·1	5·3	4·5	9·8	25·3	126 5	191·6
Kurunegala	10,631	10,589	10,101	9,631	9,544	8,995	8,361	5,565	2,951	·4	5·2	10·4	11·3	18·1	27·1	91·	260·2
Kandy ...	9,394	9,462	9,103	7,990	8,321	8,679	9,949	6,358	7,661	— ·7	3·1	17·5	12·9	8·2	— 5·5	47·7	22·6
Negombo ...	8,041	7,976	7,673	7,620	8,362	7,807	7,199	5,711	3,335	·8	4·8	5·5	— 3·8	2·9	11·7	40·8	141·1
Galle ...	7,366	7,264	6,854	6,859	6,494	6,793	6,645	4,444	4,222	1·4	7·4	7·3	13 4	8·4	10·8	65·7	74·4
Matara ...	7,212	6,788	6,447	6,111	6,249	6,173	6,568	4,713	4,419	6·2	11·8	18·	15·4	16·8	9·8	53·	63·2
Kalutara ...	6,471	6,391	6,208	6,090	5,798	5,929	5,700	3,493	3,296	1·2	4·2	6·2	11·6	9·1	13·5	85·2	96·3
Kegalla ...	6,113	5,050	4,712	4,664	4,995	4,719	5,038	2,334	—†	21·	29·7	31·	22·3	29·5	21·3	161·9	—
Jaffna ...	5,609	5,649	4,791	5,807	4,939	5,138	4,129	1,910	1,159	— ·7	17·	— 3·4	13·5	9·1	35·8	193·6	383·9
Chilaw ...	4,021	4,406	4,021	3,726	3,770	4,026	4,501	2,757	1,073	— 8·7	—	7·9	6·6	— ·1	— 10·6	45·8	274·7
Ratnapura ...	21,22	1,987	2,274	1,977	2,376	2,099	2,067	1,332	1,473	6·7	— 6·6	7·3	— 10·7	1·	2·6	59·3	44·
Tangalla ...	1,919	1,969	1,713	1,712	1,870	1,785	1,742	1,095	732	— 2·5	12·	12·	2·6	7·5	10·1	75·2	162·1
Badulla ...	1,908	1,620	1,959	1,621	1,588	1,542	1,751	1,242	1,907	17·7	— 2·6	17·7	20·1	23·7	8·9	53·6	·01
Batticaloa ...	1,784	2,064	1,817	1,966	1,949	2,410	1,407	928	1,069	— 13·5	— 1·8	— 9·2	— 8·4	— 25·9	26·7	92·2	66·8
Anuradha-pura ...	616	553	554	608	715	224	233	200	82	11·3	11·1	1·3	— 13·8	175·	164·3	208·	651·2
Trincomalee	143	121	107	118	161	155	153	142	327	18·1	33 6	21·1	— 11·1	— 7·7	— 6·5	·7	— 56·2
Mannar ...	54	65	93	86	120	133	51	67	54	— 20·	— 41·9	— 37·2	— 55·	— 59·4	5·9	— 19·4	—
Mullaittivu ...	34	26	32	91	18	24	10	28	53	30·7	6·2	— 62·6	88·8	41·6	240·	21·4	— 35·8
Registrar-General ...	68	70	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	— 2·8	—	240·	—	—	—	—	—

* The minus sign (—) indicates deficit. † Office established in 1888. The average from 1888 to 1894 is shown here.

22. The increase of business in 1905 compared with previous years was shared by all the offices except Batticaloa, Chilaw, Colombo, Jaffna, Kandy, Mannar, and Tangalla, where there is a slight decrease.

23. Colombo, as usual, has registered the largest number of deeds, viz., 17,360, or 19 per cent. of the total number for the Island. Kurunegala follows with 10,631, or 11 per cent.

24. Kandy continues to keep the third place, having registered 9,394 deeds. Jaffna, which occupied the eighth place in 1904, takes the ninth place, its place being taken by Kegalla, which in 1904 occupied the ninth place. Batticaloa, which occupied the eleventh place, has fallen to the fourteenth, having been outstripped by Ratnapura, Tangalla, and Badulla. The position of the other offices remains the same as in 1904.

25. The percentage of deeds registered in the Island to deeds executed was 50, being 2 per cent. less than in 1904. The progress of registration since the establishment of the Department in 1864 (when the percentage was 13, or one-fourth of what it is now) is shown in the following Table C. The high percentage in 1896 (60) was due to the influx of old deeds for registration consequent on pressure exercised by this Department on notaries :—

Table C.

Deeds executed and registered in the Island, and the Percentage of Registration, 1864 to 1905.

Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Period.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1864 ...	119,194	15,841	13·2	1896 ...	147,052	88,358	60·0
1864–88 (yearly average)	147,540	32,138	21·8	1897 ...	149,418	81,981	54·9
1889 ...	149,794	48,686	32·8	1898 ...	140,896	76,845	54·5
1890 ...	148,191	48,154	32·5	1899 ...	140,191	78,873	56·2
1891 ...	152,311	46,725	30·7	1900 ...	158,256	82,437	52·09
1892 ...	169,457	54,072	31·9	1901 ...	156,807	83.777	53·53
1893 ...	171,851	57,941	33·7	1902 ...	158,791	83,181	52·38
1894 ...	168,770	72,447	42·9	1903 ...	163,155	85,283	52·26
1895 ...	159,506	70,772	44·3	1904 ...	171,248	89,433	52·22
				1905 ...	180,719	90,866	50·2

26. The rise and fall in registration and the relative proportion in which it was taken advantage of in each office of he Department during the forty-two years of its existence are shown in Appendix VIII. and summarized in the following Table D :—

Table D.

Relative Proportion of Registered to Executed Deeds in the Various Districts 1875—1905.

Office.	Deeds registered in 1905.	Deeds executed in 1905.	Percentage of Deeds registered to Deeds executed								
			In 1905.	In 1904.	In 1903.	In 1902.	In 1901.	In 1900.	In 1895-99.	In 1885-94.	In 1875-84.
CEYLON ...	90,866	180,719	50·2	52·2	52·26	52·4	53·05	52·09	53·8	31·06	25·4
Colombo ...	17,360	33,899	51·2	53·5	53·8	53·9	53·6	52·5	53 9	29·2	24·4
Kurunegala ...	10,631	15,940	66·6	72·9	70·1	70·8	74·1	68·7	66·4	40·9	31 3
Kandy ...	9,394	15,484	60·6	60·6	60·9	58·2	57·5	60·	66·3	39 2	32·3
Negombo ..	8,041	12,632	63·6	63·3	63·8	61·6	66·1	62·5	45·6	42·5	29 6
Galle ...	7,366	15,224	41·8	49·7	47·6	45·9	45 3	45·5	49·1	31·6	26·9
Matara ...	7,212	12,842	56·1	59·8	58·48	56 3	59·06	56·2	58·4	45·07	38·4
Kalutara ...	6,471	12,290	52·6	55·5	57·8	57 3	55·8	58·4	59·3	36 4	29·9
Kegalla ...	6,113	9,476	64·5	67·2	65·72	68	68·1	69 8	86·9	41·3*	—
Jaffna ...	5,609	25,195	22·2	22·2	21·4	26·2	24·1	23·4	23·2	8·5	4·6
Chilaw ...	4,021	6,718	59·8	61·8	61·8	58·7	63 3	62 6	68·2	39 05	19·2
Ratnapura ...	2,122	3,502	60·5	61·6	70·2	69 7	79·6	67·8	56·1	37·9	40·8
Tangalla ...	1,919	4,135	46·4	50 6	45·3	46·1	57·6	54·6	55·6	37 4	21·1
Badulla ...	1,908	3,018	63·2	58·1	71·1	63·5	64·6	63·9	67·8	35·8	46·1
Batticaloa ...	1,784	5,869	30·4	33·7	30·	36·8	38·7	47·5	24·8	14·7	17·
Anuradhapura ...	616	2,155	28·5	63·4	94·8	82·4	75·1	23·5	27·8	25·6	17·2
Trincomalee ...	143	1,076	13·2	15·5	15·52	16·7	22·7	18·1	21·9	21·8	56·9
Mannar ...	54	656	8·2	10·1	15·7	16·	16·9	15·9	9·2	10 4	9·7
Mullaittivu ...	34	608	5·6	4·5	5·39	22·2	2·7	4·7	4·1	8·7	22·
Registrar-General	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Office established in July, 1888. The percentage from 1888-94 is shown here.

27. Kurunegala leads with a percentage of 66. Kegalla, which records 64 per cent., ranks next, and is followed by Negombo and Badulla with a percentage of 63. Kandy and Ratnapura come next with a percentage of 60.

II.—NOTARIES.

28. At the end of 1905 there were 343 notaries practising in the Island, an increase of 4 on the number at the end of 1904, and a decrease of 57 on the number practising in 1887, the first y ar for which reliable figures are available. Eighty-three, or about one-fourth of the number, were proctor notaries.

29. A list of the notaries practising at the end of 1905 is given in Appendix VII., which also shows their respective jurisdictions and places of office and the languages in which they practise.

30. Fifty-four of the notaries practised in English, 149 in Sinhalese, 68 in Tamil, 43 in English and Sinhalese, 23 in English and Tamil, and 6 in Sinhalese and Tamil.

31. The notaries were distributed as follows :—

Western Province			*Eastern Province*		
Colombo District ..	88*		Batticaloa District ..	13	
Kalutara District ..	23		Trincomalee District ..	3	
Negombo District ..	18				16
		129	*North-Western Province.*		
Central Province.			Kurunegala District ..	20	
Kandy District	22		Puttalam District ..	4	
Nuwara Eliya District ..	4		Chilaw District	12	
Matale District	7				36
		33	*North-Central Province.*		
Northern Province.			Anuradhapura District ..	—	2
Jaffna District	61		*Province of Uva.*		
Mannar District	3		Badulla District	—	8
Mullaittivu District ..	2		*Province of Sabaragamuwa.*		
		66	Ratnapura District ..	5	
Southern Province.			Kegalla District	10	
Galle District	21				15
Matara District	11				
Tangalla District ..	6		Total ..		343
		38			

* Of this number, 48 practised in Colombo town.

32. Of the 88 notaries in Colombo District, 38 are proctor notaries, all of whom practise in the metropolis, excepting one, who practises at Avisawella.

33. Next to the metropolitan district, Jaffna has the largest number (61) of notaries, of whom 12 are proctors. The Kandy District (including Matale and Nuwara Eliya), which comes next, has 33 notaries, of whom 10 are proctors, and is followed by Kalutara with 23 notaries, of whom one is a proctor.

34. During the year eleven notaries died, viz., D. C. Serapperuma and S. D. Baron of Colombo District, M. D. Dissanayake, D. M. Kalu Banda, and A. L. Ahammadu Levvai of Kandy District, D. de

S. S. Gunawardhene of Galle District, M. Katiravetpillai of Jaffna District, D. D. K. Jayatilake and D. B. Karunaratne of Kalutara District, D. H. S. Dissanayake of Matara District, and I. Ampikaipakar of Batticaloa District.

35. The warrants of Notary D. J. Kulatunga of the Colombo District and Notary D. A. Suraweera of the Kandy District were cancelled.

36. There were the following changes of jurisdiction, viz., Notary A. P. Gunatilleke from Ratnapura District to Colombo District, Notary I. J. P. S. Gunasekara from Matara District to Kalutara District, Notary M. D. C. S. Gunasekara from Kalutara District to Matara District, Notary J. B. P. Gunawardhene was transferred from Matara District to Tangalla District, Notary M. W. D. J. Pinto from Puttalam District to Negombo District, Notary D. P. Senaratne from Alutkuru Korale South to Adikari pattu of the Colombo District, Notary S. Veluppillai from Valikamam East Division to Valikamam West Division of the Jaffna District, Notary K. Arunasalampillai from Valikamam North Division to Islands Division of the Jaffna District, Notary T. S. Thuraiyappa from Islands Division to Valikamam North Division of the Jaffna District, Notary A. Chinnaiyapillai from Valikamam East Division to Valikamam North Division of the Jaffna District, Notary S. K. Vallipuranather from Tenmiradchi Division to Vadamiradchi West Division of the Jaffna District, Notary V. Ganapathippillai from Islands Division to Valikamam East Division of the Jaffna District, Notary K. S. Chinnattamby from Punakari Division to Jaffna Division of the Jaffna District, Notary K. Nalliah from Akkarai, Panakai, Chammanturai, Nadukadu, and Nintavur pattus to Manmunai, Eruvil, and Karawaku pattus of the Batticaloa District. and Notary A. Canagasabay from Koralai pattu to Akkarai, Panakai, Nadukadu, Chammanturai, and Nintavur pattus of the Batticaloa District.

37. The jurisdictions of the following notaries were extended, viz., Notary A. Ampalavanar of the Islands Division, Notary S. Subramaniyam of Vadamiradchi West Division, and Notary V. Ganapatippillai of Vadamiradchi West Division, all proctor notaries of the Jaffna District, were each given jurisdiction over the whole of the Jaffna District; Notary A. M. Abeyasekera of Kurunegala town was given the whole of the Kurunegala District; Notary V. Viswalingam of Islands Division had the Jaffna Division added to his jurisdiction; Notary G. D. J. C. Seneviratne of Gangaboda pattu had Siyane korale assigned to him; and Notary J. P. S. Jayawardhene of Weudawili hatpattu of the Kurunegala District, the Hiriyala hatpattu in addition.

38. Nineteen new appointments were made during the year, viz.:—

Colombo District.

D. P. G. Fernando
T. D. S. A. Dissanayake
J. A. Perera

Kalutara District.

H. M. R. Samarasinghe

Kurunegala District.

C. P. W. Jayatilake
F. N. Daniels

Chilaw District.

M. E. Perera Jayasuriye
P. W. Marasinghe

Matara District.

A. P. W. S. S. Tillakaratne

Kandy District.

A. T. Sandanayake
B. M. J. P. Nawaratne

Jaffna District.

K. S. Veeravagu
R. Damodarampillai
V. Kumaraswamy

Mullaittivu District.

V. S. Subramaniyam

Batticaloa District.

K. Ilaiyatamby
V. Sithamparanather

Ratnapura District.

D. M. P. R. Senanayake

Kegalla District.

D. J. P. R. Senanayake

Of these, Messrs. J. A. Perera and F. N. Daniels were proctors of the Supreme Court, A. P. W. S. S. Tillakaratne was an *ex*-notary reinstated, and H. M. R. Samarasinghe, A. T. Sandanayake, and D. J. P. R. Senanayake were appointed under the proviso to section 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1877.

39. Mr. L. B. Fernando, a proctor notary of Colombo practising in English was allowed to practise in the Sinhalese language also. Notary W. D. Kulatilake of Matara District, who was practising in English, was also allowed a warrant in Sinhalese on his passing the required test.

40. There were two examinations of notarial candidates held by the Council of Legal Education during the year 1905, the first (for Tamil candidates) in January, and the second (for Sinhalese candidates) in March.

41. Of 10 Sinhalese candidates who appeared for the examination, 8 passed; and of 17 Tamil candidates, 12 passed.

42. The examination for admission to notarial apprenticeship was held by the Director of Public Instruction in April, 1905. Of 167 candidates admitted to the examination 153 presented themselves, of whom 29 were successful.

43. Their names and the districts for which they have been licensed are as follows :—

No.	Name of Candidate.	District of intended Practice.	Language of intended Practice.
1	D. Samaraweera	Kurunegala	Sinhalese
2	D. J. Wijeyaratna	Kandy	do.
3	H. A. Fonseka	Kalutara	do.
4	A. A. Amarasinghe	Kurunegala	do.
5	A. Subasinha	Ratnapura	do.
6	K. Juan Perera	Matara	do.
7	H. D. F. Karunasekara	Tangalla	do.
8	D. S. M. Abeyasekara	Matara	do.

No.	Name of Candidate.	District of intended Practice.	Language of intended Practice.
9 ..	F. J. Lemphers	.. Kandy	.. English
10 ..	M. D. Silva	.. do.	.. Sinhalese
11 ..	S. L. Boteju	.. Matara	.. English
12 ..	S. D. W. Jayawardena	.. Kegalla	.. Sinhalese
13 ..	H. S. Manchanayake	.. do.	.. do.
14 ..	S. G. Rosa	.. Matara	.. do.
15 ..	M. G. Fonseka	.. Galle	.. do.
16 ..	D. J. Gunawardhena	.. Ratnapura	.. do.
17 ..	A. Don Simon	.. Matara	.. do.
18 ..	P. M. P. Wattegama	.. Galle	.. do.
19 ..	P. G. Perera	.. Matara	.. do.
20 ..	M. W. Pinto	.. Galle	.. do.
21 ..	D. H. Suraweera	.. Matara	.. do.
22 ..	D. C. P. Rajapaksa	.. Galle	.. do.
23 ..	L. D. A. Ratnasekara	.. Badulla	.. do.
24 ..	M. D. Thomas	.. Galle	.. do.
25 ..	J. R. Wijeyawardhana	.. Ratnapura	.. do.
26 ..	E. Simeon	.. Kandy	.. do.
27 ..	B. J. A. Fernando	.. Ratnapura	.. do.
28 ..	M. D. M. Kurera	.. do.	.. do.
29 ..	G. E. de Livera	.. Galle	.. English

Number, Value, and Description of Deeds executed.

44. The number and value or consideration of the deeds executed in each district in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages in the years 1889-1905 with the value of stamps used in 1894-1905 (the information for previous years not being available) are shown in Appendix IX., and the different descriptions of the deeds executed in the years 1886-1905 and the percentage registered are shown in Appendix X.

45. The rise and fall in the number of deeds executed throughout the Island during the period 1864-1905 and in their value during the period 1889-1905 (the value in previous years not having been ascertained) are shown in Table A above.

46. The number of deeds executed throughout the Island in 1905 was (exclusive of certain non-notarial deeds, the exact number of which is not ascertainable) 180,719 (the highest on record) of the total value of Rs. 76,793,315, against 171,248 of the total value of Rs. 81,460,940 in 1904, an increase of 9,471 in deeds but a fall of Rs. 4,667,625 in value.

47. The average value of a deed was Rs. 425 in 1905 against 475 in 1904, a decrease of Rs. 50.

48. The largest number of deeds was, as usual, executed in the Colombo District : 33,899 deeds of the value of Rs. 34,212,010, being 18 per cent. (against 19 per cent. in 1904) of the total number executed in the whole Island, and 44 per cent. of the total value, against 42 per cent. in 1904. The average value of a Colombo deed was Rs. 1,009 in 1905, Rs. 1,060 in 1904.

49. The nextlargest number was executed in Jaffna, viz., 25,195 deeds of the value of Rs. 8,686,055 the average value of each being Rs. 344, or one-third the value of a Colombo deed.

50. Kurunegala follows Jaffna with 15,940 deeds of the value of Rs. 2,471,232 with an average value of Rs. 104.

51. Kandy shows 15,484 deeds of the value of Rs. 6,955,744 with an average value of Rs. 448. Galle shows 15,224 deeds of the value of Rs. 3,584,864 with an average value of Rs. 235. Matara shows 12,842 deeds of the value of Rs. 2,343,114 with an average value of Rs. 182.

52. The other districts which contribute more than 10,000 deeds are Negombo (12,632 deeds of the value of Rs. 4,141,004 with an average value of Rs. 327) and Kalutara (12,290 deeds of the value of Rs. 3,874,878 with an average value of Rs. 315).

53. The stamps levied on all the deeds executed in the Island in 1905 amounted to Rs. 297,837 against Rs. 280,595 in 1904. Of this amount, the Colombo District yielded Rs. 128,151, which is more than one-third of the total for the Island and more than three times the amount levied in Jaffna, which comes next to Colombo, both in number and value of deeds executed.

54. Of the other offices, Kandy contributed Rs. 21,975, Negombo Rs. 17,134, Galle Rs. 14,602, Chilaw Rs. 13,918, Kalutara Rs. 12,780, Kurunegala Rs. 11,920.

55. Of the 180,719 deeds executed in 1905 throughout the whole Island, 24,452 or 13 per cent. were in English, 122,692 or 67 per cent. in Sinhalese, and 33,575 or 18 per cent. in Tamil.

56. 164,224 or 90 per cent. of the total number were attested by notaries, while of the remainder the most numerous classes were Crown grants (8,491), discharges (3,201), Fiscals' transfers (2,941).

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

57. The revenue and expenditure of the Department in each year since its creation in 1864 appear in Appendix XII., as well as in Table A above.

58. The revenue in 1905 was Rs. 266,939·30 (including for the first time the Record Room revenue, which was Rs. 21,348·80), against Rs. 242,409·25 in 1904, an increase of Rs. 24,530·05; and the expenditure in 1905 was Rs. 120,420·46, including the salary of the Registrar-General, which is not shown in the votes of the Department, and including also the expenses (not hitherto shown) of the Record Room staff and work. The nett profit realized was Rs. 146,518 or more than the total income for any year prior to 1904.

59. The total nett gain to the Public Exchequer from this Department since its establishment has been Rs. 2,454,740, or nearly two and a half million rupees.

60. The income, expenditure, and nett profit of each office in the year 1905 are shown in the following Table E, in which the offices are arranged in the order of the amount of revenue they have yielded. The income of each office in each year of the period 1886-1905 is given in Appendix XI.:—

Table E.

The Income and Expenditure of each Office of the Land Registration Department during 1905.

Office.	Total Income.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Income.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Registrar-General	366	50	27,605	74	—		27,239	24
Colombo	58,096	88	24,375	2	33,721	86	—	
Kandy	30,698	56	9,483	36	21,215	20	—	
Kurunegala	23,776	51	8,084	19	15,692	32	—	
Jaffna	21,900	15	6,022	11	15,878	4	—	
Negombo	19,906	36	5,904	67	14,001	69	—	
Galle	19,712	51	8,234	8	11,478	43	—	
Kegalla	18,081	23	3,834	68	14,246	55	—	
Kalutara	17,712	56	6,807	16	10,905	40	—	
Matara	16,233	63	5,916	50	10,317	13	—	
Chilaw	15,096	89	2,783	60	12,313	29	—	
Badulla	6,646	59	2,734	88	3,911	71	—	
Ratnapura	6,521	77	2,801	52	3,720	25	—	
Batticaloa	5,053	6	2,288	6	2,765	0	—	
Tangalla	4,583	4	1,793	45	2,789	59	—	
Anuradhapura	1,506	24	1,036	33	469	91	—	
Trincomalee	579	76	358	76	221	0	—	
Mannar	353	42	356	35	—		2	93
Mullaittivu	113	64	—		113	64	—	
Total ...	266,939	30	120,420	46	173,761	01	27,242	17
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...					27,242	17		
Nett excess of Income ...					146,518	84		

61. Every office except Mannar, which shows a slight excess of expenditure, has shown a profit. Colombo continues to occupy the first place with an income of Rs. 58,096 and a profit of Rs. 33,721, followed as usual by Kandy, with an income of Rs. 30,698 and a profit of Rs. 21,215. Kurunegala holds the third place in point of income (Rs. 23,776), but in profit (Rs. 15,692) yields to Jaffna, which ranks fourth in income (Rs. 21,900) but third in profit (Rs. 15,878).

62. Negombo and Galle follow with incomes of Rs. 19,906 and Rs. 19,712, but in profit, (Rs. 14,001 and Rs. 11,478) rank below Kegalla.

63. Kegalla, with an income of Rs. 18,081 and a profit of Rs. 14,246, has risen three places higher in point of income and five places higher in point of profit, outstripping Kalutara, Matara, and Chilaw in income and Negombo and Galle as well in profit. This large increase is attributed to extensive cultivation of rubber.

64. Kalutara comes next with an income of Rs. 17,712 and a profit of Rs. 10,905. Matara, with an income of Rs. 16,233 and a profit of Rs. 10,317, displaces Chilaw, which, though yielding a smaller income (Rs. 15,096) shows a larger profit (Rs. 12,313).

65. Badulla, with an income of Rs. 6,646 and a profit of Rs. 3,911, takes precedence of Ratnapura, which ranks twelfth with an income of Rs. 6,521 and a profit of Rs. 3,720.

66. The largest profit next to Colombo was in the Kandy office (Rs. 21,215), followed by Jaffna (Rs. 15,878), Kurunegala (Rs. 15,692), and Kegalla (Rs. 14,246.)

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

67. The following changes have taken place among Registrars during the year. Mr. D. S. Jayatilake, Mudaliyar, Chief Clerk of this office and Additional Registrar of Lands, Colombo, retired from the Public Service on the 1st September. He was the oldest officer of the Department, and had been connected with it since its establishment. He was succeeded by Mr. J. Dharmakirti, Secretary, District Court, Badulla, an officer of Class I., the increasing importance of the Colombo Land Registry necessitating the appointment of an officer of this class. Mr. E. Jansze, Registrar, Kandy, was in September last transferred to Kurunegala and succeeded by Mr. J. G. de Silva, Registrar, Galle, in whose place Mr. A. Abeyewickrema, Registrar, Kurunegala, was appointed. Mr. J. E. Adhihetti, Head Clerk, Negombo Land Registry, was appointed Registrar, Chilaw, with effect from 1st January, *vice* Mr. S. D. Samarasinghe, transferred to the Negombo Courts. Messrs. E. Jansze, Registrar, Kurunegala, and A. A. Kodippily, Registrar, Tangalla, retired at the end of the year. In recognition of his long and faithful services the latter has been allowed to retain his rank of Mohandiram which he held *ex-officio*.

68. The following class promotions were sanctioned during the year :—Mr. J. V. Ratnayake, Notarial Clerk, in Class III., was promoted to Class II., with effect from 1st January, and appointed to the post of Chief Clerk of the Conservator of Forests, and reverted to this Department in August as the Chief Clerk of this office. Mr. M. Caralasingam, Registrar, Jaffna, in Class III., was promoted to Class II., and Mr. H. D. Costa from Class IV. to Class III.

69. Some serious frauds were discovered in the Land Registries of Kandy and Jaffna. In the former office a clerk was found to be in the habit of issuing to a notary for monetary consideration information which in the regular course could only be obtained by making a stamped application to the Registrar and paying search fees. Both the clerk and the notary were dismissed. The discovery of this fraud necessitated the transfer of Registrar Jansze to a less important office. Other irregularities have been since discovered at Kandy and are under investigation. One of these was the registration

of a caveat subject to a duty of Rs. 360 upon a duty of only Rs. 10. The caveator was a Natucotta Chetty, and registration was secured on the lesser stamp by a false statement in the caveat that the 36 lands affected by it were contiguous. A prosecution has been instituted against the caveator, and a clerk of the Kandy Land Registry who helped in the preparation and registration of the caveat has been suspended from duty. The revenue of the office was also defrauded by other means, as for example by the issue of certified copies without application and the misappropriation of the stamp duty and fees recovered. Since the discovery of the frauds and the removal of the officers the income of the office has much improved.

70. The fraud in the Jaffna office consisted of the substitution of fresh stamps for post-dated stamps affixed to two notarial deeds filed in the office and the suppression of a report of the irregularity with a view to screen the notary from punishment. The notary has been dismissed, and the Registrar and his Head Clerk, who screened the notary from punishment, have been punished by reduction and transfer.

Consolidation of Indexes to the Registers.

71. Considerable progress has been made in the consolidation of the local indexes, as is shown in Appendix XV., though for want of funds only a small proportion of the indexes has been printed.

72. In consequence of the taking over by Government in 1905 of the Record Room Fund, from which source the cost of printing the indexes had been met, a sum of Rs. 6,000 was provided in the estimates of 1905 for continuing the work.

73. This provision having been found inadequate, and in view of the large outlay necessary to keep the printing abreast of the compilation of the indexes (the cost of printing being at the rate of Re. 1 a page), the desirability of having a few copies typewritten instead was considered. But the Government Printer having since arranged to get the work done at about half the original cost, it has been decided to continue printing them. For the current year a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been voted and the indexes are being printed.

74. The importance of this work and its usefulness to the Department and the public cannot be over-estimated (*vide* paragraphs 78 to 84 of my Administration Report for 1896), and it is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided for its steady continuance.

Records.

75. During the year 258,679 records were verified, listed, and filed, of which 157,808 were duplicates of notarial and other documents (including 7,151 Crown grants) and 94,186 were protocols of notaries who have ceased to practise. The remaining 6,685 were chiefly monthly lists furnished by notaries to the Registrar-General.

Supervision of Notaries.

76. 153,720 duplicates were examined during the year against 173,139 in 1904, and as a result Rs. 2,327·50 (against Rs. 2,208·75 in 1904) was recovered from notaries, of which Rs. 342 represents deficiency of stamp duty, Rs. 1,975·50 penalties (including the value of stamps used on affidavits), and Rs. 10 fines imposed by courts.

77. During the year 20 notaries' offices were inspected by the Registrar-General, Government Agents, Assistant Government Agents, District Judges, and Commissioners of Requests, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the provision in rule 3 of sub-section 36 of section 3 of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1900.

78. These visits answer a useful purpose in keeping village notaries up to the mark, and, *inter alia*, resulted in the dismissal of one notary and the resignation of another.

Office Accommodation.

79. Owing to the growing insufficiency of accommodation in my Head Office, the Colombo Land Registry, which was held in the same building and consisted of a staff of 20 officers and a Registrar, was removed to the Chamber of Commerce buildings in July last and placed under the charge of an officer of the First Class of the Clerical Service. The new Registry Office, which is conveniently situated, is occupied on a yearly rental of Rs. 2,400.

80. This arrangement has to some extent relieved the congestion in the Head Office, and business is now carried on with greater comfort to the staff and convenience to the public. But the Record Room accommodation is still insufficient and will continue to be so till the addition to my office of the upper floor now occupied by the Public Works Department, for which a new building is to be provided. This work, for which the necessary provision has been made, has just been commenced and will take about two years to complete.

81. Provision has also been made in the Estimates for 1906 for the building of a Land Registry for Chilaw, which work had been sanctioned so far back as 1902. The business in the office is at present carried on under much difficulty, and it is hoped that the building will be taken in hand without delay.

82. Additional accommodation for the Batticaloa office, which has been a pressing need for some years, is to be provided soon in connection with the improvements of the Kachcheri building, of which the Registry forms part. The necessary provision has been made in the Estimates of this year.

83. A new Land Registry Office for Matara is much needed, the accommodation in the present building being quite inadequate.

84. The Ratnapura office, too, is badly in need of extra accommodation, the business being conducted under great difficulties.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Colombo, March 26, 1906.

APPENDIX.

I.—The Business, Revenue, and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department in 1904 and 1905.

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
BUSINESS.				
Number of Deeds registered	89,433	90,866	1,433	—
Number of Registration Entries	144,741	146,928	2,187	—
Applications for Copies, Extracts, and Search ...	20,862	21,180	318	—
Copies and Extracts issued	6,535	6,573	38	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ...	173,139	153,720	—	19,419
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Value secured on Mortgages ...	18,899,864 64	16,333,980 24	—	2,565,884 40
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c.	23,534,181 16½	26,169,838 17½	2,635,657 1	—
Total Value of other Deeds	20,294,376 64½	10,407,220 79½	—	9,887,155 85
REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Stamps (registration, applications, and copies)	240,200 50	243,263 0	3,062 50	—
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered from Notarial Duplicates	493 50	342 0	—	151 50
Fines and Affidavits departmentally recovered from Notaries	1,705 25	1,975 50	270 25	—
Fines imposed by Courts	10 0	10 0	—	—
Record Room Collections	—	21,348 80	—	—
Total—Rs.	242,409 25	266,939 30	24,530 5	—
EXPENDITURE.				
Personal Emoluments.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fixed Establishment, Supply Bill ...	85,372 47	103,484 90	18,112 43	—
Other Charges.				
Bookbinding	410 66	4,885 6	4,474 40	—
Stationery	979 3	1,385 19	406 16	—
Furniture and Petty Expenses	975 18	1,739 66	764 48	—
Rent	1,080 0	2,580 0	1,500 0	—
Transport	1,499 82	1,468 19	—	31 63
Station Allowance	230 50	194 38	—	36 12
Maintenance of Electric Light and Fans ...	—	27 60	—	—
Expenses connected with Notarial Preliminary Examination	—	428 38	—	—
Printing of Index	—	4,227 10	—	—
Total—Rs.	90,547 66	120,420 46	29,872 80	—

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II.—The Business and Revenue of the various Offices of the Land Registration Department in the Year 1905.

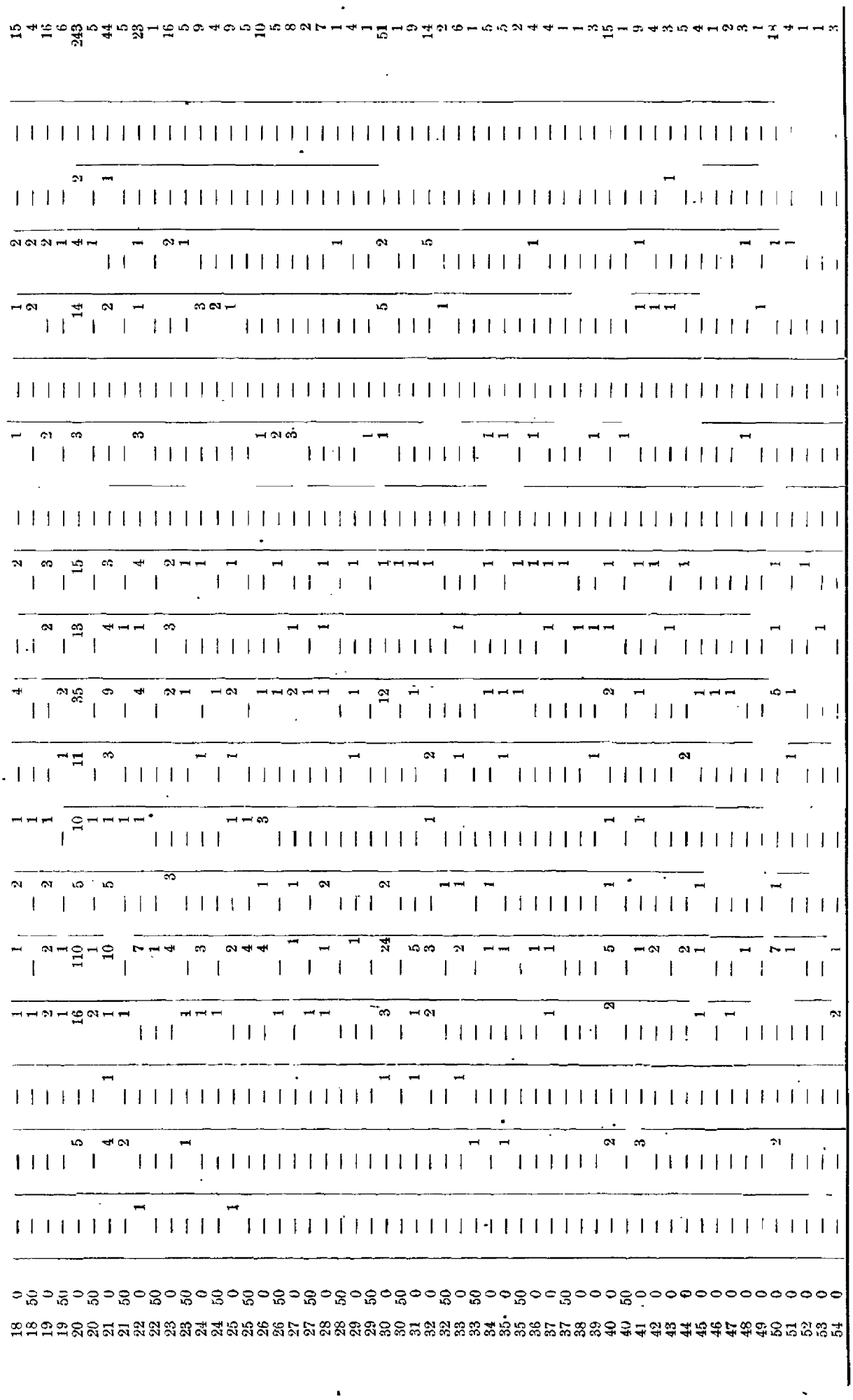
Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.	Number of Notarial Duplicates examined.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Revenue.						
									Value of Stamps (Registration, Applications, and Copies).	Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates.	Fines departmentally imposed and Stamps on Affidavits.	District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances.	Record Room Collections.	Total Revenue.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	616	1,104	290	39	2,270	64,819 43	67,954 53	10,461 50	1,361 50	—	7 50	—	137 24	1,506 24
Badulla ...	1,908	2,930	675	191	3,180	1,023,597 86	1,440,109 8	302,843 12½	5,944 0	—	17 0	—	685 59	6,646 59
Batticaloa ...	1,784	2,365	380	161	4,770	189,899 25	317,036 50½	110,594 15½	4,435 25	1 75	72 0	—	544 6	5,053 6
Chilaw ...	4,021	6,624	1,109	347	7,325	1,312,272 15	1,371,398 1	778,554 5	13,864 50	0 25	72 0	—	1,160 14	15,096 89
Colombo ...	17,360	24,073	3,053	1,473	29,064	5,553,498 6	7,030,919 16	2,747,732 39	52,598 25	209 25	529 50	10 0	4,749 88	58,096 88
Galle ...	7,366	12,154	1,805	525	13,716	890,562 83	1,297,918 25	328,418 63	17,866 50	78 75	106 50	—	1,660 76	19,712 51
Jaffna ...	5,609	9,606	3,292	723	22,939	1,153,409 33	1,179,872 76	97,053 19	19,463 0	22 0	238 0	—	2,177 15	21,900 15
Kalutara ...	6,471	10,869	1,297	384	10,143	882,262 56	1,290,342 20	1,593,305 71½	16,210 0	10 0	80 0	—	1,412 56	17,712 56
Kandy ...	9,394	16,531	2,040	767	10,669	2,509,244 2	4,170,388 97	2,067,988 80	28,285 0	10 0	224 0	—	2,179 56	30,698 56
Kegalla ...	6,113	11,779	1,779	422	7,207	461,000 66	2,743,768 66	241,324 72	16,546 25	—	21 0	—	1,513 98	18,081 23
Kurunegala ...	10,631	17,591	1,386	589	15,344	694,662 89	1,907,120 79½	437,345 35	22,295 0	0 75	65 50	—	1,415 26	23,776 51
Mannar ...	54	99	135	5	650	4,897 50	7,469 98	—	262 50	—	6 50	—	84 42	353 42
Matara ...	7,212	12,479	1,523	333	10,211	372,219 66	777,054 22	678,671 86	14,967 75	6 0	53 0	—	1,206 88	16,233 63
Mullaittivu ...	34	46	21	12	205	3,638 50	2,282 0	—	85 25	—	—	—	28 39	113 64
Negombo ...	8,041	11,347	872	312	9,951	723,573 36	1,671,580 5	816,225 84	18,347 75	3 25	335 0	—	1,220 36	19,906 36
Ratnapura ...	2,122	4,287	580	225	2,574	250,258 51	617,135 76½	182,179 12	5,814 75	—	43 0	—	664 2	6,521 77
Tangalla ...	1,919	2,863	827	60	2,866	110,941 35	232,997 0	13,032 35	4,102 0	—	38 0	—	443 4	4,583 4
Trincomalee ...	143	181	116	5	636	28,427 0	44,490 24	1,490 0	514 25	—	—	—	65 51	579 76
Registrar-General	68	—	—	—	—	104,795 32	—	—	299 50	—	67 0	—	—	366 50
Total...	90,866	146,928	21,180	6,573	153,720	16,333,980 24	26,169,838 17½	10407220 79½	243,263 0	342 0	1,975 50	10 0	21,348 80	266,939 30

III.—The Number, Nature, and Value of Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered in the various Offices of the Land Registration Department during 1905.

Office.	Agreements and Planting Vouchers.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Assignments of Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Attachments under Ord. No. 15 of 1898.	Bonds of Indemnity.	Conditions of Sale.	Caveats.	Certificates of Possession in favour of the Crown.	Certificates of Sale.	Certificates of Title.	Certificates of Acquisition.	Deeds of Appointment.	Deeds of Rectification.	Deeds of Exchange.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Settlement.	Deeds of Substitution.	Deeds of Postponement.	Deeds of Partnership.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, Disclaimer, &c.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Deeds of Renunciation.	Fiscals' Seizures.	Gifts.	Government Grants.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Leases.	Leases in Favour of the Crown.	Letters of Administration.	Mortgages.	Notarial Attestation and Declaration of Title.	Powers of Attorney.	Probates.	Security Bonds.	Security Bonds in favour of the Crown.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Transfers of Leases.	Transfers of Agreements.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Total Number of Deeds registered.	Total Number of Properties affected.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Properties transferred by Sale, Gift, &c.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Applications.	Copies.
																																										Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	1	15	11	—	10	—	—	96	1	—	—	—	51	—	—	417	615	1,103	64,819 43	67,528 53	10,461 50	290	39
Badulla ...	3	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	20	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	52	—	11	29	49	1	47	—	—	423	1	—	—	1	—	19	10	1216	1903	2,925	1,023,597 86	1,431,938 81	302,843 12½	675	191
Batticaloa ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	1	49	1	6	280	27	3	52	—	—	427	—	—	—	—	54	17	2	826	1775	2,356	189,424 25	313,909 97	110,594 15½	380	161
Chilaw ...	14	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	1	—	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	4	219	—	87	136	99	6	326	—	—	1,215	—	—	—	—	31	29	20	1789	3997	6,600	1,311,017 15	1,367,500 40	778,554 5	1,109	347
Colombo ...	51	1	2	14	—	5	3	—	2	19	3	—	10	1	34	—	—	1	1	4	1,272	—	150	925	198	35	1176	—	—	5,837	10	—	—	5	13	78	30	7278	17158	23,870	4,978,134 46	6,856,680 63	2,734,062 39	3,053	1473
Galle ...	31	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	16	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	169	—	15	154	185	3	275	—	—	2,781	2	—	—	1	8	123	5	2	3532	7329	12,117	877,768 94	1,295,468 70	328,373 63	1,805	525
Jaffna ...	36	—	8	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	28	420	10	9	29	—	—	2,593	—	—	—	1	14	77	3	1	2312	5576	9,570	1,003,717 83	1,175,730 18	97,053 19	3,292	723
Kalutara ...	22	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	233	—	40	298	194	10	194	—	—	2,340	—	—	—	—	7	83	2	—	2991	6435	10,833	880,187 56	1,271,561 20	1,593,305 71½	1,297	384
Kandy ...	19	—	—	2	1	12	12	21	23	—	11	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	6	433	—	73	384	41	27	245	—	—	2,669	2	—	—	19	32	113	48	2	5062	9268	16,405	2,432,392 61	3,815,262 81	2,057,138 80	2,040	767
Kegalla ...	30	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	51	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	47	—	21	52	35	19	137	—	—	1,852	—	—	—	—	39	17	11	—	3788	6110	11,776	455,252 85	2,743,718 66	241,324 72	1,779	422
Kurunegala ...	46	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	3	144	—	49	166	35	5	465	—	—	2,862	—	—	—	—	—	88	44	5	6679	10624	17,584	694,554 30	1,900,513 34½	437,345 35	1,386	589
Mannar ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	53	97	4,797 50	7,469 98	—	135	5
Matara ...	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	36	—	36	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	123	—	13	98	112	10	189	—	—	2,679	—	—	—	—	5	60	3	—	3826	7201	12,468	371,774 66	775,884 72	678,671 86	1,523	333
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	34	46	3,638 50	2,282 0	—	21	12
Negombo ...	31	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	2	4	495	—	76	372	29	16	735	2	1	2,785	2	—	1	—	1	55	59	—	3343	8025	11,331	721,490 86	1,663,847 12	811,075 84	872	312
Ratnapura ...	20	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	28	—	11	41	21	3	72	—	—	627	—	—	—	—	—	35	2	1	1230	2108	4,273	239,172 50	612,642 0½	182,179 12	580	225
Tangalla ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	7	30	73	2	53	—	—	633	—	—	—	—	4	17	—	—	1078	1918	2,862	110,941 35	232,877 0	13,032 35	827	60
Trincomalee...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	2	8	—	2	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	47	133	171	27,927 0	43,768 75	1,490 0	116	5
Registrar-General ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	104,795 32	—	—	—	—
Total ...	310	2	14	58	1	24	23	34	148	24	119	1	12	5	98	1	2	1	14	31	3,314	2	589	3403	1127	152	4007	2	1	29,908	18	67	1	27	260	811	239	11	45469	90330	146387	15405404 93	25578584 81	10377505 79½	21180	6573

IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the Value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1905.

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																		
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Matara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Rs. c.																			
1 0	308	1,128	824	1,445	7,759	3,690	1,643	2,981	4,558	3,042	6,469	19	3,981	15	4,036	1,156	1,142	37	44,233
1 25	80	165	40	127	761	586	251	430	722	633	989	4	739	1	331	224	186	4	6,273
1 50	24	34	11	25	179	209	85	169	186	255	303	—	247	3	68	66	58	1	1,923
1 75	13	16	1	11	81	95	30	67	93	116	151	—	99	—	27	32	30	1	863
2 0	41	168	326	726	2,564	947	1,132	984	1,141	598	908	8	724	5	1,391	180	196	25	12,064
2 25	1	2	—	2	14	14	4	19	22	44	24	—	32	—	7	13	—	—	198
2 50	8	73	54	117	679	226	326	245	434	244	310	5	228	3	252	65	38	2	3,309
2 75	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	11	4	10	6	—	18	—	—	4	2	—	66
3 0	30	102	202	461	1,637	531	775	549	610	335	422	6	404	3	752	87	113	28	7,047
3 25	—	1	—	—	4	8	—	4	2	6	1	—	9	—	1	2	1	—	39
3 50	1	7	4	20	69	48	47	45	66	59	82	—	50	—	29	19	4	—	550
3 75	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	3	3	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	22
4 0	26	46	97	283	1,011	294	463	288	366	166	256	4	224	—	395	44	48	13	4,024
4 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	5
4 50	—	1	—	2	22	20	15	9	25	30	29	—	18	—	1	4	—	—	176
4 75	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
5 0	8	35	64	192	830	201	317	206	276	131	171	4	122	1	261	44	45	6	2,914
5 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 50	1	—	—	1	6	8	—	8	11	14	11	—	4	—	1	6	—	—	71
6 0	5	17	27	113	193	91	171	97	122	65	73	—	71	—	100	19	11	3	1,178
6 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
6 50	—	1	—	3	1	5	3	4	4	9	6	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	41
7 0	3	9	14	43	67	51	69	39	59	35	42	1	43	—	49	17	6	2	549
7 50	1	4	7	44	338	51	27	43	47	19	22	—	11	—	41	13	4	4	676
8 0	2	5	9	28	50	22	41	31	43	19	30	1	19	—	40	10	5	2	357
8 50	—	—	5	16	45	7	11	6	11	2	6	—	5	—	8	3	2	—	127
9 0	2	2	4	22	30	14	25	14	28	22	18	—	10	—	17	6	—	—	214
9 50	1	1	6	11	12	8	4	4	6	1	3	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	65
10 0	3	18	4	59	321	62	26	39	72	50	80	—	18	—	44	27	5	1	829
10 50	—	1	1	9	5	4	3	5	2	2	2	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	44
11 0	1	1	1	13	44	17	14	14	20	12	19	—	4	—	14	8	1	1	184
11 50	1	—	1	3	6	7	1	—	3	1	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	31
12 0	—	2	2	13	21	10	8	5	14	8	15	—	8	—	8	4	—	—	118
12 50	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	4	—	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	20
13 0	—	1	—	7	10	7	8	1	18	8	16	—	8	—	4	—	1	—	89
13 50	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
14 0	1	3	1	4	7	3	11	2	7	2	8	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	56
14 50	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
15 0	—	1	1	8	7	5	1	6	9	1	6	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	53
15 50	—	2	—	6	2	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17
16 0	—	3	—	5	7	1	4	—	5	6	5	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	40
16 50	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
17 0	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	6	2	4	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	26
17 50	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4



IV.—The Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered, with the Value of Registration Stamps used, in each Office during the Year 1905—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds registered.																			
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannar.	Mátara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Rs. c.																			
55 0								1	1							1			1
58 0																			2
59 0				1															1
60 0		1			5	1			3		2				1				13
61 0		1			2														3
62 0					1														1
63 0					1						1								2
64 0							1		1										2
67 0					1														1
70 0		2						1					1						4
71 0					3				1										4
74 0									1										1
76 0				1															1
80 0				1	3				3							2			9
81 0			1																1
84 0																1			1
86 0				1															1
88 0							1												1
89 0									1										1
90 0		1			2				1										4
91 0		1		1															2
99 0					1														1
100 0					2				1		1								4
102 0											1								1
104 0									1										1
107 0				1	1				1		1	1							4
110 0																			1
111 0											1								1
112 0											1								1
113 0					1														1
117 0									1										1
121 0																			1
130 0		1																	1
132 0					1														1
140 0					1														1
150 0									1										1
151 0					1														1
156 0																			1
160 0				1															1
162 0									1										1
170 0																			1

173	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
178	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
200	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
206	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
215	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
230	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
240	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
272	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
325	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
410	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
605	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
626	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
851	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Receipts ...		1029 50	5054 0	3876 25	12364 0	47195 75	15492 50	15397 0	14435 0	24691 0	14331 75	20299 50	121 50	13093 75	52 25	17112 25	4991 75	3213 0	376 75	213,127 50			

V.—The Number and Description of Deeds affecting Movable Property registered in each Office during 1905 under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871, and the Value of Registration Stamps used.

Office.	Number and Description of Deeds.											Total Amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Property conveyed by Bills of Sale.	Total Value of other Deeds.	Number of Deeds registered bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of														Total Receipts.
	Agreements.	Assignments.	Deeds of Partnership.	Transfers by Sale, Gift, &c.	Discharges.	Declaration of Trust.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Security Bonds in favour of the Crown.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Entries.				Re. 1.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 41.	Rs. 70.	Rs. 136.	Rs. 260.	
												Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.															Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	426 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0
Badulla	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	8,170 27	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 0
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	3	9	9	475 0	3,126 53½	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	7	—	24	24	1,255 0	3,897 61	—	9	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 50
Colombo ...	2	—	—	93	5	—	3	69	30	202	203	575,363 60	174,238 53	13,670 0	14	21	1	36	25	22	—	27	14	5	2	2	1	1	1	—	1,176 0
Galle ...	—	1	—	10	1	—	1	13	11	37	37	12,793 89	2,449 55	45 0	14	7	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 0
Jaffna ...	—	12	—	3	—	1	—	3	14	33	36	149,691 50	4,142 58	—	7	9	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 0
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	10	—	36	36	2,075 0	18,781 0	—	12	7	—	8	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 0
Kandy ...	—	3	2	74	7	—	—	39	1	126	126	76,851 41	355,126 16	10,850 0	24	26	—	19	21	11	—	10	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	787 0
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	5,747 81	50 0	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 50
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	7	7	108 59	6,607 45	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 50
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	100 0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
Matara ...	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	11	11	445 0	1,169 50	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	1	—	—	8	1	—	—	6	—	16	16	2,082 50	7,752 95	5,150 0	4	2	—	4	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 50
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	14	14	11,086 1	4,493 76	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	120 0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0
Trincomalee ...	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	2	—	10	10	500 0	721 49	—	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 50
Total ...	5	16	2	266	15	1	4	159	68	536	541	838,575 31	591,253 36½	29,715 0	99	94	3	88	60	42	1	40	26	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	2,382 50

VI.—The Registration Business transacted in each Office of the Land Registration Department during, and the Arrears remaining at the end of, the Year 1905.

Office.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Registration Entries.	Average Number of Deeds registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1904.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1905.
Anuradhapura	616	1,104	51	—	—
Badulla	1,908	2,930	159	—	—
Batticaloa	1,784	2,365	148	54	1
Chilaw	4,021	6,624	335	—	—
Colombo	17,360	24,073	1,447	4	8
Galle	7,366	12,154	*614	1	—
Jaffna	5,609	9,606	467	—	10
Kalutara	6,471	10,869	539	1	1
Kandy	9,394	16,531	782	—	—
Kegalla	6,113	11,779	509	—	—
Kurunegala	10,631	17,591	886	—	—
Mannar	54	99	4	—	—
Matara	7,212	12,479	601	—	1
Mullaittivu	34	46	3	—	—
Negombo	8,041	11,347	670	—	—
Ratnapura	2,122	4,287	177	—	—
Tangalla	1,919	2,863	159	—	—
Trincomalee	143	181	12	—	—
Registrar-General	68	—	5	—	—
Total ...	90,866	146,928	7,568	60	21

VII.—List of Notaries Practising in Ceylon on December 31, 1905.

a = Proctor-Notary.
b = Notary appointed under the proviso to section 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1877
c = Place where records are kept by the Notary.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.

No.	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which Licensed to Practise.
1	Arasakularatna, Don Joseph *a*	Colombo	Colombo	Feb. 17, 1897	English and Sinhalese
2	Amarasinha, Elias Perera Sundarasekara	do.	Tihariya *c*	Mar. 13, 1872	Sinhalese
3	Abayaratna, Andreas Perera Sundarasekara Amarasinha	do.	Hanwella *c* Kosgama and Avisawella	Aug. 22,1890	do.
4	Ahlip, Crayin Hassim	do.	2nd Division, Maradana *c*	June 11, 1890	English
5	Alvis, Arthur William *a*	do.	Colombo	Jan. 4, 1879	do.
6	Creasy, Harry *a*	do.	do.	April 19, 1893	do.
7	Cooke, Percy Grey *a*	do.	do.	Nov. 30, 1904	do.
8	Dasanayaka, Eugene Stewart Lucius *a*	do.	do.	Nov. 19, 1900	English and Sinhalese
9	De Saram, Leslie William Frederick *a*	do.	do.	July 22, 1901	English
10	De Mel, Henry Lawson *a*	do.	do.	Aug. 10, 1901	do.
11	De Fry, John James	do.	Queen street *c*	Dec. 30, 1885	do.
12	De Fry, William Bernard	do.	47, Prince street *c* Alavia buildings, No. 36, 2nd Cross street, Pettah	Feb. 23, 1877	do.
13	De Saram, Frederick John *a*	do.	Colombo	April 22, 1871	do.
14	De Saram, Richard Francis *a*	do.	do.	Mar. 10, 1879	do.
15	De Saram, George *a*	do.	do.	April 18,1887	do.
16	De Soyza, Frederick *a*	do.	do.	Sept. 17, 1885	do.
17	De Vos, William Arnold Speldewinde *a*	do.	do.	April 5, 1900	do.
18	Dewnuge Carolis Pedris *a*	do.	Hulftsdorp, Colombo	Sept. 11, 1891	English and Sinhalese
19	Dias, Benedict Oliver *a*	do.	Colombo	Feb. 22, 1883	English
20	Disanayaka, David Dias	Salpiti korale	Nikape *c*, Siyambalagoda, and Kesbewa	Sept. 26, 1900	Sinhalese
21	Disanayaka, Malmalabaduge Joronis Fernando Wijeyeratne	Colombo	Mutwal *c*	April 17, 1873	do.

No.	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which Licensed to Practise.
22	Disanayaka, Talagalage Don Samuel Alvis	Salpiti korale	Pannipitiya *c*	Sept. 2, 1905	Sinhalese
23	Fernando, Demalapalliye Gurunanselage Gabriel	do.	Etulkotte *c*	Jan. 21, 1905	do.
24	Fernando, Lawrence Benedict *a*	Colombo	Colombo	Aug. 12, 1897	English and Sinhalese
25	Ganegoda Appuhamilage Don David Seneviratna	Adikari, Meda, and Gangaboda pattus, Siyane korale	Heyyantuduwa *c*	July 12, 1859	Sinhalese
26	Ganegoda Appuhamilage Don John Charles Seneviratna	Siyane korale	Pugoda *c*, Kirindewela junction	July 31, 1897	do.
27	Gunatilaka, Arthur Hector *a*	Colombo	Colombo	Dec. 29, 1903,	English and Sinhalese
28	Gunatilaka, Charles Perera Seneviratna *a*	do.	do.	Dec. 13, 1882	do.
29	Gunawardana, Don Jacovis Jayasuriya	Gangaboda and Udugaha pattus, Siyane korale	Attanagalla *c*	Mar. 31, 1866	Sinhalese
30	Hindenipatirannehelage, Don Peris Abayawardana	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Alutgama *c*	Dec. 14, 1871	do.
31	Hewagamage Santiago Pinto Samarasinha Gunawardana	Wattala, Tolengipata, and Awariwatta	Wattala *c*	Aug. 16, 1869	do.
32	Hettiarachchige Floris Lobus Dharmaratna	Colombo	Dalugama *c*	Feb. 9, 1872	do.
33	Jayaratna, Hitaka James Benjamin de Silva	Udugaha and Medapattus of Siyane korale	Pasyala *c* and Kottala	July 31, 1897	do.
34	Jayawardana, Weerapperuma Achchi Atukoralage Don John Perera Wijeyesekara Senanayaka	Hewagam korale and Colombo town	Padukka *c* and Colombo town	July 10, 1901	English and Sinhalese
35	Julius, Villiers Alexander *a*	Colombo	Colombo	July 6, 1880	English
36	Joseph, Cyril Louis *a*	do.	do.	Nov. 28, 1902	do.
37	Jayasinha, Uswatteliyanege John Pereira	Alutkuru Korale South	Nagoda *c* and Hendala	Aug. 28, 1896	Sinhalese
38	Jayawardana, A. M. F. A.	Adikari pattu of Siyane korale	Biyanwila *c* and Kendeliyaddapaluwa	Jan. 18, 1899	do.
39	Jayatilaka, D. A. G.	Hewagam korale	Kosgama *c*	Aug. 4, 1900	do.
40	Kattotarallage Don David Amarasekara Jayawardana	Alutkuru Korale South	Gampaha *c* (Henaratgoda)	May 4, 1861	do.
41	Keith, John Neil *a*	Colombo	Colombo	Aug. 16, 1865	English
42	Karunaratna, Paulis Perera Wickramasinha	Meda pattu, Siyane korale	Varapalana *c*	Dec. 3, 1872	Sinhalese
43	Kirihettiliyanage Don John Senanayaka	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale	Pamunugama *c*	Jan. 20, 1877	do.
44	Kodikarage Don John Charles Samaranayaka	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale	Kotalawala *c* (Kotuwila)	Aug. 5, 1871	do.
45	Loos, Frederick Charles *a*	Colombo	Colombo	July 21, 1859	English
46	Lindamulage Andrew de Silva Dharmaratna	Dandugamperuwa	Delatura *c*	May 8, 1889	Sinhalese
47	Mack, Peter Daniel Anthonisz *a*	Colombo	Colombo	July 5, 1879	English
48	Marshall, Charles James Alexander *a*	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale	Avisawella	July 3, 1872	do.
49	Magalage Carolis Perera Gunawardana	Colombo	No. 5, New Urugodawatta road *c* No. 91 Dam street	Dec. 9, 1880	English and Sinhalese
50	Ohlmus, John Gerard Lambert *a*	do.	do.	Jan. 5, 1870	English
51	Philipsey, Gregory Herman	do.	No. 93, Dam street *c*	Oct. 17, 1902	do.
52	Prins, Frederick Nell Hortensius Dornhorst	do.	Hulftsdorp *c*	Nov. 3, 1902	do.
53	Petiyagodagamage Martinus Perera Samarasinha	do.	No. 64, Belmont street, Sedawatta *c*	April 27, 1872	English and Sinhalese
54	Ponnehennedige Simon Dias	do.	Moratuwa *c* and Ratmalana	Nov. 29, 1875	Sinhalese

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55	Pereira, John Ellenson Richard *a*	Colombo	Colombo	Oct. 5, 1882	English
56	Pieris, Charles *a*	do.	do.	Feb. 5, 1883	English and Sinhalese
57	Prins, Francis Albert *a*	do.	do.	Mar. 10, 1897	English
58	Randunu, Don Hendrick Samaratunga Vidane	Villages of Galgomuwa and Bemmulla	Wataddara *c* (Viyangoda)	Oct. 30, 1894	Sinhalese
59	Ranasinha, William Perera *a*	Colombo	Colombo	Aug. 28, 1865	English and Sinhalese
60	Ranasinha, Mylius Perera	do.	No. 103, Barber street *c*	Feb. 26, 1866	do.
61	Rupasinha Arachchige Pieris Perera Abaygunaratna	do.	Imbulgoda *c* and Galahitiyawa	Sept. 3, 1873	Sinhalese
62	Salgadoe, James Peter *a*	do.	Colombo	May 6, 1903	English and Sinhalese
63	Samaranayaka, Don Warelis Senaratna	Siyane Korle West	Weliweriya *c* and Udupila	Oct. 16, 1902	Sinhalese
64	Saypatge Don Carolis de Saypat Jayatilaka	Colombo	Aturugiriya *c* and Kiriwattuduwa	June 26, 1871	do.
65	Seneviratna, S. de Mel	Salpiti korale	Moratuwa, *b* and Katukurunda	Oct. 15, 1903	do.
66	Seneviratna, Gabriel Alexander Fonseka Wickramatunga Gunatilaka	Colombo	Bridge street, Slave Island and Maradana, 1st Division *c*	Oct. 22, 1900	English and Sinhalese
67	Senaratna, Daniel Perera	Adikari pattu in Siyane Korale West, and Colombo town	Kelaniya *c* and Grandpass (Colombo)	Nov. 30, 1904	Sinhalese
68	Senarat Arachchige Don Charles Peiris	Gangaboda pattu, Siyane korale	Kalukondayawa *c*	June 22, 1876	do.
69	Silva, Gregory Marcelline *a*	Colombo	Colombo and Moratuwa	Dec. 7, 1900	English and Sinhalese
70	Tiruvilangam, Hallock *a*	do.	Colombo	Mar. 16, 1892	English and Tamil
71	Tissevirasinha, Francis Alexander *a*	do.	do.	*Dec. 16, 1897*	*do.*
72	Uswattage Liyanduru Perera Jayasinha	do.	Weligampitiya *c*	*July 21, 1878*	*Sinhalese*
73	Van Cuylenburg, Hector *a*	do.	Colombo	*Nov. 16, 1875*	*English*
74	Vanderstraaten, John William *a*	do.	do.	Feb. 25, 1867	do.
75	Vanderstraaten, William Peter Drieberg *a*	do.	do.	July 6, 1897	do.
76	Wirahennedige Davit Fernando Wickramasekara Karunaratna	do.	Rawatawatta *c* (Moratuwa), and Ratmalana and Egoda Uyana	Mar. 31, 1874	English and Sinhalese
77	Wanigasurige Don Jacovis	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale	Sedawatta *c*	Feb. 23, 1860	Sinhalese
78	Wijeyasekara, Don Henry Ernest	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Bokundara *c*	Nov. 18, 1869	do.
79	Wickramasekara, William David Silva *a*	Colombo	Colombo	Feb. 14, 1903	English and Sinhalese
80	Wickramasinha, Nandris Mendis	do.	Colombo *c* and Wellawatta	Aug. 5, 1896	do.
81	Wikkramasinha, Don Bernard	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale	Pamunugama *c*	Dec. 14, 1871	Sinhalese
82	Wiranaranamudalige Gabriel Fonseka Wikkaramatunga Seneviratna	Colombo	No. 47, Darley road, Colombo *c*	Aug. 13, 1881	English and Sinhalese
83	Welikala Appuhamillage Don Philip Samarawira	Hewagam korale	Hanwella *c* and Avisawella	July 19, 1894	Sinhalese
84	Wijayasinha, Carolis Perera	Colombo	Wellampitiya *c* and Talangama	Jan. 17, 1882	English and Sinhalese
85	Wijayaratna, Samuel William Perera	do.	Dehiwala *c*	Aug. 4, 1877	do.

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86	Williams, Ernest Reed *a*	.. Colombo	.. Colombo ..	April 19, 1894 ..	English
87	Wijayasinha Don Charles	.. Siyane korale	.. Nambadalua, Pasyala *c*, and Pattalagedara ..	Sept. 25, 1902 ..	English and Sinhalese
88	Weerasuriya, H. Peter *a*	.. Colombo	.. Colombo ..	Jan. 15, 1903 ..	do.
		Kalutara District.			
89	Abdul Karim Marikar, Colanda Marikar Komister	.. Kalutara	.. Katukurunda *c* and Alutgama ..	Mar. 10, 1897 ..	Sinhalese and Tamil
90	Abayawardana, Don Hendrick Jayarnis Perera	.. do.	.. Paiyagala *c* and Alutgama ..	Feb. 8, 1875 ..	Sinhalese
91	Abhayakoon, Morawakkoralege Don Epiphanius Fonseka Wijeyawardena	.. Rayigam korale	.. Horana *c* and Kalupahana ..	Nov. 18, 1903 ..	do.
92	Fernando Jayawardene Busabaduge Euphemianus Marianus	.. Kalutara	.. Kalutara North *c* and Kalutara South ..	April 2, 1870 ..	English and Sinhalese
93	Gunaratna, Edwin Austin de Fonseka Abaysekara *b*	.. Pasdun korale	.. Neboda *c* and Bellana	Jan. 17, 1900 ..	Sinhalese
94	Gunasekara, Mutukuda Arachchige Don Carolis Samarawickrama	.. do.	.. Matugama *c* ..	Jan. 19, 1904 ..	do.
95	Gunawardana, Warnakula Arachchiralage Don Martinus Alexander	.. Kalutara	.. Paiyagala *c* ..	May 14, 1872 ..	English and Sinhalese
96	Gunatilaka, Alexander	.. do.	.. Talpitiya *c* and Mahawila ..	Nov. 30, 1874 ..	Sinhalese
97	Gunatilaka, Don Bastian Kuruppu	.. do.	.. Kalutara South, Old road, *c* and Kalutara South, New road *c* ..	Sept. 28, 1876 ..	do.
98	Jayasundara, Don David	.. Panadure Totamune	.. Panadure *c* ..	July 30, 1897 ..	do.
99	Jayatilaka, Kalapuge Don William	.. Kalutara	.. Wadduwa *c* ..	Mar. 12, 1892 ..	do.
100	Kotalawala, Joronimus Aron	.. Rayigam korale	.. Undugoda *c* ..	Oct. 23, 1856 ..	do.
101	Karunaratna, Kapuarachchige Don Suwaris	.. Kalutara	.. Henegama *c* and Horana ..	Sept. 20, 1881 ..	do.
102	Orr, Cyril Albert Ledulx *a*	.. do.	.. Kalutara ..	Oct. 15, 1903 ..	English
103	Perera, Wannakkuwa'tta Waduge Gabriel	.. do.	.. Kalutara North *c* ..	Mar. 18, 1853 ..	Sinhalese
104	Salgado Merennage Francisco	. do.	Nalluruwa in Panadure *c*	Aug. 3, 1872 ..	do.
105	Samarasekara, Hettikankanange Charles Perera	.. Panadure Totamune	.. Pohaddaramulla *c* ..	Nov. 5, 1896 ..	do.
106	Samarasinha, Heratmudiyanselage Ratnayake *b*	.. Munuattabagepattuwa in Rayigam korale	.. Kehelhenawa *c* ..	Feb. 28, 1905 ..	do.
107	Warnakulasuriya, Mahapatabendi Lindamulage John William de Silva *a*	.. Kalutara	.. Panadure ..	Aug. 19, 1893 ..	English and Sinhalese
108	Wijeyasinha, Arnolis de Abrew	Kalutara Totamune	.. Kalamulla *c* ..	Feb. 22, 1894 ..	Sinhalese
109	Wijeyaratna, Joronis Perera	.. Pasdun korale, Beruwalbadda, and Maggonbadda	.. Welipenna and Beruwala *c* ..	Dec. 17, 1898 ..	do.
110	Wickramasinha, Don Joronis	. Kalutara	.. Paiyagala *c* ..	May 13, 1871 ..	do.
111	Wickramasuriya, Andrew Peris Fernando Abayasundera	.. do.	.. Kalutara South *c* ..	Dec. 18, 1900 ..	do.
		Negombo District.			
112	De Saram, William Frederick Henry *a*	.. Negombo	.. Negombo, Main street	Nov. 19, 1904 ..	English
113	Hitaka Manuel de Silva	.. do.	..3rd Div. Udayartoppu *c*	Dec. 2, 1880 ..	Sinhalese
114	Kurukulasuriya Domingo Leitan	do.	.. do. *c* ..	July 15, 1871 ..	Sinhalese and Tamil
115	Kirihettiliyanage Don Honorius Albert Johannes Senanayaka	.. A portion of Dunagaha pattu and a portion of Dasiya pattu	.. Kandawala *c* and Katana ..	June 23, 1898 ..	Sinhalese

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116	Mahapatunege John Perera	Negombo	Kaleliya and Mugurugampola *c*	Oct. 11, 1876	Sinhalese
117	Maipalamudaligé Henry Thomas Perera Senaviratna	do.	Dunagaha, *c* Banduragoda, and Keenadeniya	June 28, 1892	do.
118	Manam James de Silva Wijayawardhana	do.	Negombo, *c* (Udayartoppu, 3rd Division)	May 25, 1891	do.
119	Mihidukulasuriya Weerasinha Diago John de Pinto *b*	Dunagaha pattu	Badalgama *c*	Dec. 1, 1898	Sinhalese and Tamil
120	Minneripitiyage Don Migel Karunaratna	Negombo	Pallansena *c*	Mar. 13, 1875	Sinhalese
121	Perera, Seneviratna Dasanayaka John Peter	do.	Katuwellagama *c* and Minuwangoda	Oct. 12, 1874	do.
122	Rajapaksa, Wilfred Martin *a*	do.	Negombo	Mar. 16, 1898	English and Sinhalese
123	Ratnayaka, James Perera Seneviratna	Hapitigam korale	Kudagammana *c* and Danowita	Nov. 24, 1904	Sinhalese
124	Samarasekara, John William Perera Wijeyasinha	Dasiya pattu	Udugampola *c* and Diulapitiya *c*	Dec. 17, 1900	do.
125	Semoni, Miliani Henri *a*	Negombo	Negombo	Mar. 27, 1884	English
126	Sembukuttiarachchige Abilinu Silva Abayasinha Gunawardana	do.	Andiambalama *c* and Minuwangoda	Feb. 3, 1872	Sinhalese
127	Wattege Martinus Fernando Gunawardana	Negombo town and Dunagaha pattu	Main street, Negombo *c*	Oct. 16, 1895	do.
128	Wijayasekara, Nathaniel John Cooke	Dasiya pattu and town of Negombo	Yogodamulla *c*, Kurunakatuneke, and Dewalapola	Aug 5, 1896	do.
129	Willenberg, Mathew George *a*	Negombo	Negombo	Feb. 22, 1894	English

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala District.

130	Abeyagunaratna, Alexander Mendis	Weudawilihatpattu	Kurunegala *c*	Oct. 15, 1903	Sinhalese
131	Abayasekara, Arnolis Mendis	Kurunegala	do. *c*	April 4, 1895	do.
132	Daniels, Fredrick Nell *a*	do.	do.	Jan. 21, 1905	English
133	Dharmaratna, Mihidukulasuriya Anthony Perera	Dambadeni hatpattu	Narammala *c*	Jan. 9, 1901	Sinhalese
134	De Silva, Tenahandi Hewis	Katugampola hatpattu	Kuliyapitiya *c*	Aug. 9, 1900	do.
135	Felsinger, William Edmund	Kurunegala	Kurunegala *c*	Sept. 30, 1859	English
136	Gunawardana, Edward Gregory *a*	do.	do.	Sept. 18, 1897	English and Sinhalese
137	Jayawardene, Joseph Perera Seneviratne	Weudawili and Hiriyala hatpattus	do. *c* and Dodangaslanda	Jan. 4, 1902	Sinhalese
138	Jayatilaka, Charles Perera Wijewardana	Weudawili hatpattu	Weuda *c*	Feb. 28, 1905	do.
139	Kalu Banda, Kalukumaramudiyanselage	Kurunegala	Uda Diwullewa *c*	June 30, 1880	do.
140	Kulatilaka, Francis Fonseka	Dewamedi and Hiriyala hatpattus	Wariyapola *c*, Maeliya, and Hettipola	Oct. 8, 1900	do.
141	Kurukulasuriya Charles Stephen Leitan	Kurunegala	Kurunegala *c*	June 27, 1895	Sinhalese and Tamil
142	Modder, Frank *a*	do.	do.	Oct. 7, 1897	English
143	Madiwalaliyanage Don Frederick Jayatilaka *b*	Katugampola, Medapattu and Katugampola, Meda pattu, Pitigal korale	Pannala *c* and Narangomua	July 19, 1893	Sinhalese
144	Perera, Atauda Achchillage Peris	Kurunegala	Walakumbura *c* and Kudagammanna	Jan. 29, 1874	do.
145	Ranhami, Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	Kurunegala	Madawala *c*	Aug. 26, 1863	Sinhalese
146	Schokman, George *a*	do.	Kurunegala	Jan. 24, 1872	English

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147	Seneviratna, Malawia Elias Perera ..	Kurunegala ..	Kurunegala *c* ..	Jan. 20, 1882 ..	Sinhalese
148	Seneviratna, Abraham Pinto Jayatilaka ..	Dambadeni hatpattu and Weudawili hatpattu ..	Polgahawela *c* and Kurunegala ..	Sept. 18, 1897 ..	do.
149	Wijeyatunga, Jayawardana Don Hendrick ..	Kurunegala ..	Kurunegala *c* ..	June 9, 1869 ..	do.
		Puttalam District.			
150	Casie Chetty, Aloysius Mt. Carmel *a* ..	Puttalam ..	Puttalam ..	May 1, 1882 ..	English and Tamil
151	De Vaz, Don Joseph Rosairo *b* .	Northern portion of Akkarai pattu ..	St. Mary's street, Kalpitiya *c* ..	Dec. 8, 1898 ..	Tamil
152	Rosairo, Anthony de *b* ..	Puttalam ..	No. 11, Chetty street, Puttalam *c* ..	April 22, 1872 ..	English and Tamil
153	Senathi Raja, John Wirt Ponnaiah *a* ..	do. ..	Puttalam ..	May 8, 1897 ..	do.
		Chilaw District.			
154	Chitty, G. E. *a* ..	Chilaw ..	Chilaw ..	Sept. 1, 1903 ..	English
155	Fernando, Ponnamperumage Migel Abilino ..	do. ..	Vennappuwa *c* ..	June 22, 1876 ..	Sinhalese
156	Fernando, Varnakulasuriya Vaidyasekara Wanselisto ..	do. ..	Tambarawila *c* ..	Feb 22, 1877 ..	do.
157	Jayasuriya, Mahamalage Elaris Perera ..	do. ..	Madampe *c* ..	July 26, 1905 ..	do.
158	Jayawardene, Eugene Sebastian Fernando Amarasekara	do. ..	Chilaw, Bazaar street *c*	Oct. 7, 1902 ..	English and Sinhalese
159	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Ambrosius de Pinto ..	do. ..	Lake road *c* and Bazaar street, Chilaw ..	May 3, 1891 ..	Sinhalese and Tamil
160	Nakelewalawwe Abraham Wijesinha Jayawardana *b* ..	Yagampattu ..	Madampe *c* ..	July 19, 1893 ..	English and Sinhalese
161	Patiratna, Lansakara Charles .	Chilaw ..	Dankotuwa *c* Yogiyana *c* ..	Oct. 17, 1887 ..	Sinhalese
162	Pietersz, Lawrence Henry *b* ..	Kammal pattu ..	Ulhitiyawa *c* ..	Dec. 9, 1896 ..	do.
163	Rowel, Warnakulawirasuriya Jayatilaka Ambrosius de *b* ..	Chilaw ..	Vaikkal *c* ..	June 17, 1872 ..	do.
164	Silva, Liyanage Philip ..	do. ..	Wirahena *c* ..	Nov. 6, 1871 ..	do.
165	Warnakulasuriya, Anthony Juwan Fernando *b* ..	Anavilundan and Munnesvaram pattus ..	Colombo street *c*, and Bazaar street, Chilaw ..	Aug. 12, 1891 ..	Tamil

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.

166	Abayasinha, Nicholas Dias *a* ..	Galle ..	Galle ..	May 29, 1893 ..	English
167	Abayaratna, Cyrus de Silva ..	Four gravets of Galle town ..	Galle Fort *c* ..	April 16, 1897 ..	English and Sinhalese
168	Gunawardana, Don Andreas *b* .	Galle gravets ..	Dangedara *c* (Galle) ..	Feb. 22, 1894 ..	Sinhalese
169	Gunawardana, David George *a*.	Galle ..	Kaluwella ..	July 14, 1897 ..	English
170	Gunawardana, Don William de Silva Samarasinha ..	Four gravets of Galle town ..	Gintota *c* ..	Aug. 3, 1897 ..	Sinhalese
171	Gurusinha, Edward Arnolis ..	Talpe pattu ..	Habaraduwa *c* ..	Dec. 12, 1904 ..	do.
172	Jayasekara, Uyanage Don Denis de Silva Wiraratna ..	Galle ..	Kataluwa *c* ..	June 22, 1876 ..	do.
173	Jayasundara, Gintotavitanage Don Bastian de Silva Vaidyaratna ..	do. ..	Hatuapiyadigama *c* ..	Mar. 27, 1874 ..	do.
174	Mohamado Lebbe Marikar Ibrahim Lebbe Mestriyar *b* ..	do. ..	Mahamodara *c* ..	June 9, 1892 ..	Sinhalese and Tamil
175	Panditatilaka, Andrew Silva Kurukularatna ..	Wellaboda pattu ..	Ambalangoda *c* ..	Dec. 29, 1903 ..	Sinhalese
176	Samarasinha, Don Bastian de Silva ..	Galle ..	Katukurunda *c* and Badalgewatta ..	Aug. 18, 1873 ..	do.

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177	Samarasinha, Don Bastian Salman de Silva ..	Galle ..	Waduwelliwitiya *c* ..	Dec. 29, 1854 ..	Sinhalese
178	Seneviratna, Carolis Dias Abayasiriwardana ..	do. ..	Galle Bazaar *c* ..	July 6, 1876 ..	do.
179	Siriwardana, Lekanvasan Joronimus ..	Wellaboda pattu ..	Weragoda *c* and Ambalangoda ..	Feb. 19, 1898 ..	do.
180	Sriwardhana, Joseph de Soysa *b*	Bentara-Walallawiti korale	Kosgoda *c* ..	June 13, 1892 ..	do.
181	Wickramanayaka, Don Louis de Silva ..	Galle ..	Talpe *c* and Galupiyadda ..	Sept. 28, 1870 ..	do.
182	Wijesekara, James Mendis *b* ..	do. ..	Dodanduwa *c* ..	April 14, 1871 ..	do.
183	Wijayasiriwardana, David Mendis Gunasekara ..	Wellaboda pattu and Bentara-Walallawiti korale ..	Balapitiya *c* ..	Feb. 1, 1900 ..	English and Sinhalese
184	Wirasinha, James Peter ..	Wellaboda and Gangaboda pattu ..	Hikkaduwa *c* ..	Nov. 5, 1892 ..	Sinhalese
185	Wijeyasekara, Charles Dias Senewiwikrama ..	Galle town ..	Galle town *c* ..	Aug. 16, 1901 ..	do.
186	Zoysa, Haljoti Henry Valentine de *b* ..	Bentota division ..	Bentota *c* ..	Feb. 19, 1901 ..	do.
		Matara District.			
187	Attidiya Panagoda Liyanage Don Pelis Wijegunasekara Seneviratna Senanayaka Tillekaratna ..	Morawak korale ..	Kotapola *c* ..	Feb. 13, 1905 ..	Sinhalese
188	Gunaratna Charles Alexander *a*	Matara ..	Gabadawidiya ..	Aug. 11, 1897 ..	English and Sinhalese
189	Ilangage John Perera Seneviratna Gunasekara ..	Matara town and Gangaboda pattu ..	Kotuwagoda *c* Tihagoda and Kamburugamuwa ..	Nov. 8, 1898 ..	Sinhalese
190	Kulatilaka, Kosmapatabendige William Dalpatado ..	Matara ..	Matara *c* and Akuressa ..	April 9, 1904 ..	English and Sinhalese
191	Kurukulasuriya Caitan Fernando ..	Matara town and Wellaboda pattu ..	Matara *c* and Dikwella ..	July 8, 1903 ..	Sinhalese
192	Nitiratna Mathew Christian Perera Jayamanna ..	do. ..	Dondra *c* Matara and Dikwela ..	Jan. 21, 1901 ..	do.
193	Panditaratna, Don Joseph Louis Jayaweera ..	Weligam korale ..	Weligama *c* ..	April 24, 1902 ..	do.
194	Perera, Migel Perera Mahavidanage Christian ..	do. ..	Weligama *c* and Mirissa	June 9, 1904 ..	do.
195	Seneviratna, George Edward Dionysius ..	Matara ..	Kotuwegoda *c* ..	March 11, 1899 ..	English and Sinhalese
196	Siriwardana, Solomon Gerard de Zoysa Wijayagunaratna ..	do ..	Matara town *c* ..	Sept. 14, 1899 ..	do.
197	Wijayawickrama, Karunamuni Harmanis de Silva ..	Kandaboda pattu ..	Kongala *c* and Ranchagoda ..	Feb. 15, 1904 ..	Sinhalese
		Hambantota District.			
198	De Silva, Cornelis .	Hambantota ..	Walasmulla *c* and Wiraketiya ..	Nov. 22, 1901 ..	Sinhalese
199	Dhirasekara, Disneris Dias *b* ..	do. ..	Hambantota town *c* and Ambalantota ..	June 23, 1873 ..	do.
200	Pugitagunawardana, John Barton *b* ..	Giruwa pattu ..	Beliatta *c* ..	Sept. 27, 1892 ..	do.
201	Ratnatunga, Don Mathes de Silva Baboris ..	do. ..	Aranvela *c* and Beliatta ..	Aug. 17, 1867 ..	do.
202	Samaraweera, Arnolis Dias ..	Hambantota ..	Hambantota town *c* .	Mar. 23, 1901 ..	do.
203	Wiraratna, Sadris de Silva ..	do. ..	Tangalla *c* and Beliatta ..	Sept. 4, 1884 ..	English and Sinhalese
		CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
		Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya Districts.			
204	Appuhami, Ekanayaka Mudianselage ..	Kandy ..	Kandy *c* ..	June 16, 1862 ..	Sinhalese
205	Bandaranayaka, Don Alexander Wickramasinghe *a* ..	do. ..	do. ..	June 11, 1904 ..	English and Sinhalese

No	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which Licensed to Practise.
206	Beven Edwin *a*	Kandy	Kandy *c*	Jan. 3, 1872	English
207	Borret, Herbert Percy *a*	do.	do.	April 23, 1895	do.
208	De Silva, Hettiarachchige Don Carolis	do.	Nawalapitiya *c*	Jan. 3, 1877	Sinhalese
209	Ilangantilaka, Bodandarawegedara Abraham	do.	Hanguranketa *c*	Dec. 18, 1873	do.
210	Jayawardana, James de Silva	do.	Kaikawela *c*	Jan. 26, 1878	do.
211	Kiri Banda, Bowala Rajapaksa Karunanayeka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage	do.	Peradeniya *c*	Oct. 18, 1872	do.
212	Kotalawala, Martin	do.	Gampola *c* and Nawalapitiya	Oct. 22, 1899	English and Sinhalese
213	Loos (junior), Frederick Christian *a*	Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	Aug. 6, 1890	English
214	Liesching, Frank *a*	Kandy	Hatton	Aug. 28, 1885	do.
215	Mahammadu Kasim Awodo Lebbe Markar	do.	Kandy *c*	Sept. 18, 1876	Tamil
216	Mudiyanse, Herat Anura	do.	Kahalla *c*	July 24, 1871	Sinhalese
217	Murugasu Pillai, Kandaiya	Matale	Matale *c*	Nov. 6, 1874	Tamil
218	Mudannayaka, Francis Perera	Yatinuwara division	Kandy *c* and Urapola	Dec. 19, 1894	Sinhalese
219	Punchi Banda, Godamunne Rajakaruna Wahala Sakala suriya Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Gampola *c*	Oct. 25, 1867	do.
220	Punchi Banda, Wasalasenawiratna Mudiyanselage	do.	Hurikaduwa *c*	Jan. 17, 1870	do.
221	Prins, Francis Albert *a*	do.	Matale	Mar. 23, 1877	English
222	Rajapaksa, Henry William de Abrew *b*	Gampaha East and West and Gandeke and Kandapahala korales of Uda Dumbara	Nugetenne *c* and Madiwaka	Dec. 6, 1904	Sinhalese
223	Samarasekara, Don Lawrence Sapramadu Wijeyaratna *b*	Harispattu	Arambekada *c* and Pujapitiya	Dec. 6, 1904	do.
224	Seneviratna, Amis Tissera Sandanayaka *b*	Walapana division	Nildandahinne *c*	Sept. 22, 1905	do.
225	Seneviratna, William Herat	Matale	Akuramboda *c*	Feb. 8, 1875	do.
226	Siebel, Edmund Lawson *a*	Kandy	Kandy	June 22, 1871	English
227	Siebel, John Boyle *a*	do.	do.	June 18, 1857	do.
228	Siebel, Edward Daniel Wendt	do.	do. *c*	Nov. 28, 1902	do.
229	Sielman, Edwin Bernard *a*	Hatton and Nuwara Eliya divisions	Nuwara Eliya	June 30, 1894	do.
230	Tikiri Banda, Pilapitiya Karunatilaka Wijeyasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Kandy *c*	Jan. 6, 1868	Sinhalese
231	Tilakaratna, Polambakotuwa *alias* Samarasinha William	do.	Udispattu *c* and Teldeniya	Aug. 18, 1871	do.
232	Van Rooyen, Theodore Cecil *a*	do.	Hatton	June 9, 1892	English
233	Wanigaratna, John Perera	Matale	Matale *c*	Jan. 22, 1874	Sinhalese
234	Wijeyasinha, Gohagoda Tennakon Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda	Kandy	Yatiwawala *c*	July 25, 1878	do.
235	Wijeyetilaka, Samarappulige Martinus Perera	Matale	Matale town *c*	Mar. 4, 1901	do
236	Wickramasinha, Don Arnolis de Silva	do.	Matale *c*	Feb. 7, 1896	do.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

237	Jayamanna, George Henry Rudrigu *b*	Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura town *c* Nochchiyagama, Madawachchiya, and Kebitigollewa	Nov. 20, 1902	Sinhalese.
238	Rajepaksa, Alfred Rufus de Zoysa Sriwickramasinha *b*	do.	Anuradhapura town *c* Kalawewa, Habarana, and Kahatagahadigiliya	Oct. 29, 1900	do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna District.

239	Abraham Sithamparanather Kasippillai	Jaffna division	Vannarponnai West *c* and Kondavil	Dec. 7, 1901	Tamil
240	Ampalawanar, Aiampillai *a*	Jaffna	Velanai East and Jaffna town	Oct. 19, 1896	English and Tamil
241	Arumukam, Iramalinkar	do.	Alvay South *c*	Mar. 18, 1872	Tamil
242	Arumukam, Kumaraswamy	Valikamam West	Chutumalai *c*	Nov. 6, 1903	do.

No.	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which Licensed to Practise.
243	Arunasalam, Kanavatippillai ..	Islands division ..	Kayts *c* and Karaitivu East ..	Nov. 6, 1900 ..	Tamil
244	Chellappa, Alfred Kathirkamar	Tenmiradchi, Vadamiradchi East and Valikamam East divisions ..	Kodikamam *c*, Chempiyampattu and Koppay North ..	Nov. 9, 1900 ..	do.
245	Chellappa, Katiresar ..	Jaffna ..	Nallur *c* ..	Oct. 23, 1876 ..	do.
246	Chankarappillai, Tillaiampalam Clarke *a* ..	do ..	Vannarponnai West .	May 2, 1877 ..	English and Tamil
247	Chankarappillai, Velayuder ..	do. ..	Nirveli *c* ..	April 29, 1872 ..	Tamil
248	Channukam, Muttatampi ..	do. ..	Chandirippay *c* and Navali ..	June 16, 1871 ..	do.
249	Chitamparappillai Paramu ..	Vadamiradchi West division ..	Karaveddi East *c* ..	May 8, 1897 ..	English and Tamil
250	Chinnatampy, Kantappillai Samuel ..	Jaffna division ..	Kolumputturai *c* ..	May 1, 1903 ..	Tamil
251	Chinniahpillai, Abraham ..	Valikamam North ..	Tellippalai West *c* ..	Feb 8, 1904 ..	do.
252	Chivasidambaram, Tirugnanasampandar ..	Jaffna division ..	Tirunelveli *c* and Chiviyateru ..	Nov. 9, 1900 ..	do.
253	Chivasitamparampillai, Arunakam ..	Jaffna ..	Vaddukkoddai West *c*	Feb. 25, 1873 ..	do.
254	Chinnattambo, Tiruvilankar Jacob ..	Valikamam North ..	Chankuveli *c* ..	Dec. 19, 1901 ..	do.
255	Chinnivasakam, Vairavanathar	Jaffna ..	Pandatteruppu *c* ..	Jan. 31, 1879 ..	do.
256	Chuppaiyar, Katiresaiyar ..	do. ..	Tayiddi *c* ..	May 7, 1872 ..	do.
257	Cumaraswamy Arunasalam ..	Pachchilappali and Tenmiradchi divisions ..	Tampakamam *c* and Kodikamam ..	June 21, 1902 ..	do.
258	Chankarappillai, Chuppar ..	Jaffna ..	Karaitivu West *c* ..	Dec. 9, 1871 ..	do.
259	Chuppiramaniyar, Murukapper *a*	do ..	Puloly West ..	May 18, 1868 ..	English and Tamil
260	Chinnattampi, Vayirawanather	do. ..	Imayanan *c* ..	Mar. 31, 1874 ..	Tamil
261	Damodarampillai, Ramalingam *a* ..	Vadamiradchi West division ..	Karanavai and Point Pedro ..	April 6, 1905 ..	do.
262	Ganapathippillai, Vallipuranather ..	Valikamam East ..	Koppay South *c* and Urumpiray ..	Aug. 20, 1903 ..	do.
263	Ganapathippillai, Venasittamby *a* ..	Jaffna ..	Puloly West ..	Nov. 16, 1898 ..	English and Tamil
264	Joachimpillai, Bernardpillai ..	Jaffna division ..	Jaffna town *c* ..	Dec. 14, 1903 ..	do.
265	Kandawanam, Ganapathippillai ..	Vadamiradchi East and Pachchilappali divisions ..	Kudattanai *c*, Chempiyanpattu, and Mullippattu ..	Feb. 26, 1904, ..	Tamil
266	Kasippillai, Visuwanatar *a* ..	Jaffna ..	Jaffna town ..	Feb. 19, 1901 ..	English and Tamil
267	Katiravelu, Chanmukam ..	do. ..	Mulay *c* ..	March 16, 1872. .	Tamil
268	Katirkamattampi, Chitamparanatar ..	do. ..	Alvay West *c* ..	April 24, 1868 ..	do.
269	Kasippillai, Kumaravelu ..	Valikamam West ..	Manipay South *c* ..	Aug. 28, 1897 ..	do.
270	Kandar, Sinnattamby ..	Tenmiradchi and Karaichchi divisions ..	Nunavil *c* and Kandavalai ..	May 1, 1903 ..	do.
271	Kumarasamy, Vaitilinkam ..	Valikamam East ..	Puttur *c* ..	June 5, 1905 ..	do.
272	Murukesar, Chitamparanather	Jaffna ..	Manipay *c* and Chiviateru ..	Oct. 10, 1873 ..	do.
273	Muttatampi, Chitamparanathar	do. ..	Elalai *c* and Punnalaikadduvan ..	Aug. 27, 1869 ..	do.
274	Ramalinkam, Tanmawaratar ..	do. ..	Annaikkoddai *c* and Uduvil ..	Aug. 8, 1891 ..	do.
275	Sapapatippillai, Chinnattamby	Tenmiradchi division ..	Varani Idaikkurichchi *c* and Chavakachcheri ..	April 16, 1897 ..	do.
276	Sitamparanatapillai, Arunasalam ..	Valikamam West ..	Arali South *c*, and Vaddukkoddai West	Nov. 9, 1900 ..	do.
277	Sivapprakasapillai, Satasivampillai ..	Jaffna division ..	Vannarponnai West *c*	Sept. 4, 1899 ..	English and Tamil
278	Strantenbergh, Charles *a* ..	Jaffna ..	Jaffna town ..	Sept. 5, 1868 ..	English
279	Sivarattinam, Arunasalam ..	do. ..	Nallur *c* ..	Jan. 25, 1886 ..	Tamil
280	Subramaniyam, Sinnattamby *a*	do. ..	Puloly East ..	Feb. 18, 1898 ..	English and Tamil

No.	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which Licensed to Practise.
281	Suppiramaniyam, Katirittampy	Jaffna division	Chiviateru *c*	Dec. 14, 1903	Tamil
282	Suppiramaniyam, Sithamparappillai	Islands division	Karaitivu East *c*	Jan. 9, 1904	do.
283	Sittampalam, Subaramaniyar *a*	Jaffna	Vadukkodai East	Aug. 9, 1901	English and Tamil
284	Sabapathippillai, Saravanamuttu	Jaffna and Valikamam North divisions	Vannarponnai East *c* and Inuvil	May 9, 1903	Tamil
285	Thampu, Hemphill *a*	Jaffna	Mallagam	Feb 26, 1895	English and Tamil
286	Tampoe Tamodarampillai, Magown *a*	do.	Jaffna town	Oct. 23, 1876	do.
287	Tampapillai, Kanapatippillai	do.	Kokkuvil *c*	Aug. 26, 1872	Tamil
288	Tillaiampalam, Virakattippillai Edward Daniel	Valikamam North	Maviddapuram *c*	Aug. 5, 1897	do.
289	Turaiappa, Tellippalai Sangarapillai	do.	Tellippalai *c*	Feb. 10, 1902	do
290	Tilliampalam, Chittampalam	Valikamam West	Matakal *c*	June 23, 1902	do
291	Veluppillai, Subramaniyar	do.	Chulipuram *c*	Jan. 16, 1902	do
292	Vinasittampi, Kasippillai	Islands and Punakari divisions	Mandativu *c* and Cheddiyakurichi	July 8, 1902	do
293	Vayittiyanatar, Iramalinkar	Jaffna	Kaitadi *c* and Chavakachcheri	May 18, 1874	do.
294	Velayutar, Chinnatampi	do.	Kaitadi Navatkuli *c* and Chavakachcheri	Aug. 20, 1868	do.
295	Veluppillai, Ambalawana Mudaliyar *a*	Jaffna and Valikamam West divisions	Jaffna town and Vaddukkodai East	Nov. 6, 1900	do.
296	Vallipuranathar, Samuel Kanthappoo	Vadamiradchi West	Tondamanar *c*	Dec. 23, 1901	do.
297	Veluppillai, Casinather	Valikamam East	Achchuveli South *c*	April 4, 1903	do.
298	Viswalingam, Vairavanather	Islands and Jaffna divisions	Delft *c*, Punkudutivu West, Nayinativu, and Vannarponnai East	May 1, 1903	do.
299	Viravaku, Kanapathiyar Supiramaniyar	Jaffna division	Kondavil *c*	Jan. 31, 1905	do.

Mannar District.

300	Anantham, Simampillai Mudaliyar *a*	Mannar	Mannar	Nov, 21 1899	English and Tamil
301	Cadersaibo Marakkaiar, Mahamadu Mutaliwawa Marakkaiar	Mannar Island	Erukkalampiddy *c*	June, 8, 1872	Tamil
302	Neina Mohamado Levvai Marakkaira, Kappaneyna *b*	Musali and Nannadan pattus	Putuvaly in Musali South *c*	Feb. 7, 1882	do.

Mullaittivu District.

303	Mappanar Philip Rasenthiram *b*	Mullaittivu	Vavuniya *c*	Mar. 8, 1886	Tamil
304	Veerakattippillai, Samuel Subramaniyam	do.	Mullaittivu *c*	Nov. 8, 1905	do.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa District.

305	Canagasabai, Arambar *b*	Akkarai, Panakai, Nadukadu, Chammanturai, and Nintavur pattus	Karunkodittivu *c* and Chammanturai	Oct 12, 1900	Tamil
306	Ilaiyatampi, Kanapatippillai	Eravur and Koralai pattus	Eravur *c* and Valachchenai	Aug. 29, 1905	do.
307	Karuvaltampi, Nakappar	Batticaloa	Navatkuda *c*	Jan. 9, 1873	do.
308	Kosumuhamatu Levvai, Evura Levvai	do.	Sayatamarutur *c*	May 2, 1883	do.
309	Kantappah, Kasinatar George	do.	Manchantoduvay *c*	Sept. 7, 1885	do.
310	Moottatampi, Velupillai	do.	Arapattai *c*	Jan. 15, 1870	do.
311	Masillamani, Nakappar	do.	Navatkuda *c*	Dec. 10, 1879	do.
312	Nallatampi, Kanapati Pillai *b*	Eruvil, Porativu, and Manmunai pattus	Kaluvanjikudi *c*, and Kurukkalmadam	Sept. 5, 1889	do.
313	Nalliah, Katirkamattampy	Manmunai, Eruvil, and Karavaku pattus	Puliyantivu *c*	April 18, 1904	do.
314	Ponniah, Sinnattambi *b*	Nintavur and Karavaku pattus	Kalmunai *c*	Oct. 10, 1900	do.

No.	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which Licensed to Practise.
315	Sinitampi, Nakappar *b*	.. Eruvil, Porutivu, Karavaku, Chammanturai, Manmunai, Nintavur, Akkarai, and Panakai pattus	.. Arappattai *c*	.. Nov. 20, 1882 ..	Tamil
316	Veluppillai, Sithamparappillai	Batticaloa	.. Puliyantivu *c* and Eravur	.. July 29, 1880 ..	do.
317	Warnakulasingam, Anthony Sebastianpulle	.. do.	.. Batticaloa town *c*	.. July 12, 1878 ..	English and Tamil
		Trincomalee District.			
318	Canagaratna, John Raja *a*	.. Trincomalee	.. Trincomalee town	.. July 8, 1903 ..	English and Tamil
319	Nadarasapilliai, Saravanamuttu	do.	do. *c*	.. June 28, 1892 ..	do.
320	Subramaniyam, Mayilvaganam Mudaliyar *a*	.. do.	.. do.	.. May 23, 1895 ..	do.
		PROVINCE OF UVA.			
321	Bartholomeusz, George Frederick *a*	.. Badulla	.. Badulla	.. Sept. 3, 1895 ..	English
322	De Silva, James Wilfred *a*	.. do.	.. do.	.. Sept. 24, 1895 ..	do.
323	Gunasekara Mudaliyar, Don Frederick	.. Four gravets of Badulla town	.. do. *c*	.. June 15, 1897 ..	Sinhalese
324	Jayasekara, Adrian Alvis Cohombanwickrama	.. Udukinda, Wellawaya, and Yatikinda divisions (exclusive of Pattipola korale)	.. Bandarawela *c* and Welimada	.. Sept. 16, 1903 ..	do.
325	Karyappar, Abdul Karim *b*	.. Badulla	.. Badulla *c*	.. July 5, 1898 ..	Tamil
326	Potger, Barandt Ludwig *a*	.. do.	.. do.	.. Dec. 10, 1863 ..	English
327	Seneviratna, Ehelepola Medduma Banda	.. do.	.. do. *c*	.. Feb. 27, 1904 ..	English and Sinhalese
328	Vanasekara Banda *b*	.. Bintenna, Buttala, and Wellassa divisions and Pattipola korale	.. Bellan-oya *c* and Alupotakotuwa	.. Sept. 9, 1870 ..	Sinhalese
		PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			
		Ratnapura District.			
329	Abeyasinha, Marcellus de Abrew *a*	.. Ratnapura	.. Ratnapura	.. Sept. 18, 1897 ..	English and Sinhalese
330	Dharmaratna, Mihidukulasuriya Victoriano Perera	.. Kuruwiti korale	.. Ratnapura *c* and Talawitiya	.. April 24, 1902 ..	Sinhalese
331	Gunatilaka, Anthony Perera	Ratnapura	.. Balangoda *c* Rakwana, and Pelmadulla	.. Dec. 23, 1901 ..	do.
332	Induhami, Kalatuwe Arachchillage *b*	.. Navadun kolale	.. Ganegoda *c*	.. July 28, 1870 ..	do.
333	Jayatilaka, Daniel James *a*	.. Ratnapura	.. Ratnapura	.. July 12, 1900 ..	English and Sinhalese
		Kegalla District.			
334	Abayasekara, Gregory de Jansz	Kegalla	.. Kegalla *c*	.. July 31, 1897 ..	English and Sinhalese
335	Balasurige Cornelis Perera	.. do.	.. Ruanwella *c* and Ampe	Nov. 20, 1872 ..	Sinhalese
336	Perera, Surawira Arachchige Don Gabriel	.. do.	.. Kegalla *c*	.. April 7, 1870 ..	do.
337	Senanayake, Don James Perera Rajapaksha	.. Kandualu and Tunpalata Pattus	.. Undugoda	.. Feb. 20, 1905 ..	do.
338	Seneviratna, Yapa Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda	.. do.	.. Hingula, *c* and Mawanella	.. Aug. 8, 1877 ..	do.
339	Welikada, Arachchige Manuel Perera	.. do.	.. Kegalla *c* and Mawatugoda	.. Feb. 19, 1892 ..	do.
330	Wijayaratna, Gabriel Perera	.. do.	.. Rambukkana *c*	.. Sept. 24, 1869 ..	do.
341	Wijeyeratna, Stephen Frederick Perera	.. Atulugam korale and Lower Bulatgama division	.. Dehiowita, *c* Yatiyantota, and Kitulgala	Nov. 24, 1903 ..	do.
342	Wikrama-arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhami	.. do.	.. Kegalla *c*	.. April 13, 1867 ..	do.
343	Wikramasinha, Don Hendrick Perera Abayawardana	.. Beligal korale	.. Nelundeniya *c*	.. Nov. 29, 1895 ..	do.

[*For Table VIII., see page* 33.]

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District in the English and the Vernacular Languages, and their Total Value or Consideration, with the Value of Stamps used, in the Years 1889–94, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura:						
Average for 1889–94...	76	806	—	882	36,279 47	449 50
1895	29	934	—	963	77,916 82	485 60
1896	119	655	—	774	48,615 7	336 0
1897	330	625	—	955	45,306 37	346 75
1898	12	713	—	725	45,141 62	320 30
1899	209	562	—	771	89,191 87	450 0
1900	188	763	—	951	88,386 43	653 75
1901	81	930	—	1,011	93,626 25	499 25
1902	241	496	—	734	96,162 75	503 50
1903	24	560	—	584	91,668 82	484 0
1904	211	661	—	872	112,128 23	609 0
1905	1,313	839	3	2,155	236,708 16	1,224 0
Badulla:						
Average for 1889–94...	384	2,705	226	3,315	1,393,799 5	6,709 90
1895	457	2,368	174	2,999	1,469,327 81	5,290 0
1896	653	1,922	141	2,716	848,659 24	3,827 33
1897	435	2,090	175	2,700	673,983 51	3,558 18
1898	348	1,853	67	2,268	444,592 38	2,595 50
1899	340	1,867	7	2,214	617,142 45	3,344 37
1900	297	2,107	6	2,410	314,719 54	1,977 35
1901	283	2,182	6	2,471	378,281 9	2,058 20
1902	232	2,312	5	2,549	358,296 82	2,229 25
1903	399	2,351	5	2,755	610,742 84	3,250 90
1904	534	2,248	4	2,786	559,180 24	3,024 65
1905	583	2,362	73	3,018	1,255,563 67	5,241 16
Batticaloa:						
Average for 1889–94...	405	—	5,847	6,252	1,075,740 15	5,851 85
1895	481	—	6,234	6,715	1,286,013 14	7,038 55
1896	561	—	5,270	5,831	1,341,396 51	6,864 55
1897	401	—	4,820	5,221	1,141,732 7	5,754 55
1898	916	—	4,760	5,676	1,111,426 69	6,233 53
1899	878	—	4,029	4,907	1,140,665 41	5,684 65
1900	569	—	4,505	5,074	1,342,777 75	6,100 50
1901	482	—	4,549	5,031	1,268,137 43	6,094 20
1902	403	—	4,936	5,339	1,623,928 49	6,237 30
1903	1,018	—	5,038	6,056	1,461,409 48	6,472 60
1904	877	—	5,237	6,114	1,768,098 22½	7,147 35
1905	439	—	5,430	5,869	1,511,805 46½	7,239 50
Chilaw:						
Average for 1889–94...	354	5,468	1,787	7,609	3,887,852 9	11,673 95
1895	426	5,378	1,587	7,391	2,138,957 3	10,212 26
1896	346	4,480	1,425	6,251	2,169,886 48	10,205 90
1897	214	4,757	1,584	6,555	2,497,870 62	11,496 19
1898	308	4,426	1,557	6,291	2,356,799 13	11,283 61
1899	288	4,547	1,659	6,494	2,755,459 0	12,142 20
1900	351	4,359	1,727	6,437	2,851,939 57	13,517 96
1901	379	4,057	1,516	5,952	2,714,884 49	12,518 14
1902	544	4,297	1,506	6,347	2,758,283 68	13,220 26
1903	829	4,229	1,441	6,499	2,898,459 79	13,560 55
1904	811	4,686	1,623	7,120	3,269,719 7	14,441 31
1905	985	4,203	1,530	6,718	3,798,830 26	13,918 80
Colombo:						
Average for 1889–94...	4,772	22,218	36	27,026	17,436,194 44	120,844 75
1895	5,219	22,228	1	27,448	33,456,958 86	147,000 65
1896	5,895	18,684	—	24,579	56,930,945 72	273,331 0
1897	5,773	20,343	—	26,116	52,869,437 60	338,507 30
1898	6,203	18,750	10	24,963	53,815,683 10	210,985 50
1899	6,359	18,793	11	25,163	35,255,062 40	138,043 85
1900	8,159	21,846	32	30,037	29,776,955 16	105,222 60
1901	8,492	22,414	12	30,918	39,908,760 71	127,724 20
1902	7,892	22,640	17	30,549	32,340,560 59	118,894 70
1903	7,706	23,572	10	31,288	33,246,347 95	110,389 50
1904	8,409	24,191	14	32,614	34,592,971 0	119,515 0
1905	8,602	25,283	14	33,899	34,212,010 97	128,151 83
Galle:						
Average for 1889–94...	1,995	12,927	3	14,925	2,088,626 5	13,025 65
1895	2,026	14,647	1	16,674	2,989,127 33	11,673 5
1896	2,086	12,811	1	14,898	2,582,105 16	12,635 73
1897	1,521	13,417	1	14,939	2,490,401 71	13,289 3
1898	896	11,764	—	12,660	2,138,852 78	11,854 65
1899	1,444	11,020	—	12,464	2,688,655 92	13,522 65
1900	1,805	13,111	1	14,917	3,687,790 9	15,530 62
1901	1,423	12,912	3	14,338	3,437,650 43	13,111 14
1902	1,683	13,228	3	14,914	3,141,107 45	13,434 50
1903	1,680	12,722	—	14,402	3,735,491 44	13,247 80
1904	1,540	13,058	1	14,599	4,609,940 72	14,014 80
1905	2,203	13,021	—	15,224	3,584,864 52	14,602 19

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued.*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna:						
Average for 1889–94...	1,284	—	20,826	22,110	4,152,206 51	20,658 40
1895	733	—	17,214	17,947	4,065,448 92	18,835 20
1896	815	—	17,176	17,991	4,311,462 45	20,526 10
1897	652	—	17,075	17,727	4,373,392 18	20,945 80
1898	719	—	16,328	17,047	5,274,997 77	21,928 80
1899	784	—	17,545	18,329	4,890,483 64	22,366 85
1900	871	—	21,066	21,937	6,440,574 25	29,009 10
1901	1,433	—	19,054	20,487	6,036,555 62	26,786 35
1902	1,527	—	20,633	22,160	6,384,081 30	28,836 30
1903	604	—	21,785	22,389	7,156,740 64	31,925 65
1904	794	—	24,194	24,988	8,237,346 97¾	36,070 30
1905	831	—	24,364	25,195	8,686,055 11	38,004 70
Kalutara :						
Average for 1889–94 .	631	9,044	191	9,866	1,144,684 12	7,657 45
1895	592	10,061	197	10,850	1,441,075 92	7,859 80
1896	722	8,132	252	9,106	1,904,384 11	8,178 10
1897	409	9,203	249	9,861	1,767,007 63	9,954 5
1898	421	8,494	254	9,169	1,545,356 45	9,179 30
1899	574	8,303	200	9,077	2,055,960 83	10,490 1
1900	763	9,154	242	10,159	2,141,089 68	11,082 58
1901	737	9,574	214	10,525	2,368,300 6	11,379 50
1902	855	9,522	243	10,620	2,861,907 45	12,268 69
1903	733	9,797	208	10,738	2,366,591 35	10,411 5
1904	966	10,308	245	11,519	10,474,673 92	11,771 4
1905	1,453	10,641	196	12,290	3,874,878 41½	12,780 96
Kandy :						
Average for 1889–94...	1,969	13,513	619	16,101	4,744,018 46	26,270 85
1895	2,651	13,882	606	17,139	6,374,108 3	32,440 63
1896	2,460	11,795	489	14,744	5,523,611 48	27,006 57
1897	2,561	12,531	467	15,559	8,748,655 22	39,032 60
1898	1,972	11,193	550	13,715	7,615,317 78	26,422 25
1899	1,761	11,497	610	13,868	5,087,289 79	22,643 5
1900	1,998	11,941	537	14,476	6,215,629 35	23,280 90
1901	2,228	11,665	554	14,447	6,899,740 45	21,332 60
1902	1,984	11,182	562	13,728	6,086,704 40	21,154 50
1903	1,989	12,339	617	14,945	7,784,869 42	24,484 35
1904	2,346	12,609	636	15,591	6,561,770 19	20,767 55
1905	2,529	12,486	469	15,484	6,955,744 30	21,975 45
Kegalla:						
Average for 1889–94...	247	5,839	—	6,086	557,177 5	4,300 50
1895	243	5,745	—	5,988	560,726 40	3,604 50
1896	229	4,917	—	5,146	707,373 56	4,376 50
1897	334	5,521	—	5,855	708,145 83	4,153 35
1898	288	5,651	—	5,939	671,590 31	4,410 50
1899	234	5,826	—	6,060	714,540 32	4,675 70
1900	262	6,485	5	6,752	946,736 69	5,462 90
1901	195	7,002	—	7,197	1,035,235 79	4,940 70
1902	347	6,497	12	6,856	1,304,096 48	5,069 0
1903	283	6,883	3	7,169	1,079,980 69½	5,056 75
1904	284	7,219	8	7,511	1,239,165 16½	5,850 25
1905	479	8,997	—	9,476	1,559,466 96½	7,412 75
Kurunegala :						
Average for 1889–94...	308	13,886	2	14,196	1,233,782 12	6,794 50
1895	435	12,101	1	12,537	858,166 5	6,128 30
1896	356	12,180	25	12,561	1,102,809 91	7,155 60
1897	393	11,965	23	12,381	1,210,970 54	7,497 50
1898	426	12,922	30	13,378	1,287,388 76	8,380 25
1899	385	11,618	73	12,076	2,158,040 23	9,331 35
1900	438	12,566	76	13,080	1,634,925 91	9,058 55
1901	438	12,352	89	12,879	2,427,051 20	8,970 40
1902	428	13,087	77	13,592	2,275,129 74	10,019 25
1903	365	13,982	56	14,403	2,006,363 35½	10,189 50
1904	515	13,930	64	14,509	2,478,226 0	11,993 95
1905	526	15,363	51	15,940	2,471,232 70	11,920 35
Mannar :						
Average for 1889–94...	35	—	687	722	101,461 82	436 60
1895	10	—	577	587	101,046 34	464 45
1896	46	—	500	546	94,221 24	462 65
1897	40	—	496	536	97,388 51	490 50
1898	23	—	520	543	106,267 95	485 65
1899	84	—	400	484	97,600 86	441 75
1900	197	—	637	834	162,910 38	738 85
1901	121	—	588	709	129,596 95	571 80
1902	80	—	456	536	121,220 56	552 5
1903	106	—	486	592	129,708 39	546 50
1904	104	—	536	640	146,302 54½	660 60
1905	248	—	408	656	107,103 6	461 20

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued.*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
Matara :					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Average for 1889–94...	982	8,921	16	9,903	1,235,507 0	6,542 93
1895	909	10,743	—	11,652	1,143,457 25	7,046 8
1896	887	11,526	—	12,413	1,721,940 8	8,419 95
1897	756	11,345	—	12,101	1,593,566 80	7,925 70
1898	610	9,799	—	10,409	1,288,660 80	7,212 55
1899	781	8,877	—	9,658	1,753,989 60	8,185 10
1900	710	10,266	3	10,979	1,519,028 19	8,195 45
1901	738	9,716	—	10,454	1,468,018 71	7,858 20
1902	694	10,143	—	10,837	1,451,982 90	7,672 60
1903	999	10,024	—	11,023	1,679,228 94½	8,692 70
1904	1,553	9,781	—	11,334	1,748,967 95½	8,984 80
1905	1,855	10,985	2	12,842	2,343,114 51	8,795 95
Mullaittivu :						
Average for 1889–94...	61	—	262	323	30,204 12	124 55
1895	42	—	246	288	27,613 18	114 35
1896	72	—	248	320	38,437 69	181 30
1897	47	—	248	295	38,891 6	179 30
1898	81	—	229	310	38,405 0	178 50
1899	163	—	323	486	40,466 83	227 25
1900	54	—	447	501	54,937 14	279 35
1901	176	—	474	650	58,920 36	285 15
1902	15	—	395	410	38,831 70	181 80
1903	150	—	443	593	58,016 92	271 10
1904	256	—	319	575	61,164 62	339 50
1905	403	—	205	608	46,789 69	292 90
Negombo :						
Average for 1889–94...	584	12,981	99	13,664	2,551,146 22	11,095 50
1895	124	11,321	11	11,456	2,445,720 16	11,388 0
1896	892	9,734	10	10,636	3,285,576 12	15,868 20
1897	530	9,905	13	10,448	2,550,115 68	11,615 18
1898	851	9,954	20	10,825	3,002,992 10	13,581 95
1899	883	10,488	146	11,517	3,914,477 27	15,814 75
1900	821	11,543	137	12,501	3,891,039 6	15,384 55
1901	536	11,974	136	12,646	4,538,302 58	16,195 80
1902	470	11,725	175	12,370	4,231,080 13	15,889 30
1903	507	11,324	181	12,012	4,210,078 0	16,687 25
1904	694	11,690	204	12,588	4,914,708 12	18,533 50
1905	670	11,762	200	12,632	4,141,004 34½	17,134 50
Ratnapura :						
Average for 1889–94...	335	3,129	1	3,465	293,444 69	1,643 5
1895	247	3,077	—	3,324	304,666 82	2,009 5
1896	473	4,243	—	4,716	765,159 94	4,370 0
1897	313	3,964	1	4,278	609,848 37	3,646 30
1898	275	2,797	—	3,072	425,073 69	2,843 5
1899	293	2,743	—	3,036	639,559 85	2,956 15
1900	276	2,816	—	3,092	581,672 43	2,587 25
1901	206	2,810	—	3,016	414,089 36	2,298 25
1902	157	2,677	—	2,834	322,330 25	2,003 50
1903	296	2,941	—	3,237	438,626 47	3,143 20
1904	264	2,957	—	3,221	479,425 83	2,827 95
1905	294	3,208	—	3,502	1,174,205 1½	4,496 25
Tangalla :						
Average for 1889–94...	115	2,830	16	2,945	233,065 64	1,719 35
1895	117	3,662	—	3,779	228,598 78	1,503 65
1896	288	2,623	—	2,911	337,519 18	1,875 30
1897	196	2,792	—	2,988	255,881 15	1,417 66
1898	296	2,731	—	3,027	260,627 40	1,465 85
1899	143	2,785	—	2,928	270,618 21	1,497 62
1900	174	3,091	—	3,265	500,067 42	2,019 95
1901	124	3,118	—	3,242	380,082 82	2,022 40
1902	320	3,390	—	3,710	529,259 35	2,124 60
1903	382	3,399	—	3,781	406,411 78	1,992 6
1904	548	3,340	—	3,888	541,363 91	2,585 18
1905	593	3,542	—	4,135	540,621 33	2,626 10

IX.—The Number of Deeds executed in each District, &c.—*continued.*

Office.	Language in which Deeds are drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.	Value of Stamps on Duplicates and Originals of Deeds.
	English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.			
Trincomalee :					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Average for 1889–94...	94	—	517	611	230,538 7	1,384 85
1895	176	—	456	632	235,585 96	1,334 40
1896	211	—	507	718	305,956 0	1,753 55
1897	247	—	501	748	415,139 39	1,790 35
1898	203	—	523	735	307,665 11	1,717 55
1899	177	—	482	659	247,894 41	1,414 85
1900	321	—	533	854	282,493 15	1,677 95
1901	232	—	469	701	330,263 74	1,253 20
1902	203	—	500	703	334,877 7	1,492 15
1903	132	—	557	689	340,227 0	1,452 35
1904	191	—	588	779	265,788 3	1,458 55
1905	446	—	630	1,076	293,317 40½	1,559 25
Total for the Island :						
Average for 1889–94...	14,662	114,267	31,270	160,199	42,404,142 23	245,804 13
1895	15,902	116,149	27,455	159,506	59,216,692 99	274,497 90
1896	17,126	103,702	26,224	147,052	84,039,576 12	407,501 78
1897	15,153	108,458	25,807	149,418	82,112,217 20	481,738 64
1898	14,847	101,047	25,002	140,896	81,749,488 91	341,148 74
1899	15,780	98,926	25,485	140,191	64,417,098 90	273,232 15
1900	18,254	110,048	29,954	158,256	62,433,672 19	251,780 16
1901	18,304	110,706	27,664	156,674	73,887,498 4	265,899 48
1902	18,072	111,196	29,520	158,788	66,259,841 11	261,783 25
1903	18,202	114,123	30,830	163,155	69,700,990 28½	262,257 81
1904	20,897	116,678	33,673	171,248	81,460,940 74¾	280,595 28
1905	24,452	122,692	33,575	180,719	76,793,315 89	297,837 84

[*For Table X., see page 34.*]

XI.—Table showing the Revenue derived from each Office of the Registrar-General's Department from 1886 to 1905.

Office.	1886.*	1887.*	1888.*	1889.*	1890.*	1891.*	1892.*	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	301 50	269 0	190 0	249 0	324 0	463 0	276 50	297 0	427 75	334 50
Badulla ...	3370 50	2945 50	3119 0	2464 50	4160 0	4912 50	3782 25	3775 25	5585 75	5536 0
Batticaloa ...	1851 0	2248 0	1990 0	1835 75	2271 0	1558 0	1763 50	2086 75	1930 25	2019 25
Chilaw ...	4543 0	4057 50	4671 0	5502 25	7063 50	6942 0	9454 75	9918 50	11777 50	13928 0
Colombo ...	16799 0	14647 50	17620 50	19105 0	20286 50	20710 50	22713 50	25253 75	28625 25	32521 50
Galle ...	5479 50	6014 50	6150 0	8216 50	8954 0	9499 0	10774 25	11049 75	15184 95	14221 50
Jaffna ...	3314 0	4172 0	4218 0	4008 75	4554 65	5361 50	5633 0	6128 0	14442 50	12161 25
Kalutara ...	5732 0	5361 0	5462 0	5924 5	7731 55	7672 50	8014 0	7944 75	10912 25	10461 25
Kandy ...	14708 50	14687 50	15415 0	14245 50	15657 0	19819 50	30008 25	25731 5	30651 50	32206 55
Kegalla ...	—	—	†2458 0	4594 50	4391 0	5522 50	5384 25	7296 75	8258 0	9301 50
Kurunegala ...	5697 0	5798 0	7207 50	6944 0	9118 50	8383 0	10077 25	12257 75	12831 0	12671 25
Mannar ...	119 0	140 0	126 0	110 0	192 50	127 50	90 50	162 0	237 25	200 0
Matara ...	6271 0	5955 0	7251 0	7905 0	8359 0	8306 50	9033 75	8776 25	12843 50	13088 25
Mullaittivu ...	40 50	36 50	25 0	70 50	96 50	34 50	18 25	3 0	50 50	22 0
Negombo ...	7369 50	7815 50	8876 50	9945 50	11726 50	12780 0	13769 25	13571 0	14919 25	14256 75
Ratnapura ...	2888 50	3095 0	2050 0	2211 0	2902 50	2238 50	3291 75	2799 50	2936 75	3599 50
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	3090 0	1436 50	1797 0	2105 25	2413 25	2520 50
Trincomalee ...	514 50	573 50	223 0	189 50	324 0	295 0	253 25	299 75	407 0	486 0
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registrar-General	382 50	124 50	12 50	36 0	7 0	12 50	12 50	5 0	67 50	267 0
Total ...	79381 50	77941 50	87065 0	93557 30	111209 70	116075 0	136147 75	139461 5	174501 70	179802 55

Office	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Anuradhapura ...	362 50	471 0	467 37	402 61	404 50	1048 75	1060 75	1385 25	1100 25	1506 24
Badulla ...	6766 25	6721 75	10797 0	5041 0	6023 50	4877 25	5003 50	4874 25	4776 50	6646 59
Batticaloa ...	1948 0	4063 50	4287 0	5029 25	5325 75	4303 50	4803 0	4410 50	4608 50	5053 6
Chilaw ...	14678 25	13366 0	13370 0	14794 0	13667 25	14857 50	13662 75	14286 50	16093 75	15096 89
Colombo ...	39539 75	39272 20	44377 25	45773 0	46994 70	52648 50	51381 0	52604 50	54439 25	58096 88
Galle ...	17873 50	15007 75	12968 55	15119 55	16717 30	16396 80	16978 0	16609 25	18013 0	19712 51
Jaffna ...	12496 55	14596 25	13682 25	14972 25	17766 75	16273 25	17442 30	18246 95	19966 75	21900 15
Kalutara ...	16294 25	16003 75	13855 25	16075 50	15233 50	15608 50	14941 0	15594 50	16495 25	17712 56
Kandy ...	62225 0	58291 0	46172 0	36243 0	25618 50	26282 50	27444 50	25806 25	29250 75	30698 56
Kegalla ...	18242 75	16885 0	13998 50	13487 50	12188 50	12567 25	11782 0	11757 25	11950 25	18081 23
Kurunegala ...	15516 0	17038 50	16727 75	17234 30	17276 75	18621 75	20495 50	20721 75	21809 50	23776 51
Mannar ...	455 0	397 0	543 75	507 50	821 75	693 75	495 25	475 50	404 0	353 42
Matara ...	14059 0	13653 75	12019 50	12820 50	13111 75	13309 55	12764 25	14087 75	14504 50	16233 63
Mullaittivu ...	32 0	22 0	17 0	55 0	55 75	34 0	39 75	69 50	83 75	113 64
Negombo ...	16332 25	14571 75	16003 50	17340 25	17861 25	20826 75	17866 0	18173 0	19648 75	19906 36
Ratnapura ...	6605 0	5962 0	7476 75	5199 75	5371 25	6987 25	5192 0	5510 75	4808 0	6521 77
Tangalla ...	2931 25	2748 0	3270 75	3467 25	3507 25	3792 75	3715 25	3721 50	3805 25	4583 4
Trincomalee ...	511 25	328 50	831 75	471 25	392 50	407 25	367 50	393 0	431 75	579 76
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registrar-General ...	54 0	64 0	9769 0	—	—	659 0	50 0	—	219 50	366 50
Total ...	246922 55	239463 70	237634 92	224033 46	218338 50	230195 85	225484 30	228727 95	242409 25	266939 30

* In these years the income other than registration duty (such as deficiency of duty and fines recovered from notaries upon deeds attested by them, and which average about Rs. 1,600 a year for the whole Department) is not included, not being ascertainable separately.

† Income for half-year. Office established in July, 1888.

VIII.—Progress of the Registration of Deeds in Ceylon.

Year	Western Province.						Central Province.			Northern Province.									Southern Province.									Eastern Province.						North-Western Province.						North-Central Province.			Province of Uva.			Province of Sabaragamuwa.						Total.		Year
	Colombo.			Negombo.			Kandy.			Jaffna.			Vavuniya.†			Mannar.			Mullaitivu.‡			Galle.			Matara.			Tangalla.†			Batticaloa.			Trincomalee.			Kurunegala.			Chilaw.			Anuradhapura.			Badulla.			Ratnapura.			Kegalla.§					
	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Deeds executed, registered.	Percentage.

X.—Number and Description of Deeds executed and registered, and the Percentage of Deeds registered to Deeds executed, in the various Offices of the Department during the Years 1886-90, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Description of Deeds		Anuradhapura			Badulla.			Batticaloa			Chilaw.			Colombo.			Galle.			Jaffna.			Kalutara.			Kandy.			Kegalla.			Kurunegala.[1]			Mannar.			Matale.			Nuwara Eliya.			Ratnapura.			Tangalla.			Trincomalie.			Vavuniya.			TOTAL FOR CEYLON.		
		Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.
Notarial Deeds	Years.																																																					
	average for 1886-90	736	141	19·2	2778	1096	39·5	5899	797	13·5	8022	3868	48·2	23277	7337	30·6	12597	4857	38·8	30372	4751	15·6	9933	3486	37·8	1[illegible]	641	4·5	5577	2941	52·7	12467	3686	29·6	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	4·9	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	6·3	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	6·3	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	6·3

XII.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department from its Establishment in 1864 to 1905.

Period.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1864	41,287 0	56,839 62	—	15,552 62
1865	53,808 62	56,037 79	—	2,229 17
1866	56,822 75	53,765 37	3,057 38	—
1867	55,108 4	53,653 96	1,454 8	—
1868	56,085 83	58,954 37	—	2,868 54
1869	54,433 75	60,899 29	—	6,465 54
1870	50,641 37	59,820 25	—	9,178 88
1871	62,071 71	57,805 50	4,266 21	—
1872	83,834 50	54,964 12	28,870 38	—
1873	86,389 7	58,547 72	27,841 35	—
1874	91,673 90	59,158 92	32,514 98	—
1875	103,058 45	65,218 40	37,840 5	—
1876	116,415 30	62,962 3	53,453 27	—
1877	141,564 60	66,370 75	75,193 85	—
1878	129,771 0	68,656 7	61,114 93	—
1879	125,302 75	69,236 17	56,066 58	—
1880	124,330 38	75,673 55	48,656 83	—
1881	107,734 10	70,459 54	37,274 56	—
1882	90,065 50	70,669 42	19,396 8	—
1883	81,468 75	70,249 91	11,218 84	—
1884	99,090 5	60,684 36	38,405 69	—
1885	76,434 85	62,153 98	14,280 87	—
1886	81,885 83	64,829 38	17,056 45	—
1887	79,977 20	63,823 56	16,153 64	—
1888	88,093 65	62,558 32	25,535 33	—
1889	96,289 55	62,779 96	33,509 59	—
1890	113,898 50	72,389 53	41,508 97	—
1891	117,988 15	72,403 0	45,585 15	—
1892	137,508 15	73,869 99	63,638 16	—
1893	139,485 5	75,229 62	64,255 43	—
1894	174,532 20	82,794 85	91,737 35	—
1895	179,825 5	83,509 61	96,315 44	—
1896	246,933 55	85,166 82	161,766 73	—
1897	239,477 70	86,514 64	152,963 6	—
1898	237,642 92	87,411 72	150,231 20	—
1899	224,035 46	88,336 67	135,698 79	—
1900	218,338 50	88,295 22	130,043 28	—
1901	230,195 85	89,224 52	140,971 33	—
1902	225,484 30	88,768 57	136,715 65	—
1903	228,727 95	90,764 3	137,963 92	—
1904	242,409 25	90,547 66	151,861 59	—
1905	266,939 30	120,420 46	146,518 84	—
Total—Rs.	5,457,060 38	3,002,419 22	2,490,935 63	36,294 75

Showing a nett profit of Rs. 2,454,640·88.

XIII.—The Number of Duplicates and Protocols of Deeds and other Records verified, stitched, arranged, and listed during 1905, and since the Verification commenced in 1888.

Office.	Documents verified, &c., in 1905.			Documents verified, &c., since the Verification commenced in 1888.		
	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.	Duplicates.	Protocols.	Other Records.
Anuradhapura ...	1,171	—	9	91,642	43,059	129
Badulla	2,984	—	—	126,535	101,581	5,064
Batticaloa	6,579	17,955	926	349,833	229,469	1,224
Chilaw	6,359	—	—	294,269	119,923	—
Colombo	22,763	15,166	4,800	1,464,862	742,040	78,800
Galle	14,955	37,043	—	896,017	582,270	—
Jaffna	29,823	—	—	1,475,037	1,072,986	2,411
Kalutara	8,838	14,650	—	629,786	363,148	161
Kandy	4,848	—	—	983,686	598,747	6,132
Kegalla	4,524	—	—	253,315	97,538	986
Kurunegala	15,344	—	—	452,842	223,302	7,012
Mannar	596	—	9	25,762	15,101	750
Matara	13,621	9,372	—	616,125	511,359	11,711
Mullaittivu	1,073	—	—	9,776	6,433	—
Negombo	12,020	—	781	551,032	641,128	4,612
Ratnapura	—	—	—	150,618	102,849	6,055
Tangalla	4,178	—	148	161,719	88,283	148
Trincomalee	981	—	12	36,793	21,302	768
Total ...	150,657	94,186	6,685	8,569,649	5,560,518	125,963

XIV.—Crown Grants listed in the Offices of the Land Registration Department since the Verification of Records commenced in 1888.

Office.	Number listed in 1905.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888.	Office.	Number listed in 1905.	Number listed since the Verification commenced in 1888
Anuradhapura ...	1,199	3,491	Mannar ...	219	950
Badulla ...	247	4,293	Matara ...	312	9,828
Batticaloa ...	239	36,884	Mullaittivu ...	373	1,697
Chilaw ...	446	7,660	Negombo ...	126	10,695
Colombo ...	992	18,305	Ratnapura ...	57	2,396
Galle ...	1,017	14,506	Tangalla ...	455	3,315
Jaffna ...	—	2,181	Trincomalee ...	195	2,465
Kalutara ...	1,102	16,711			
Kandy ...	—	12,355	Total ...	7,151	152,064
Kegalla ...	—	1,485			
Kurunegala ...	172	2,847			

XV.—The Progress made in the "Consolidated Index" in 1905.

Office.	No. of Clerks engaged.	Date of Commencement of the preparation of the Index.			Work done in 1905.	Stage of Work at the end of 1905.	Remarks.
		Division.					
Anuradhapura	1	A	1905. April	10	Indexed 5,650 entries, arranged in dictionary order 5,442 entries, fair-copied 6,923 entries, and checked 3,072 entries	Checking	The clerk was also otherwise employed
Badulla ..	3	C	1901. October	1	Made additional fair-copy	Ready for the press	The clerks were often employed otherwise
		D	1904. December	1	Posted, checked, arranged in dictionary order, fair-copied, compared, and eliminated the superfluous entries	do.	
		H	1905. September	11	Posted 6,529 and fair-copied 3,118 entries	Fair-copying	
Batticaloa ..	2	A	1904. August	11	Indexed register 1/203 to 1/1 containing 203 folios of 229 entries, checked 4,597 entries, arranged the whole index in dictionary order, fair-copied, and checked with registers	Ready for press	
	2	F	1905. April	14	Indexed registers 9/40 to 1/1 containing 3,600 folios of 4,480 entries, and fair-copied	Arranging and fair-copying	
Colombo ..	3	D	1904. June	7	Posted the entries, checked, and arranged in dictionary order	Arranging	Also prepared an index to the Movable Register. The clerks were also otherwise employed
		E	1905. January	11	Posted the entries	Posting	
Galle ...	6	B	1898. November	21	Checked with the registers, eliminated, compared, and re-copied spoiled pages	Ready for press	
		D	1904. February	29	142 volumes posted, arranged, and fair-copied	Arranging and fair-copying	
Jaffna ...	2	F	1900. July	4	Arranged and faircopied	Fair-copying	
		H	1902. May	26	Arranged in numerical and dictionary order and partly fair copied	Fair-copying	

Office.	No. of Clerks engaged.	Date of Commencement of the preparation of the Index.			Work done in 1905.	Stage of Work at the end of 1905.	Remarks.
		Division.					
Kalutara ..	2	B	1903. January	9	Checked 25,308 entries with registers, arranged 46,326 entries in dictionary order, and fair-copied 8,820 entries	Fair copying	The clerks were often employed otherwise
Kandy ..	3	F	1905. January	4	Posted the entries, compared similar lands and connected identical ones, checked the entries in the draft index with the register, arranged the entries in the draft index in dictionary order, fair-copied the index, and checked the entries in the fair-copy with the register	Checking of entries in the fair copy with the register	
Kegalla ..	2	E	1902. August	25	Copied 30,300 entries and checked 38,847 entries	Ready for press	The clerks were also employed otherwise
Kurunegala ..	5	C	1899. April	24	Checked with registers and revised and eliminated the entries already checked	Checking	The clerks were occasionally employed otherwise
Matara ..	2	D	1902. October	27	Checked 26,876 folios with 32,640 entries	do.	The clerks were also employed otherwise
Negombo ..	3	C	1987. June	7	Fair-copied 12,091 entries, checked 103/314 to 1 1, compared 6,590 entries, and eliminated 208 entries	Elimination	—
		E	November	3	Compared 6,442 entries and eliminated 177 entries	Ready for press	
Ratnapura ..	2	B	1903. June	15	Posted 10,556 entries and checked 23,451 entries	Checking	One of the clerks was partly engaged during the year in the preparation of a fair-copy of the index for the Division A
Tangalla ..	1	A	1905. October	18	Indexed 167 folios with 184 entries	Posting entries	Work was done by the Registering Clerk

PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1905.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE division into chapters, which was adopted in the report for 1903, is maintained in this report; the chapters follow in the same order, and are independently paragraphed.

2. The statistical tables are similar to those which appeared in the report for 1904, and are numbered in the same way. The total number of pupils in Government and aided schools is the number on the 30th of June, and the average attendance is the average for the twelve months prior to that date; the same applies to the figures in the returns of nationality and religion. This arrangement, which secures that no children will be missed out or counted twice over, will be maintained in future reports.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The total number of pupils returned as attending schools in Ceylon is 263,233; of these, 226,755 are attending Government and Grant-in-aid schools and 36,478 are attending Unaided schools. In 1904 the total number of those attending school was 246,382; the increase for 1905 is 16,851. This may be regarded as satisfactory.

2. In 1905 the number of Government schools was 554, with 70,715 pupils. The numbers for 1904 were 533 and 63,636 respectively. There is therefore an increase of 21 schools and 7,079 scholars. The rate of progress shows marked improvement as compared with the two preceding years.

3. The Grant-in-aid schools in 1905 numbered 1,582 with 156,040 pupils, as against 1,510 schools and 142,269 pupils in 1904. There has therefore been an increase of 72 schools and 13,771 pupils.

4. The number of Unaided schools which reported to Government in 1905 was 1,752, with 36,478 pupils. In 1904 there were 1,757 schools with 40,477 pupils. There is therefore a decrease of 5 schools and 3,999 pupils. The figures furnished by many of the Unaided schools are quite unreliable.

5. The total expenditure of the Department in 1905 was Rs. 1,099,057·61. The nett cost to Government, after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of school fees and sale of books and stationery, was Rs. 1,058,998·52.

6. The average cost to revenue of each pupil in a Government school in 1905 was Rs. 5·20, as compared with Rs. 5·37 in 1904. The average grant paid to each pupil in Grant-in-aid schools was Rs. 3·65, as compared with Rs. 3·80 in 1904.

7. The most important events of the year 1905 were the publication of the Report of the Education Commission (Sessional Paper XXVIII. of 1905), the decision of the London University to grant important concessions with regard to the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science, and the decision of the Ceylon Government to appoint an Inspectress of Girls' English Schools.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. *Direction.*—I was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

2. *Inspection: Western and Southern Districts.*—The colleges which receive lump-sum grants and almost all English schools working under Schedule A in the Western and Southern Provinces were placed under Mr. Strictland, Inspector. The English schools working under Schedule B in the Western and Southern Provinces were under M. Kriekenbeek, Inspector, who was also in general charge of the vernacular schools of the Western Province and all schools in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The vernacular schools of the Southern Province are divided into two groups, each of which is under a Sub-Inspector, who communicates direct with the Department.

Northern and Eastern Districts.—These were in the hands of Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, Inspector.

The Central District.—This consists of the Central, North-Western, North-Central, and Uva Provinces, and was throughout the year in the hands of Mr. E. A. Seneviratne, Inspector of Schools.

3. *Sub-Inspectors.*—There are fourteen Sub-Inspectors, of whom six are stationed in the Western Province, one in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, two in the Southern Province, two in the Northern Province, one in the Eastern Province, two in the Central District, and one in charge of all the Tamil schools which are situated in the Sinhalese districts.

Mr. D. C. Chellappah, Sub-Inspector, retired on pension on 28th February, and Mr. T. S. Tillainakayam, B. A. (Madras), Head Master of the Wesleyan Central Institute, Batticaloa, was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. H. D. L. Wijesinghe, Sub-Inspector of Schools, was appointed Assistant Superintendent of School Gardens on 1st August. The vacancy caused among the Sub-Inspectors was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. D. Jirasinghe, Head Master of the Udugampola English school.

4. The inspection of Needlework and Girls' Industrial schools was in the hands of Mrs. Evans throughout the year.

5. The usual table is given in the Appendix showing the travelling done by each Inspector and Sub-Inspector. My own travelling, which was interfered with to some extent by the work of the Education Commission, consisted of fairly extensive journeys in the Mullaittivu, Mannar, and Kegalla Districts, shorter journeys in the Western and Central Provinces, the Province of Uva, and the Jaffna District, and four visits to the Maggona Reformatory. I was away from Colombo 107 days and visited 158 schools, giving special attention to the Government schools of the North-Central Province and of the Kolonna and Atakalan korales of Sabaragamuwa.

CHAPTER IV.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) ROYAL COLLEGE.

Mr. C. Hartley, M. A., Principal, reports as follows on the state of the Royal College during the year :—

Mr. L. Walker, Science Lecturer, was on leave from the beginning of the year till September, and his science work was done by Mr. T. Cockerill of the Technical College, Mr. J. W. Poulier taking the higher mathematics.

In February Mr. O. van Hoff died, and his place in the second class was filled by Mr E. H. Vanderwall. Mr. E. D. Hensman was appointed to the third class, and takes the First Form.

The following table shows the condition of the school for the last two years :—

	1904.	1905.
Average number on register	309	314
Average attendance	282·44	289·03
Percentage of attendance	91·40	92·04
Candidates examined for admission	161	165
Number admitted	76	69
Number left	57	64
School fees	Rs. 18,937·25	Rs. 19,505

Regularity of attendance has again improved, and would have been better still had it not been for the epidemic of sore throats and diarrhœa which attended the sinking of the lake in September and October. The school was closed in consequence of the danger to health from 2nd to 9th October.

The Special Prizes for 1905 were awarded as follows :—

Turnour Prize	A. E. Keuneman
Director's Prize for Classics	R. A. Kriekenbeek
De Soysa Science Prize	M. L. Munesingha
Rajapakse Prize	H. E. Schokman

The Shakespeare Prize was not awarded for lack of merit.

A. E. Keuneman of the Royal College carried off the University Scholarship, and is now at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

In June, 1905, six candidates entered for the London Matriculation Examination, of whom four passed, two in the First Division and two in the Second.

The following table shows the results gained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Local Examinations of 1904 and 1905 :—

Seniors.	1904.	1905.
Number of candidates	20 ..	23
Number of certificates obtained	19 ..	14
Number in Honours Division	2 ..	2
Juniors.		
Number of candidates	43 ..	31
Number of certificates obtained	26 ..	22
Number in Honours Division	7 ..	3

An examination of all the Third Forms and of V. B was held in December by the Cambridge Syndicate. The general conduct of the school has been good.

The question of transferring the College to a new site was brought into prominence by the epidemic to which the Principal has alluded. A deputation of leading old boys waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, who promised that their suggestions be carefully considered. The Director of Public Works has since been asked to prepare plans and estimates for a new building on the Crown land adjoining the Government Training College.

The following are the reports of the Examiners appointed by the Cambridge Syndicate :—

THE ROYAL COLLEGE, COLOMBO.

REPORT ON HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, AND ARITHMETIC.

History.

The Lower Fifth were examined in a period extending from William I. to James II. A very fair knowledge of the outlines was revealed, the earlier part of the period being better known than the later. One boy was excellent, two very good, but no one gave a very complete list of the chief events in James I.'s reign.

Satisfactory results were obtained in Form III. (1) A, though one or two boys confused the Britons with the English. Three boys got more than 90 per cent. of the maximum marks.

The papers presented by Form III. (1) B were of good quality and those of the Middle and Lower Third Forms were also commendable. Some of the highest boys in each deserve higher praise. The composition of the answers was on the whole decidedly good, though one or two boys exhibited a weakness in this respect.

Geography.

Excellent papers on the British Islands and Africa were produced by the Lower Fifth Form. The physical features of Canada and New Zealand did not appear to be familiar to the boys of the Upper Third Form, but the rest of the paper was well answered. A somewhat common mistake was to confound Nottingham with Northampton. In Form III. (2) one boy nearly obtained full marks, and four others got more than 90 per cent. Considerable knowledge of Asia was revealed, and as a rule the questions were well answered, but the maps of India were of a very poor outline. The work of the Lower III. was perfectly satisfactory.

Geometry.

The work of the Lower Fifth Form in this subject was, with one or two exceptions, of commendable character. The ordinary theorems were well known, and a fair proportion of the boys had some idea of attacking the problems.. The practical constructions, though not without merit, were not equal to the theoretical.

In the Upper III. A Form one boy obtained full marks, and two others were almost as successful. All but one or two were satisfactory both at the practical and theoretical work. Equally good papers were forthcoming from III. (1) B.

With two or three exceptions the answers handed in by the Middle Third were satisfactory, but some of the boys seemed to write rather from memory than from the reasoning faculty.

Algebra.

The Lower Fifth Form presented work as far as Quadratic Equations. One boy obtained full marks, another 95 per cent., and the rest reached a fair average. Excellent marks were obtained by the highest boys in the Upper III. A Form, the figures for the first five being respectively 100, 100, 96, 96, and 92. Of the others, all but two were good, and even these two did one or two questions correctly. More care in simplification and in subtraction is needed in Form III. (1) B, but in the majority of cases the work was quite commendable.

Arithmetic.

The boys in the Lower Fifth Form showed considerable power and great accuracy in this subject, and through all the forms a surprisingly good standard was reached. In both the Upper Third Forms the questions on reduction were exceptionally well done, and the other parts of the paper were satisfactorily dealt with, except that there was a weakness in dealing with bills in Form III. (1) B.

Quite a large number of boys in the Middle and Lower Third Forms obtained full marks, and several others were not far behind. The neatness and accuracy of the work were deserving of all praise.

In conclusion, I feel bound to say that I have been much pleased with all the work submitted to me. The Mathematical papers were especially gratifying.

J. G. EASTON, M.A.,
St. John's College, Cambridge.

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate :
J. H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Assistant Secretary.

REPORT ON LATIN AND ENGLISH.

Latin.

In Latin, questions on accidence were excellently rendered in all the forms. For translation the boys in Form Lower V. offered Vergil, Æneid II., but I am of opinion that this book was much too hard for the class. The same boys acquitted themselves fairly in translating English sentences into Latin, but their unseen translation was bad. I do not know what length of time is devoted to Latin teaching, but I cannot help feeling that too much was attempted in Form Lower V. In Forms III. A and B two Latin papers were set, and both were answered fairly well. I would respectfully suggest that these forms should have an easy Latin author to read, such as is usually set for the Cambridge Local Preliminary Examination, and that this should

be taken instead of the *Via Latina*. Both the Middle and the Lower Third Forms obtained high marks in Latin, the average in the Lower Form being 86·4 out of a maximum of 150, while in the Middle III. Form A Buultjens was conspicuous for the excellence of his work.

English Grammar.

I was much pleased with the work done in English Grammar. There were signs of intelligent and thoughtful teaching in all the forms. Parsing was well done. The weakest points were found in those questions which depended on the ability to write English. The analysis was generally good, but it was very untidily written, and the relationship of different clauses was not clearly expressed. In giving a definition pupils should be taught to give an example and to point out how the example agrees with the definition.

English Literature.

The papers on English Literature were much the worst part of my examination, and a low average of marks was gained in every form. In Form Lower V: the boys appeared to have a very limited acquaintance with Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, and only one boy gained as many as half marks on the paper. In all the divisions of Form III. the boys evidently knew the poetry thoroughly well by heart, but I think that both the poems selected and the readers were too difficult for the boys to understand, much less to appreciate satisfactorily. The King Alfred Readers are excellent books; but many years' experience has taught me that Reader IV. in any good series is usually quite difficult enough for all but the oldest and most talented boys. I think too that the poems studied should be changed from time to time, and that the same subjects should not be offered for examination in two consecutive year

Dictation

Dictation was well done in all the forms as far as spelling was concerned, but handwriting was very unsatisfactory. More marks would have been gained in almost all the papers throughout the examination if the boys had been trained to write more legibly and more neatly.

RUPERT DEAKIN, M.A.,
Balliol College, Oxford

Countersigned on behalf of the Syndicate:

J H. FLATHER, M.A.,
Assistant Secretary

(2) THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP

This was awarded on an examination in Classics and English held by the Oxford and Cambridge Board. A list of the candidates with their marks in detail, together with the report of the Board on the Examination, is given below. The Report is on the whole satisfactory:—

List of Candidates for the English University Scholarship, 1905.

Order of Merit.	Index Number.	Name.	College.	Latin Unseen.	Latin Prose.	Greek Unseen.	Latin and Greek Grammar	Easy Greek Prose.	I. Shakespeare.	II. Byron, &c.	English Language.	English Essay.	English History	Greek and Roman History.	Grand Total.
			Maximum ..	150	150	150	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,350
1	3	Keuneman, A. E. ..	Royal College	114	90	127	179	85	80	72	67	70	60	62	1,006
2	2	Perera, H. S. ..	St. Thomas's College ..	130	115	120	163	80	56	48	52	55	34	39	892
3	4	Arndt, L. H. ..	Do.	79	70	109	169	60	57	58	51	60	50	55	818
4	4	Canegeratne, A. R. H.	Prince of Wales's College	68	40	48	145	47	65	60	60	50	31	47	661

The Oxford and Cambridge School Examination Board to the Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon.

SIR,—WE are instructed to send you the following Report on the Examination for the English University Scholarship recently held at Colombo, under the authority of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

The subjects of examination were:—

(*a*) Classics (4 candidates).
Examiner: Rev. J. R. King, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford.

(*b*) English (4 candidates).
Examiner: E. de Sélincourt, M.A., University College, Oxford.

(*c*) History (4 candidates).
Examiner: A. L. Smith, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.

On the whole examination A. E. Keuneman is recommended for election to the Scholarship. The following also showed special merit in the examination: H. S. Perera in Classics and A. R. H. Canegeratne in English.

The Examiners report as follows:—

(*a*) *Classics.*—The competition in Classics between Perera and Keuneman was very close, the former being better in Latin, the latter in Greek. Both reached a very fair standard, but on the whole Perera did the better work. The other two candidates were on a lower level, and the work of one was very weak. The candidates all showed themselves to be well grounded in Greek and Latin Grammar, though, except in the case of Keuneman, the knowledge of Greek Grammar was inferior to that of Latin. Perera and Keuneman both showed considerable capacity for writing Latin; the former was too diffuse, while the latter had some bad mistakes.

The same two boys did very creditable translations both from Greek and Latin, the style being good and the inaccuracies not very serious. They also had a very fair idea of writing easy Greek prose, though neither of their copies was quite free from somewhat elementary blunders.

(*b*) *English.*—The work reached as a whole a satisfactory standard, the best of it being quite up to the level of scholarship work. The answers written on the set books, especially those on Shakespeare and Burke,

showed careful preparation, if a little lack of originality. The English Language paper was intelligently dealt with. The Essays gave evidence of more than average thought and interest, and showed but few lapses into positively bad English ; one or two of them, however, were badly arranged and very loosely put together.

The candidates did well wherever knowledge of the text-book would serve them ; they were less successful when called upon to exercise their independent judgment. Thus, in the English Language paper all the more definite questions were well treated, whilst the answers to more general questions showed too little thought, and the passage for paraphrase was, in one or two places, misunderstood, and by no one turned into really good prose. The Shakespeare and Burke had been appreciated and a full knowledge of their subject-matter obtained ; the Byron and Lamb were not nearly so well treated. It was noticeable that by two or three of the candidates the words " style " and " criticism " were quite misinterpreted.

The work of Keuneman was good in every paper. His essay was thoroughly intelligent and well written, and his answers to the papers on the books were full and interesting. Canegeratne would have obtained better marks but for his essay, which showed many errors in the use of words and in the structure of sentences. The other two candidates, whilst not deserving of distinction, did some creditable work—Arndt in both the papers on set books and Perera in Shakespeare.

(*c*) *History.*—The work done in Greek and Roman History was altogether better than that in English History, in which the constitutional and legal parts seemed to present considerable difficulty to the candidates. The answers of two candidates were about the standard of a " Pass " and a little above it ; the other two were decidedly better—one of them, Keuneman, showing special merit.

The chief defect running through the answers was a tendency to lengthy and very irrelevant narrative and list of events, and a very insufficient attention to the exact subjects set in the questions. The amount of knowledge shown, if more judiciously applied, would have secured for the candidates much better marks. There were some—not very many—defects in spelling, and a few rather strange blunders.

We are, &c.,

E. J. GROSS,
P. E. MATHESON,
Secretaries to the Board.

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(3) LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following examinations of the London University were held during the year 1905 :—

Matriculation.

Eleven candidates entered in January, 1905, of whom nine passed. For the examination of June twelve entered their names and seven passed :—

January, 1905.

First Division

Rev. John Drake	..	Private study

Second Division.

Gunaratne, D. P.	..	Government Training College.
Herrick, J.	..	do.
Ponniah, A.	..	do.
Wijesinghe, H. J.	..	do.
Vandergert, A.	..	Prince of Wales's College
Wickremanayaka, H. E.	..	Richmond College
Silva, O. S.	..	do.
Faber, R.	..	Private study.

June, 1905.

First Division.

Arndt, L. A.	..	St. Thomas's College.
Jansz, P. L.	..	Royal College.
Kriekenbeek, R. A.	..	do.

Second Division.

Gratiæn, W. E.	..	St. Thomas's College
Gunesekere, F. A.	..	Royal College.
Jayasuriya, P. T	..	do.
Nicolle, O. D.	..	City College

Intermediate Examination in Laws.

One candidate entered for but failed to pass the examination held in October, 1905.

LL.B Examination.

One candidate entered for but failed to pass the examination held in October, 1905.

(4) CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The usual tables giving the results of the examination in 1905 are given in the Appendix. The number of candidates for the Senior Examination was 263, of whom 228 were boys and 35 girls ; 83 boys and 22 girls succeeded in passing the examination, out of whom 11 boys and 4 girls obtained honours. In the Junior Examination there were 407 candidates, of whom 323 were boys and 84 girls ; certificates were obtained by 138 boys and 46 girls, and 19 boys and 3 girls obtained honours. The total number of candidates for both examinations was 670, of whom 289 obtained certificates. In 1904 there were 692 candidates, of whom 325 obtained certificates.

There is a falling off in 1905 as compared with 1904, both in the gross numbers and in the percentage of passes, which has fallen from 47 per cent. to 43. The percentage of passes has fallen for senior boys from 46 to 36, for senior girls from 75 to 62, for junior boys from 45 to 42. In the case of junior girls the percentage has risen from 41 to 54. The girls have done better work than the boys in both examinations, and the most thorough work in 1905 as in 1904 is that of the senior girls. The general want of thoroughness in the work of the boys' schools appears from the fact that, taking the results of both examinations together, out of 36 boys' schools that sent in candidates there are only 12 in which the number of passes exceeds the number of failures.

Private students have again done deplorably : only 7 seniors have passed out of 39, and 5 juniors out of 18. Two schools in outstations have done noticeably well—one at Galle and one at Panadure

(5) THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The correspondence between the Government of this Colony and the University of London has reached a satisfactory termination. It was mentioned in the last Report of this Department that a scheme for awarding the University Scholarship and bringing the higher education of the Island more directly into connection with the examinations of the University of London had been forwarded to England for the consideration of the University. The reply of the University was received at the end of the year 1905. Its substance is contained in the following extracts from a letter of the Principal of the University to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, which were at once printed and circulated for the information of the Ceylon Board of Education :—

I have now the honour to inform you that the arrangements for the holding of the Practical Examinations in the Colonies have been completed by the Senate, and that the University will be prepared to conduct such examinations in Colonies whose apparatus and equipment have been approved for the purpose, and in which the other conditions and regulations which are indicated below can be carried out.

Taking as a type of all the rest, the examinations to be held in Ceylon, it is in the first place necessary to point out that for the examinations for which this Colony desires to be appointed a Centre, it will in future be necessary to set separate papers for the Colonial candidates. Now the local Government will bear the expense of the practical portion of the examinations, and considering that the same papers will serve for more than one Colony, it would not be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty with respect to the fees of the candidates to charge the Colony with the expense of setting the extra papers. This being so, the Senate has resolved that an extra fee of one pound be payable by every candidate on every entry for an Intermediate or First Degree Examination held in a Colony.

And it may be well here to add that the Senate would be willing to consider a formal application from the Ceylon Government for the inclusion of special subjects as options in the Matriculation Examination, provided that the Colonial Government undertake to pay £2 per paper for the setting, for the Colony, of special Matriculation papers when such papers are not included in the options permitted by the regulations for conditions examined in England. It is not proposed to alter the ordinary fee for the Matriculation Examination for Colonial candidates.

The Science Examinations which the Senate has consented to hold in Ceylon are as follows :—

The Intermediate Examination in Science (Pass).
The Preliminary Scientific Examination (Pass).
The B.Sc. Examination (Pass) except, for the present, in Physiology.

In addition to the above, the Ceylon Government desires that the Intermediate Examination in Medicine should also be held in the Colony. But to this the Senate does not see its way to consent, owing to the difficulties in holding the Examinations in Human Anatomy and Physiology.

* * * * * * *

The Senate has also resolved that the questions in French and in German which, by the regulations are set for the home candidates, are to be made optional in the written portions of the examinations in Science as held in the Colonies.

It remains to deal with the question of the Government Scholarship in Ceylon. For this purpose the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon expresses in his letter of the 30th September, 1903, the opinion that the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and in Science might be utilized for the award of this Scholarship if the Honours Papers could be taken in Ceylon, and if some other subject should be substituted for the Modern Languages section of the Examination as held in England. The Senate is unable to assent to the Honours papers being taken in Ceylon, but is willing to fall in with the other portion of this suggestion, and has accordingly resolved—

That alternative subjects to French and German be set in the Intermediate Arts Examination in Ceylon.

That the alternative subjects be :—

(*a*) Advanced Modern English Literature (2 papers) ;
(*b*) Sanskrit (2 papers) ;
(*c*) The Existing British Constitution (2 papers) ;
as defined in the Syllabus for the Intermediate Examination in Economics, but with special reference to the Government of Colonies and Dependencies.

And with a view to meeting the difficulty with respect to higher papers, the Senate has further resolved for the purposes of this Scholarship Examination—

That the University would be willing to set such additional papers in the Intermediate Examination as the Colonial Government may think to be desirable for the purposes of the Scholarship, and that the fee for conducting this examination be fixed when the requirements of the Government are known.

On this portion of the scheme your Department will doubtless be good enough to let us hear the views of the Ceylon Government.

The concessions offered by the University were accepted by the Board as offering a satisfactory solution to the various questions which had been at issue, and new regulations for awarding the University Scholarships were drafted, which have since received the sanction of Government and appeared in the Code for 1906. The general result is that in future there are to be two University Scholarships, one awarded on the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and the other on the Intermediate Examination in Science. In the Intermediate in Arts scope will be offered to those who wish to specialize in higher Classics or higher Mathematics by allowing them to take up higher papers in these subjects. Their work in these papers will, for the purpose of awarding the Scholarship, be considered in place of their work in the Modern Language section of the examination. The case of those to whom the Modern Language section presents difficulties is to be met by allowing one of these alternative subjects as a substitute for this section. In the Intermediate Science Examination the difficulty presented by the French and German questions is removed by making those questions optional for Colonial candidates. Those who take up the Intermediate Science Examination as candidates for the University Scholarship will be required to take up also the two papers on English Literature and History, which form a part of the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

It is hoped that the new scheme will put the higher education of the Island on to something like a settled footing for some time, and that when it is in working order it will lead to a simplification in courses of study. At the same time it forms no barrier to further development if, in the future, the progress of the Colony justifies the establishment of a local University. The colleges will of course find difficulties in adapting their work to the new arrangements. This will specially be the case in connection with the Intermediate Examination in Science. The Technical College laboratories are, it is true, ready for use, and regulations have been issued under which it can be utilized by any Colombo college. But it is not to be expected that each individual college can separately provide adequate teaching for the higher course of work prescribed in Chemistry and Physics for this examination ; and even if they could, it would be an absurd waste of labour and money to provide in this way for the very small number of students which individual colleges will offer for these higher courses. For efficient teaching in the higher parts of the science work it is essential that there should be combination between the colleges. Each college ought to have its own laboratory of a simple description in which elementary work can be taught ; and such work ought not to be confined to the upper classes. St. Thomas's College has already set the example, and has shown that an excellent chemical laboratory for all elementary work can be built and equipped for about Rs. 15,000. But the higher work requiring expensive apparatus and specially qualified teachers can only be provided for by combined classes working in the Technical College laboratories. It seems not unreasonable to hope that these combined classes, which will be found absolutely necessary in the case of the science work, may lead to similar combination for some other subjects. Intercollegiate lectures are a regular part of the system of English Universities. The establishment of a similar system in India was strongly recommended by Lord Curzon, and such lectures have actually been started in Lahore. What is possible in Lahore ought not to be impossible in Colombo.

This is not the place in which to point out the bearing of the new scheme on the Medical College, but it should be stated that the recognition given by the London University to the science work of the Colony is largely due to the fact that the Medical Department has throughout co-operated with this Department in the attempt to put science teaching on to a better footing.

In view of the settlement which has now been arrived at, the Council of Legal Studies is considering the question how to arrange its entrance examinations so as to encourage and assist the work actually going on in schools. It has for some time been felt that the present preliminary examinations for Advocates and Proctors are the cause of a good deal of idleness in the upper forms of the best schools. The Council will render a real service to education if it is able to adapt its requirements to the system now being started.

(6) ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The Committee on Oriental Studies held two examinations in 1905—a preliminary examination and an intermediate examination. In the preliminary examination there were 30 candidates, of whom 15 obtained certificates ; in the intermediate examination there were 17 candidates, and 10 of these obtained certificates. The interest taken in this movement is encouraging. An attempt is being made to organize on similar lines the examination held by the Tamil Sangam at Jaffna.

The annual examination of the Vidyodaya College was satisfactory, and the annual lump-sum grant of Rs. 1,000 was paid.

There were 13 candidates for the Diamond Jubilee Prize of Rs. 50 given by Mudaliyar A. M. Gunasekara for the encouragement of the study of Sinhalese in English high schools and colleges. Five of the candidates were from the Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa, 5 from the Dharmaraja College, Kandy, and 3 from the St. Thomas's English School, Matara. The prize was won by D. F. Edward of St. Thomas's English School, Matara.

CHAPTER V.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In 1905 there were 181 English schools attended by 25,314 pupils, of whom 20,764 were boys and 4,550 were girls. As compared with 1904, there is an increase of 1 school and 805 pupils. With regard to the efficiency of these schools there is little to be added to what was said in the report of 1904. It has already been pointed out, in dealing with the Cambridge Examination, that the general average of the results is even lower than it was in the previous year. The most hopeful sign is that two at least of the leading colleges are offering considerably higher salaries to teachers. There can be no doubt that a similar step would be much more generally taken if the financial position rendered it possible. The fact that it is not possible is the result of over-competition and low fees. In one or two cases where there is really no room for the competing schools, fees have ceased to exist, and the schools have apparently no source of income except the general grant. There can be no real remedy for the present position until the managers of schools secure by combination or some other step a proper income in the shape of fees. Some improvement has certainly been effected in the work of the lower forms of the best schools, and it is to be hoped that the results of this will in due time become apparent in the higher forms.

2. The following are extracts from the report of Mr. R. B. Strickland, Inspector of Schools, on the schools examined by him in 1905 :—

The numbers attending English schools continue to increase : applications for recognition of four more schools in Colombo have been referred to me for report in 1906. I wish I could think that the increasing demand for attendance at English schools corresponded to an ambition for a knowledge of English. English schools appear to be considered on a higher plane than vernacular schools, and attendance at one of them seems to be thought more or less sufficient as regards the English language. When admitted to an English school, the ambition seems to be to learn other subjects rather than to acquire an adequate knowledge of the language and a facility in using it. There appears to be a desire to satisfy personal vanity by dabbling in a number of useless subjects rather than to receive an education and training on sound lines. I say useless, because frequently the subjects cannot be pursued far enough to provide good mental training, or to be of future use. Dabbling in them tends to foster conceit, whilst one of the chief aims of education should be to discourage vanity. For example, the time spent on learning Latin Accidence up to the Active Voice of the regular

verbs and stopping short there might be more profitably utilized. Teachers and managers are not wholly blameless in the matter. The unhealthy ambition might be more discouraged: in some instances it is, I fear, rather pandered to. We have too many "High schools" and too few elementary schools.

Remarks on individual Subjects.

Reading.—This is often too mechanical, and it is astonishing how well children can be drilled to read a language they do not understand in a manner to lead one to think they quite comprehend what they read. A large amount of time and drilling must have been devoted by teachers to bring about this simulation of a genuine thing, and I often think that if the same amount of energy were exercised on better lines, quite as good reading could be produced, plus something else. More attention might usefully be given to training the ear for catching sounds. Children fail to recognize mistakes in others that a teacher frequently corrects; ability to perceive mistakes in others greatly aids us in avoiding them ourselves. It would help children not only to read, but also to acquire a familiarity with English, if teachers would frequently read interesting but wholesome stories to them, and two or three standards might often be combined for the purpose. Faults in pronunciation are common, and some are of very general occurrence, *e.g.*, the final "ed," "et," &c., wicked is wickud; basket is baskut. As teachers themselves are the source of much of the faulty pronunciation, the remedy can only be gradual.

Writing.—Although great improvement has taken place in some schools, and more or less improvement in many, the real importance of good handwriting is not always appreciated. Too often, I fear, the matter is viewed as an Inspector's fad. Rarely does the correct method of holding a pen, or of sitting, appear to be insisted upon, important as both are; lack of desk accommodation has doubtless much to do with this neglect. In some schools copy-books are still looked upon as blank spaces to be filled in, or as material for home exercises.

Composition.—I consider much of the bad English met with to be due to the fact that boys and girls think in the vernacular and then translate verbally into English as they write, the result being English which is not idiomatic English. The remedy for thinking in one language and writing in another can be got by training children in the lower standards to think in English; methods for doing this have been indicated in previous reports. Much of the unidiomatic English would thus disappear. The false idioms might also be got rid of if teachers were to make collections of such as are of common occurrence and constantly make use of them for children to change into correct English. Constant exercises of this kind would tend to bring about the required remedy. After all, correct language is more a matter of habit and feeling than of knowledge of rules and principles. A grammatical mistake does not at first strike one as a mistake in grammar, but produces a mental shock, such as is given by the bad pronunciation of a word. What the actual mistake was reveals itself in a later mental analysis. The use of correct language is a habit, and the method here suggested would tend to produce such a habit. Repeatedly putting the same wrong idiom into the correct idiom would give practice that would bring about a mental shock every time the wrong one was used. Children who use the vernacular out of school should so learn English in school that they think in either language at will, as an interpreter does. That children hear or speak only the vernacular at home should not be considered as an excuse for teaching English inadequately at school, but rather as indicating the need for teachers to think out for themselves the most suitable methods of teaching the language under the circumstances.

Arithmetic.—Work is gradually becoming more systematic and methodical. Mistakes in working are still common. A more liberal use of mental arithmetic of an appropriate kind would remedy this to a large extent. Encouragement of rapid working would also do much, for generally a slow worker in arithmetic is an inaccurate worker.

Geography is not sufficiently descriptive, and consists too much in the mere memorizing of names and a few uninteresting and often unintelligible facts about particular places. The correct spelling of names does not always receive sufficient attention. Map-drawing is too often neither so neat nor so accurate as it should be.

Drawing continues to improve, but there is still a great weakness among first-stage candidates in symmetry and proportion. There appears to be a particularly weak sense of proportion in Ceylonese children, and I am not sure that it will not have to be dealt with by a change of syllabus.

Geometry.—Most schools presenting the subject for examination do so under a syllabus on the lines of that of the Cambridge Locals. The change has had a decided effect in producing neater and more accurate figures, and there is less of mere verbal memory work, with a proportionate increase of grasp and appreciation of geometrical facts and principles.

3. The draft regulations drawn up by the Board of Education for lump-sum grants in specially selected English schools were referred to Government, and after being amended in one important point were approved. They appear as an addendum to the Code for 1906.

4. *European boarding school, Nuwara Eliya.*—The only school of this kind is St. Edward's school, Nuwara Eliya. It was examined by Mr. Strickland and received a favourable report, but the numbers showed a falling off.

5. *Anglo-vernacular schools.*—The number of girls' Anglo-vernacular boarding schools is 19 with 1,728 pupils. The number of Government Anglo-vernacular schools is 21 with 4,929 pupils. Two grant-in-aid day schools have been registered as Anglo-vernacular under clause 28A of the Code. One of these was a vernacular school, and the other an English school working under Schedule B. Many of the weaker English schools would be benefited by taking advantage of this clause.

6. *Natural History lectures.*—Dr. A. Willey, D.Sc., F.R.S., very kindly gave a course of night lectures on the classification of the Animal Kingdom as illustrated by the forms of animal life occurring in and around Ceylon. The lectures were delivered at the Colombo Museum, and were illustrated by interesting collections of specimens. They were intended specially for the teachers and older pupils of the Colombo English schools, and were well attended throughout. The subjects were as follows:—(1) Mammals and Birds, (2) Reptiles and Batrachians, (3) Fishes, (4) Molluscs and Crustaceans, (5) Insects and Spiders, (6) Worms and Starfishes, (7) Corals and Zoophytes, (8) Sponges and Infusorians.

CHAPTER VI

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

In 1905 there were 529 Government vernacular schools attended by 52,375 boys and 12,829 girls, and 1,386 Aided vernacular schools attended by 85,436 boys and 44,144 girls. Putting the two together we have a total of 1,915 vernacular schools attended by 137,811 boys and 56,973 girls. As compared

with the previous year, the number of Government vernacular schools has increased by 22, the number of boys on the list by 5,500, and the number of girls on the list by 1,151 : the number of Aided vernacular schools by 70 ; the number of boys on the list by 7,736 ; the number of girls by 5,041. The large increase in the number of children at school in 1905 deserves special notice : it is almost entirely an increase in the number of children attending vernacular schools, Government and Aided, which has risen by 19,518, the total increase in all Government and Aided schools being 20,850. A reference to Table (16) in the Statistical Tables (Appendix II.) will show that this is greatly in excess of the increase which has taken place in any year since the formation of the Department. Various causes may have contributed to this,—among others increased activity on the part of local officers in enforcing attendance at Government schools. But on the whole it may fairly be regarded as a symptom of growing interest in education among the population at large.

2. This is not the place in which to discuss the report of the Commission on Elementary Education (Sessional Paper XXVIII. of 1905) ; but it seems desirable to summarize here its principal conclusions so far as they refer to general education of male children in rural districts. They are as follows :—

(1) That it is desirable that the male population as a whole should receive some elementary education.

(2) That in places where schools exist attendance should be made compulsory in Aided schools as well as in Government schools.

(3) That a conscience clause should be adopted as a guarantee that religious instruction is not given to those who disapprove of it.

(4) That in all parts of the Island where the population is sufficiently dense the establishment of schools for boys should be made compulsory, and that improved local organization should be introduced for the purpose.

(5) That this organization should take the form of District School Committees and Divisional School Committees.

(6) That it is not possible at present to meet the cost by any new local rate or cess.

(7) That the payment of salaries in Government schools and of grants in Aided schools should continue to be met from general revenue.

(8) That the local funds now devoted to the construction and maintenance of school buildings should be augmented by handing over to the District Schools Committee a portion of the tax now levied locally as road tax.

The question of giving effect to these recommendations is now receiving the consideration of Government.

3. Special attention is being given to the improvement of writing and the encouragement of neat, straight, and methodical work. A sheet of figures was issued to be put up in every school to aid the correction of extraordinary misformations which are prevalent, especially in Tamil schools. It is desirable that this point should receive more systematic attention from the managers. Cases have occurred in which managers have not taken the trouble to distribute these sheets to the schools under their management. Want of proper attention to simple points of details has made elementary education less beneficial than it might have been, especially in Tamil districts.

GANSABHAWA SCHOOLS.

Tamankaduwa.

4. The schools in this district are maintained by the Gansabhawa aided by a fixed grant of Rs. 1,500 from the Department. The number of schools during the year 1905 has been reduced by one, but the number of pupils has risen from 759 to 853. The Revenue Officer, Mr. G. Jayawardene, reports on these as follows :—

Tamankaduwa Schools.

There were twenty Gansabhawa schools in Tamankaduwa during the early part of the year 1905, but owing to want of children and a competent teacher the school at Divulankadawala had to be closed in September last, thus reducing the number to nineteen. The Tamil language is taught in fourteen of the schools and the Sinhalese language in the other five. Through the exertions of the organizing teacher many of the scholars have picked up physical drill. There has not been much improvement in the teachers ; however, owing to the great trouble that the organizing teacher has taken in several of the schools, the Fifth Standard has been reached. There has been an attendance of 853 scholars in all the schools. The organizing teacher has been paid, as usual, Rs. 30 per month, but there has been a change in the payment of the teacher, who used to be paid 25 cents per each scholar in the list. They are now paid 25 cents per each scholar who attends more than seven times during the previous month.

Uva.

The Government Agent reports as follows :—

The total number of Gansabhawa schools established since 1903 is ten, of which three have already been given over to Government and four more schools will be given over to Government from 1906. Only one new school was opened during the year at Kalupahana in Wellawaya. It is interesting to note that all schools (save Kalupahana which was opened in June) have earned a grant-in-aid on the results of the annual examination by the Public Instruction Department. Arrangements have been made to register the new school at Kalupahana, and it will be examined in March, 1906.

A table showing the (1) situation of the Gansabhawa schools in the Province ; (2) date when opened ; (3) number of scholars on list ; (4) average attendance for December, 1905 ; (5) private subscriptions collected ; (6) amount of expenditure ; (7) grant in aid earned—is annexed.

No arrangements have yet been made for the establishment of any more Gansabhawa schools.

Statement showing the situation of the Gansabhawa Schools in the Province of Uva established since 1903, and showing the Expenditure, &c., during 1905.

Number.	Division.	Village.	When opened.	No. of Scholars on List.	Average Attendance for December, 1905.	Private Subscriptions collected.	Expenditure.			Grant in aid earned.
							Salaries.	Other expenses.	Total.	
						Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	Bintenna ..	Mahagama ..	Oct. 23, 1903	54	40·10	—	240 0	16 77	256 77	143 50
*2	Viyaluwa ..	Beramada ..	May 21, 1904	117	59·81	16 0	240 0	19 39	259 39	175 50
3	Udukinda ..	Medawela ..	April 2, 1903	166	111·97	41 47	389 0	5 62	394 62	480 50
4	Yatikinda ..	Kumbalwela ..	April 4, 1903	73	50·50	—	269 10	3 45	272 55	210 50
5	Wellassa ..	Polgahagama ..	May 25, 1904	52	33·14	91 0	240 0	3 82	243 82	118 50
6	Buttala ..	Muppana ..	Oct. 24, 1903	67	38·5	26 0	230 0	9 43	239 43	213 0
†7	Do. ..	Okkampitiya ..	Aug. 1, 1903	34	21·7	—	—	—	—	—
†8	Wellawaya ..	Koslanda ..	April 1, 1903	49	23·31	—	—	—	—	—
†9	Do. ..	Wellawaya ..	April 1, 1903	31	19·9	—	—	—	—	—
10	Do. ..	Kalupahana ..	June 1, 1905	50	39·35	81 50	140 0	2 17	142 17	—

* Loan of Rs. 80 taken from Wellawaya school. † Taken over by Government.

Northern Province.

There were two Gansabhawa schools in this Province, which, like those in Uva, were worked as Aided schools under the Code. The following particulars, supplied by the Government Agent, show their condition in 1905 :—

Hunupola School in Hiriyala Hatpattu (opened June 20, 1903).

Number on list	94
Average attendance	63

Expenditure.—Total cost of school in 1905 :—

Salary of Teacher and Repairs from 1st January to 31st December, 1905.

	Rs. c.
Salary of Head Teacher	300 0
Bonus to Head Teacher on Government grant	15 0
Salary of Assistant Teacher from 1st September to 31st December, 1905, at Rs. 4.	16 0
Furniture and transport during 1905	3 75
Books and maps and stationery	11 23
Total—Rs.	345 98

Receipts.

Government grant	239 50

Ambanpola School in Wanni Hatpattu (opened in February, 1905).

Number on list	199
Average attendance	166

Expenditure.—Total cost of school in 1905 :—

	Rs. c.
Salary of Head Teacher from 1st February, 1905, to 31st December, 1905, at Rs. 25	275 0
Salary of Assistant Teacher from 1st May to 31st December, 1905, at Rs. 15	120 0
Cost of wire fence	83 54
Books, maps, and stationery	25 8
Furniture and transport	172 0
Garden implements	10 25
Cost of tats	40 58
Travelling expenses of teacher	2 82
Total—Rs.	729 27

This school received no grant during the year, as it had not been long enough in existence.

5. *Municipal schools.*—The Ordinance referred to in the last Administration Report of this Department was under consideration in the Legislative Council during the year 1905. It was originally drafted as an Ordinance for the Colombo Municipality only; but was subsequently re-drafted as "An Ordinance to provide for compulsory Vernacular Education n Municipal and Local Board Towns and in Towns under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892." At the close of the year 1905 the Ordinance was still under the consideration of a Committee of the Legislative Council. It has since been passed, and will in future be known as "The Town Schools Ordinance of 1906." The Ordinance

gives full powers to the local authority, but does not render it compulsory for the local authority to establish schools where they do not exist. The schools established by the local authority will be Grant-in-aid schools, worked under the Code for Aided Schools, and drawing grant from the Department under the same conditions as other Aided schools.

6. *Prize distributions.*—I have to thank the Government Agents of the Central and North-Western Provinces and the Assistant Government Agent of Kegalla for organizing very successful functions in the way of prize distributions and school treats for the Government schools in their districts. Gatherings of this kind are not only much enjoyed by the children, but do much towards developing among the parents an interest in the schools and their work. At Kegalla there was a school treat for all the Government schools of the district which are within an accessible distance of Kegalla. The children spent the whole day at Kegalla, and were very liberally treated in the matter of meals ; there were competitions in the recitation of poetry, in physical drill, and in athletic sports. In the North-Western Province the Government Agent, on his circuits, distributed prizes at all the Government schools of the Kuurnegala District. In the Central Province school treats with prize distributions were held in each of the seven divisions of the Kandy District. I annex a brief summary of the proceedings at each of these, which has been forwarded to me by the Government Agent :—

Prize Distributions.

1. *Udunuwara.*—On 30th May the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government Agent proceeded to Talawatura, being conducted there in a perahera by the Ratemahatmaya and the headmen of Udunuwara. After the sports, prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ashmore, and the children were fed. There were present 536 children of Talawatura, Handessa, Wattappola, and Ganhata schools. Cost incurred, Rs. 56·33.

2. *Pata Hewaheta.*—The school prize-giving in this division took place on 26th July at Marassana school. The girls and boys of the Marassana schools and the boys of the Talatu-oya school, in all 408, were present. The prizes were distributed by the Government Agent, and the children fed. Cost incurred, Rs. 23·02.

3. *Yatinuwara.*—Sports were held on 14th October in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, followed by the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Wace. There were present the Government Agent, the Ratemahatmaya of Udunuwara and Yatinuwara, and the minor headmen, as well as 504 children of the Peradeniya and Kadugannawa schools. Cost incurred, Rs. 50·80.

4. *Uda Bulatgama.*—Prizes were distributed by the Government Agent at Rambukpitiya on 17th October, after which the children were fed. No sports being possible, owing to the bad weather, the children were drilled. There were present 148 children of Rambukpitiya and Yatiganhulaha schools. Cost incurred, Rs. 20.

5. *Udapalata.*—The 391 boys and girls of Hindagala, Udahentenna, Wallahagoda, Atabage, and Giraulla schools met at the Sports Club grounds, Gampola, on 20th October. After the sports, prizes were distributed by Mrs. Wace, and the children fed. There were present the Government Agent, Mrs. Wace, and the Director of Public Instruction, and several ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Cost incurred, Rs. 68.

6. *Pata Dumbara.*—On the 27th October the Government Agent met the children, but was unable to stay for the distribution of prizes, which were given away by the President of the Village Tribunal. After games and sports, tea and sweetmeats were given to the children. There were present 493 children of the Naranpanawa, Gunnepana, Teldeniya, and Paranagama schools. The ground for the occasion was kindly placed at the disposal of the Ratemahatmaya by the Superintendent of the Pallekela estate (Mr. G. Murray). Cost incurred, Rs. 32·96.

7. *Uda Dumbara.*—On the 30th October the Office Assistant, Mr. Galbraith, distributed the prizes at Urugala. There were present 395 children of Udispattu (boys' and girls' schools), Hanwella, Urugala, Mediwaka, and Udagemmedda schools. After the prize-giving sports were held. Cost incurred, Rs. 60.

8. *Tumpane.*—On 25th November, the school prize-giving was held at Galagedara. There were present 625 children of Madawalatenna, Uduwa, Galabawa, and Hataraliyadda schools. The proceedings were opened with sports and drill, after which food was supplied. Prizes were then distributed by the Cadet (Mr. Codrington). Cost incurred, Rs. 60.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the Principal's report for 1905 on the work of the Government Training College and the institutions attached to it :—

THERE are now five departments in this institution—three for student teachers and two for boys. I shall deal with each separately.

English teachers' class.—The second-year course was taken up by eleven students ; one had withdrawn during the first year on account of ill-health. The course of work here is based on the same principles as those put forth in the latest report on the work of Training Colleges in England. In that report a Training College for Teachers is defined as an institution for instructing persons who are to become teachers in the principles and practice of teaching and for supplementing their education as far as may be necessary. The subjects of the course here are divided into two parts—Part I. contains those subjects which bear more directly on the professional side of the work ; Part II. contains subjects of general education.

Part I.	*Part II.*
Theory and Practice of teaching Reading	English Language and Literature
Drawing (Freehand, Blackboard, Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry and Perspective)	English Composition
Writing (Blackboard and on Paper)	English History
Physiography	Latin
Physiology and Hygiene	Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry)
	Geography
	Elementary Science

In January, 1905, six students took up the London Matriculation Examination. Of these, four were successful, their names being O. P. Gunaratna, S. J. Herrick, A. Ponniah, and H. J. Wijeyasinghe. At the end of the course five students entered for the Matriculation Examination held in January, 1906. The results have not yet been received. The final examination was held in November and December last. Ten students succeeded in obtaining second class certificates, and one passed in the third class. The following is the list :—

*Part I.**	*Part II.†*
Second Class.	Second Class.
(1) S. J. Herrick	(1) C. Batuwantudave
(2) A. Ponniah	(2) S. Candiah
(3) O. P. Gunaratne	(3) O. P. Gunaratne
(4) H. J. Wijesinghe	(4) S. J. Herrick
(5) S. Candiah	(5) R. Kanagasundram
(6) R. Kanagasundram	(6) J. Moses
(7) D. C. Ranasinghe	(7) A. Ponniah
(8) J. Moses	(8) D. C. Ranasinghe
(9) C. Batuwantudave	(9) G. de Silva
(10) G. de Silva	(10) H. J. Wijesinghe
Third Class.	Third Class.
(11) L. B. Warakaulle	(11) L. B. Warakaulle

* Names arranged in order of merit.

† Names arranged in alphabetical order.

A pass at the London Matriculation Examination was accepted as satisfying the requirements under Part II. The Examiners were :—Mr. J. Harward, M.A., Mr. C. Hartley, M.A., Mr. L. Walker, M.A., Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, B.A., Mr. C. J. M. Gordon, M.A., Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek, and myself. I take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

Prizes were awarded on the results of examination in Part I : (1) Books to the value of Rs. 50 to the student who is placed first on the list ; (2) a book prize to the student who obtained the highest marks in the theory and practice of teaching ; (3) a prize of Rs. 50 to the best reader (given by Mr. J. Harward, Director of Public Instruction) ; (4) a science prize ; (5) a prize for drawing.

A special prize of Rs. 100 was offered to this set of students by Sir. E. F. im Thurn—then Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon—for the best essay "founded upon personal observation of nature." This prize was offered after the donor had made an inspection of the work carried on in the college, and was given "to encourage Nature Study." The essays were read by Dr. J. Willis, Royal Botanic Gardens, and he has reported as follows :—"I have had great difficulty in deciding as to the best one, and incline to think that a first prize of Rs. 50 might be given to H. J. Wijesinghe, author of the essay on 'Ceylon Grasses', and second prizes of Rs. 25 each to O. P. Gunaratne, author of the essay, 'A Common Art,' and D. C. Ranasinghe, author of that on the 'Kitul Palm.'"

On the whole I am satisfied with the work done by the students during their two-years' course. I was particularly pleased with the zeal and enthusiasm shown by them in their practical teaching. I believe that they really enjoyed their work in the schools during the second year. I feel that they have gone out fully aware of the importance and consequent responsibilites of their calling ; the individual success of each as a teacher will now largely depend upon the force of his personal character, his perseverance in study, and his judgment in adapting to special circumstances the general lessons which he has learned here.

The English school.—The English school is a very important part of this institution, and the success of my work with the student-teachers depends on the efficiency of this school. It is in this school that I must be able to show the realization of the ideals which are advocated in the lectures of the theory of teaching, or perhaps I should say the nearest approach to those ideals which circumstances allow. Considering that the school has been in existence for three years only, I consider that satisfactory progress has been made.

During the year systematic teaching of elementary science has found a place in the school curriculum. The boys have shown real enthusiasm for the work, and I believe that the end in view—the development of the powers of observation and reasoning and the fostering of an inquiring mind—is now being achieved. Many of us here will, I think, agree with what the President of the Royal Asiatic Society said in an address in November last concerning this kind of work in schools : An early training in the simpler methods of scientific observations confers upon a man for life the possession of an inexhaustible source of interest and delight, and no mean advantage in the keen competition of the intellectual activities of the present day."

I am convinced that the method pursued in these experimental science lessons, where the pupil acquires the habit of obtaining his knowledge first hand and by self-effort, rather than by relying so much on the authority of others, will produce a good influence in counteracting the effect of the excessive amount of bookwork in present-day curricula.

The school continues to grow very rapidly. No boy is admitted to this school who does not speak English freely. The numbers on the roll at the end of the year, and average attendance for the past three years, are as follows :—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number on roll on 31st December ..	63	90	120
Average attendance for the year ..	42·5	78	100

At the present time there are 150 boys in the school in five forms.

Each form is in charge of a certified master who takes his class in all subjects, including drill. I believe the good discipline of the school is partly due to this arrangement.

Examinations were held in December of each year. The Examiners were the Director of Public Instruction, the English Inspector of Schools, the Vice-Principal of the College, the Head Master of the school, and myself.

Two prizes are awarded to each class on the results of the year's work : a form prize for general efficiency and a prize to the boy who produces the best set of exercise books.

Two additional prizes have been offered this year by Mr. P. D. Mack ; a prize of Rs. 30 for English composition in the Third and Fourth Forms, and another Rs. 20 for arithmetic in the two lower forms. I wish to thank him now in the presence of parents, staff, and boys for his practical sympathy with the efforts that are being made here.

In addition to the prize given to the students, Sir. E. F. im Thurn offered a prize of Rs. 25 for the best essay by a schoolboy written upon his personal observation of Nature.

The conduct of the majority of the boys is excellent, but we must not take much credit to ourselves for that, because home influence and home training are the greatest factors in the development of moral character, and we are singularly fortunate in respect of the class of boys who attend our school. I look forward to the future with confidence.

Anglo-vernacular teachers' class.—This class commenced work in June, 1904. The students are trained for masterships in Government Anglo-vernacular schools. The most important part of their professional work consisted in instruction and practice in the newer methods now adopted in modern language teaching. The oral or conversational method now holds first place, and these students were able to see for themselves the advantages of the system, for they worked with boys who had previously little or no knowledge of the English language. In order to acquire facility in the use of a language a fair vocabulary and a stock of idioms are necessary ; these are best acquired in conversational lessons about objects brought before the class, drawing on the blackboard, or pictures. Very great interest was taken by the teachers and pupils in this part of the work.

The course of work in the Anglo-vernacular class included theory and practice of teaching Reading, Arithmetic, English Literature and Grammar, English Composition, Geography of the British Empire, Physiology and Hygiene, Physiography, Drawing and Writing, and in addition Sinhalese Grammar, Composition, and Dictation. At the final examination each student was required to obtain at least one-third of the marks for each subject and 50 per cent. of the aggregate in order to gain a second class certificate. The following are those who passed, arranged in order of merit :—

Second Class.
(1) D. E. Ranasinghe
(2) K. D. Karunaratne
(3) D. J. Weerasinghe
(4) D. L. Suraweera
(5) D. J. M. Seneviratne.

Third Class.
(6) K. S. Perera.

Vernacular teachers' class.—This class is a very interesting and important one, for here we have student drawn from villages in almost every Province in the Island ; the class being for Sinhalese only, the Tamil Provinces, the Northern and Eastern, were not represented. These students were, without exception, most industrious, and I was very pleased with the progress they made, for they were always ready to take up new ideas when they were offered them. They showed much interest and considerable skill in drawing. I believe that they will teach this very valuable school subject with much success. I was able to take a short course of lessons by interpretation with this class as an introduction to the study of flowering plants. The interest taken was unquestionable, the only drawback being that so very little could be done in the limited time I was able to give to the work. Each student succeeded in passing the final examination and prizes were awarded as follows : (1) A prize to the student who obtains first place on the list ; (2) a prize for teaching ; (3) a prize for drawing ; (4) a prize for the best Nature study notebook.

Anglo-vernacular school.—More attention to this school has been paid by me during 1905, chiefly in connection with the work of the Anglo-vernacular students, but much remains to be done before the school may be considered a " model " school for the students in training. The staff has now been strengthened and with a trained teacher in charge I hope to be able to report more satisfactorily in the future. In this school the general education of the child is carried on in Sinhalese ; and English is treated as a foreign language. This is an important point, for school work can rarely be of real educative value when the language of the home is not the medium of instruction. In the teaching of English the whole of the work is based on the oral or conversational method, and these are the classes engaged in the work of the Anglo-vernacular students described above. It is difficult to exaggerate the additional brightness and interest given to English lessons by the methods which are attempted in this school.

Two classes for external teachers were held during the year. The course of work taken was the introduction to the study of flowering plants already referred to. One class was held here on Saturdays during the months of May, June, and July, and was composed of 40 Government teachers from villages in the Western Province. The average attendance was 38. In some cases the teachers travelled eight or ten miles each on Saturday morning to the nearest railway station in order to attend. The other class was held at Trinity College, Kandy, in August. Thirteen Government teachers and 12 teachers from Grant-in-aid schools attended regularly. In both cases I found the classes appreciative and ready to be interested. Particular interest was shown in a few simple experiments, such as the measurement of the rate of transpiration by a plant, of root pressure, &c., and in microscopic slides of such things as starch grains, pollen, stomata, wood vessels, sections of leaves, stems, &c.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Government for the support which I continue to receive, and in particular the Director of Public Instruction, to whom I am indebted for sound advice and for real sympathy with the work attempted here ; and last, but by no means least, the members of the staff of this College for the whole-hearted way in which they have gone about their work—which is none the less arduous, although intensely interesting.

2. Among the many satisfactory features in this report, the account of the methods employed in teaching English in the Anglo-vernacular school deserves special attention. The pupils of this school correspond rather closely to the pupils of the more backward Grant-in-aid English schools. The success of the methods which are being employed seems to depend mainly on three things : constant use of real objects and pictures, blackboard drawing, careful preparation of lessons. Lessons from English Readers only too often form the dreariest part of the day's work in English schools.

3. *English Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—This examination, held annually by the Board of Education, took place in September. For the second class certificate the full examination was taken by 23 males and 2 females. Two male candidates and the two female candidates obtained the certificate. Of 28 males and 6 females who were exempted from certain papers as having passed the Cambridge Senior Local or Calcutta First in Arts, 10 males and the 6 females qualified for second class certificates by passing in Reading, School Management, and Class Teaching. For the third class certificate the full examination was taken by 71 males and 14 females. Certificates were obtained by 12 males and 4 females. Three males and two females who have passed the Cambridge Senior Local or Calcutta First in Arts Examination took the examination for the third class certificate in Reading, School Management, and Class Teaching, but failed to satisfy the Examiners. The results of the examination as a whole were unsatisfactory, and showed no improvement on those of the previous year.

Drawing.—The teachers' classes held in connection with the Technical College were well attended, and were supplemented during two terms by an additional class held once a week at Kandy. Thirteen teachers' certificates were awarded to students of these classes, three of the first grade and ten of the second grade. For those who have not attended the classes at the Technical College the usual examination was held in connection with the English Teachers' Certificate Examination. The results were unsatisfactory. Of 3 males and 1 female who entered for the first grade certificate, none were successful. Of 8 males for the second grade certificate 1 passed, and the only female failed.

4. *Vernacular Training Schools (Aided) and Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—For the Training School Entrance Examination there were 64 male and 27 female candidates. Thirty-six males and 13 females passed the examination. For the first-year examination 64 males and 13 females presented

themselves, of whom 48 males and 10 females succeeded in passing. For the second-year examination the candidates were 32 males and 11 females, and 31 males and 11 females passed the examination. In the Teachers' Certificate Examination, third class, there were 273 males and 97 females, of whom 49 males and 8 females obtained certificates. For the second class certificate there were 141 males and 8 females, of whom 23 males and 1 female succeeded in obtaining the certificate.

5. *Government Male Teachers' Certificate Examination (Vernacular).*—For this examination (second class) there were 55 candidates, of whom 16 obtained the certificate. The examination of 21 candidates at the Colombo centre was cancelled as it was discovered that some candidates had access to some of the papers before the examination.

6. *Government Female Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—For the second class examination 54 candidates entered, of whom 5 obtained the certificate. For the third class examination there were 168 candidates, of whom 32 passed.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Ceylon Technical College.—The following is the report of the Superintendent, Mr. E. Human :—

The number of students on the roll of the College for each month of 1905 was as follows :—

Department.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Civil Engineering	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	13	13	11	10	10
Mechanical Engineering ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Electrical Engineering ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Surveying and Levelling ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Telegraphy	52	52	52	52	37	32	32	32	10	18	12	12
Drawing and Art	49	55	57	57	56	65	67	67	65	65	65	65
Kandy Drawing Classes ..	—	—	—	—	48	48	48	—	47	46	48	46
Total ..	129	135	137	137	168	172	175	127	147	152	147	145

The number who attended evening classes was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mechanical Drawing	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Practical Mechanics	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Electrical Light and Power Distribution	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	12	12	12	12	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	7

Besides the above, the night school for sons of Railway employés was held on the College premises on three nights each week, and the numbers attending were as follows :—September, 61 ; October, 38 ; November, 45 ; December, 34.

Ninety-two students finished their prescribed course of training during the year, and 52 passed their final examinations as follows :—

Department of Civil Engineering	6
Department of Mechanical Engineering	1
Department of Telegraphy :—	
Railway	26
Postal	6
Department of Drawing and Art	9
Kandy Drawing Classes	4
Total ..	52

The changes in the staff during the year were as follows :—Mr. Pullenayagam was appointed storekeeper in October ; Mr. Cockerill, Instructor of Electrical Engineering and Telegraphy, was absent, seriously ill, during November and December ; Mr. Gunaratne, the Assistant Instructor, was appointed to act for him.

In May, Drawing and Painting Classes were opened in Kandy, and they now form a successful extension of the College work. Mr. Bartlam, the Instructor of Drawing and Art, attends there every week, and the number of students who attended during 1905 is tabulated in clause I. The classes are held under somewhat disadvantageous conditions in regard to accommodation and equipment, and if a room could be obtained, set apart for the purpose, the work could be more thoroughly done. The Principal of Kingswood College is good enough to lend a part of his buildings for holding the classes for training Teachers of Drawing, and the Painting classes for ladies are held in the Town Hall. Under circumstances of that kind it is not practicable to maintain the proper equipment of a Drawing School.

The evening classes were continued during the year. The attendance was unsatisfactory, but the fees received were sufficient to cover the cost to Government for lighting, &c. Those classes were conducted by me. In future the day classes in Mechanical Engineering will be abolished, and the work in this department will be carried on by means of evening classes. Those classes are to be recruited from among the apprentices in the Railway workshops, and it is hoped there will be a sufficient number of regular attendances secured in that way to justify the longer hours of work that fall to the lot of the Instructor in charge.

In my last report I expressed the hope that the new buildings for the College would be ready for occupation in June of 1905. That hope was not realized. The fixtures in the buildings were not ready even by the end of the year, and no teaching work was carried out in them.

The College detachment of B Company, Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers, attended the annual camp-ment at Diyatalawa in July, under the command of Captain T. Cockerill. Mr. Jayaweera, the Second Assistant Instructor of Telegraphy, who is Sergeant in the Company, attended also.

The students of the Department of Surveying and Levelling went into camp for field practice at Halloluwa near Kandy for a fortnight in December, in charge of Mr. Brixey, Instructor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. Roosmalecocq, Instructor of Surveying and Levelling.

The seismograph, which had been obtained by Government in 1900 at the instance of the Committee of the British Association, was erected at the College at the end of the year. It had not been erected before because the intention of Government was to establish it at the proposed Magnetic Observatory when that should be carried out. It was found however that the cost of providing a suitable observatory for the seismograph alone at the College was so small as to justify its erection there without further delay. Mr. Van Dort, the Engineering Assistant, was appointed to attend to the instrument, and he receives a small allowance for his extra work during holidays and vacations.

2. The Kandy Drawing Classes form an important extension of the work of the College. The attendance at the Teachers' Class held there was good. It was not to be expected that many certificates would be obtained on the first occasion from a weekly class that had worked for two terms only. The want of proper accommodation and equipment is inevitable in an outstation, and does not prevent the teachers from deriving much benefit from the classes. Blackboard drawing is almost indispensable to the successful teaching of young children, and to anything in the nature of elementary science teaching; and no teacher can undertake mathematical work without a knowledge of Pract cal Geometry. It is impossible to exaggerate the service rendered to teachers in outstations by a course of lessons such as Mr. Bartlam is giving in Kandy. It is to be hoped that if the strain is not too much for him he will after completing another year's course in Kandy be able to give a similar course in Galle.

3. A Committee consisting of the Director of Public Works, the Surveyor-General, the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. H. L. Groocock was appointed to report on the work of the Civil Engineering and Surveying Departments of the Technical College. The Committee made several practical suggestions to which effect is being given. The Civil Engineering course at the Technical College is a three-years' course, and hitherto only one set of students has been under instruction in this class, the examination for admission being held triennially. It has now been decided to hold the examination for admission every two years, so that during the first and third years of each course two classes will be working simultaneously.

4. *Maggona Reformatory.*—The following figures show the state of the Reformatory during the year :—

Number of boys in the Reformatory on 31st December, 1905			..	148
Number of boys in the Reformatory on 31st December, 1904			..	166
Number of boys learning Carpentry on 31st December, 1905			..	36
Do.	Ironwork	do.	.. ..	11
Do.	Masonry	do.	.. ..	13
Do.	Printing	do.	.. ..	11
Do.	Bookbinding	do.	.. ..	19
Do.	Tailoring	do.	.. ..	31
Do.	Gardening	do.	.. ..	22
Number of boys admitted during the year 1905			.. ..	50
Number of boys discharged			.. .. ..	68
Number of those discharged who are known to be following the trade learnt in the Reformatory			.. ..	20
Percentage obtained in the examination by the Government Inspector			..	99
Number of cases during the year in which severe punishment was inflicted for misconduct			.. ..	6
Number of cases of successful attempt of escape during the year 1905			..	1
Number of cases of unsuccessful attempt			.. .. ..	2

The following table gives particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, with regard to the 68 boys who were discharged during the year. I have to thank the Manager for the trouble which has been taken in the following up of the individual cases and keeping in touch with those who have been discharged :—

I.—Offenders employed according to their trades :—		
Carpentry and blacksmith	.. .. ..	9
Tailoring	.. ..	3
Printing and binding	.. ..	2
Masonry	.. ..	3
II.—Employed, although not according to their trades :—		
House servants	... .	1
Cultivators	.. ..	3
III.—Unemployed at home	.. ..	41
IV.—Wandering about	.. ..	2
V.—Returned to India	.. ..	4
	Total..	68

5. *Other Industrial Schools.*—Full details with regard to these are given in the statistical tables (12 and 12B). They consist of 11 boys' schools, 24 girls' schools, and 2 mixed schools. The total amount of grant earned by these schools in 1905 was Rs. 49,769·60. In 1904 they received Rs. 49,151·47. Of the pupils presented for the industrial grant, 723 are boys and 1,450 girls. It is satisfactory that carpentry is the most popular industry among the boys, being taken by as many as 222. It is to be hoped that as the new rule with regard to age takes effect, this number will increase and the number learning bookbinding will decrease.

6. *School gardens.*—In an agricultural country like Ceylon these form the most important part of industrial education. Their progress has been satisfactory. The following are extracts from the report of the Superintendent of School Gardens. Some additional extracts are given in the Appendix :—

I am able to report a more satisfactory state of affairs in school gardens generally as the result of a better understanding of the objects and requirements of the scheme on the part of teachers. To them the innovations introduced by it were not altogether welcome as revolutionizing the timeworn order of things, and imposing additional responsibilities on themselves, while some difficulty was undoubtedly experienced in reconciling the schoolboys to the outdoor work required of them. It is now, I think, realized by both teachers and boys that book study and nature study may appear in the curriculum of a village school without impropriety, that gardening is as suitable a form of recreation as any village pastime, and that so far from being a degradation, manual work when efficiently performed is as creditable to the worker as the performance of a school task.

The most encouraging sign of all is that a healthy spirit of rivalry has sprung up between one school and another, and that as a result there is now an *esprit de corps* which was sadly lacking during the first few years of the scheme's operation. The decided views of His Excellency the Governor as to the village lad acquiring a training that will not disqualify him for a rural life are generally known and appreciated, and vernacular teachers are, to a considerable extent, modifying the old hard and dry routine of the school to suit the requirements of the new order of things. Altogether I think there is reason to believe that a beginning has been made through the school garden scheme and by object-lesson teaching in educating the sons of village cultivators on lines more in keeping with their environments and future responsibilities. The constitution of the staff is now as follows :—

C. Drieberg, B.A., F.H.A.S., Superintendent, School Gardens.
H. D. L. Wijesinha, First Assistant Superintendent.
A. Perera, Second Assistant Superintendent, and Manager, Government Stock Garden.
T. D. S. Dharmasena; Clerk.
M. J. Fernando, Foreman and Seedsman.

The extension of the Stock Garden, which I urged in my report for 1904, was made during the second quarter, when a little under two acres of land were added. This extension, while relieving the intensity of cultivation in the old area of a little more than one acre, admits of a more generous treatment of a soil naturally none too rich.

During the year 47 schools were supplied with garden tools and 12 with wire fencing. The total number of school gardens working under the scheme was 106 against 73 in 1904, the distribution being as follows : Western Province 19, Southern Province 15, Central 16, North-Western 23, North-Central 9, Sabaragamuwa 16, Uva 8.

In October I made a tour of the Tamankaduwa district with a view to ascertaining what could be done in the way of introducing new food crops through the medium of schools. The prospects in the main are not hopeful in the present condition of school life there, but I am not without hope of extending some at least of the advantages of the school garden scheme to this dreary part of the Island. The Revenue Officer has succeeded in establishing an experimental garden in Topawewa, which is a veritable oasis and a monument to his energy and perseverance.

Up to date the operation of the scheme has not been extended to the Tamil districts, but I trust that with the appointment of a Tamil Agricultural Instructor this will be possible. Considerable interest in the scheme has been evinced by private bodies, and I may name the following three schools as carrying on satisfactory school garden work : Murutalawa (Church Mission Society), Maggona Reformatory School (Roman Catholic), and Talangama (Buddhist). The names of the most successful gardens will be found in the following list of the Government awards for school gardening during 1905 :—

	Western Province.	
Group I.—Handapangoda		Rs. 10
Kiriwattuduwa		Rs 10
Tantirimulla		Honourable mention
Group II.—Mugurugampola		Rs. 20
Hunumulla		Honourable mention
Ellakkala		do.
	Southern Province.	
Owitigamuwa		Rs. 20
Dampella		Honourable mention
	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Group I.—Dippitigala		Rs. 20
Galagama		Honourable mention
Group II.—Hettimulla		Rs. 20
Dorawaka		Honourable mention
	North-Western Province.	
Group I.—Pannala		Rs. 10
Kankaniyamulla		Rs. 10
Nakkawatta		Honourable mention
Group II.—Nikaweratiya		Rs. 10
Wariyapola		Rs. 10
	Central Province.	
Tenna		Rs. 20
Hedeniya		Honourable mention
Mediwaka		do.
Nugawela		do.
	North-Central Province.	
Ratmalagahawewa		Rs. 20
Kapugollewa		Honourable mention
	Province of Uva.	
Welimada		Rs. 10
Palugama		Rs. 10
Dikwella		Honourable mention

In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 50 generously provided by Mr. A. E. Rajapakse, Muhandiram, was disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
1. Mugurugampola school	25	0
2. Handapangoda school	12	50
3. Kiriwattuduwa school	12	50

At the Show held in Colombo on 21st July His Excellency the Governor presented the Colombo Agri-Horticultural Society's gold medal for the best school garden in the Western Province to the teacher of the Mugurugampola school, and a prize of Rs. 20 offered annually by Mr. A. P. Goonetilleke of Veyangoda to the teacher of the Kiriwattuduwa school. A grass collecting competition was instituted among the pupils of garden schools with a view to making as full a collection as possible of our indigenous grasses and ascertaining their flowering periods in different parts of the Island. To encourage this work and secure samples for examination by him, Mr. J. F. Jowitt of Craig, Bandarawela, who is making a special study of the Gramineæ, offered a few prizes, which were awarded to the two best boys who collected in the following schools :—

Galagama, first prize, Rs. 15 ; second prize, Rs. 5.
Dippitigala, first prize, Rs. 7·50 ; second prize, Rs

I regret to say that the boys did not show as much enthusiasm as was expected over this work.

Teachers' leaflets were issued by me on the following subjects :—Table of Distances for planting Vegetables, Hints on Cotton Cultivation, a Circular dealing with the object and working of School Gardens, together with specific instructions to the teachers in charge.

The following leaflets were written for the Ceylon Agricultural Society :—Kiushu Paddy, A Note on Chili Cultivation, The Rearing of the Eri Silkworm, A Note on Onion Cultivation.

With the starting of the "Magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society," the "Agricultural Magazine" edited by me since July, 1889, retired in favour of the new publication, which was intended to represent an amalgamation of the interests of the "Tropical Agriculturist" and the "Agricultural Magazine." In place of the English magazine I am now editing a Sinhalese monthly called the "Govikam Sangarawa," which was started in July, 1905. This publication supplies a long-felt want, and evidence of its appreciation is borne by the fact that at the end of the year there were 600 subscribers.

In May a class of 40 teachers who were receiving a short course of Nature Study teaching at the Government Training College simultaneously attended the Government Stock Garden for weekly practical lessons. These lessons dealt with the preparation of soil, potting plants, grafting and budding, the preparation and use of insecticides and fungicides, manuring, the value of leguminous plants as nitrogen collectors, and the watering of plants, and offered such material for reflection as is bound to open the minds of teachers to a better understanding of the principles which underlie the most familiar phenomena in the cultivation of land and the growing of plants, besides providing them with instruction of practical value.

Slightly over 7,000 packets of seeds and nearly 400 plants were issued from the Stock Garden.

Sixty-seven schools were supplied with ova of the Eri silkworm (*Attacus ricini*).

Four hundred and twenty-five teachers visited the Stock Garden.

The total rainfall for the year 1905, as recorded at the Government Stock Garden, was 77·19 inches, distributed as follows : January 3·12, February 4·73, March ·49, April 8·56, May 15·30, June 6·25, July ·90, August ·69, September 11·53, October 18·80, November 5·89, December ·93.

The average rainfall for the past twelve years is as follows : January 4·21, February 1·59, March 2·77, April 13·08, May 10·18, June 10·95, July 3·51, August 3·35, September 5·13, October 19·07, November 14·48, December 7·52.

CHAPTER IX.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of girls attending Government and Aided schools in 1905 was 62,901, showing an increase of 6,421. The number of girls' schools is 452 and of mixed schools 932. It must be remembered that a large number of mixed schools are really only boys' schools in which a few small girls are taught. The number returned as attending Unaided schools is 8,878. This gives a total of 71,779 girls under instruction. It is noticeable that of the total increase of 6,421 in Government and Aided schools no less than 5,041 is due to the increase of Aided vernacular schools. This may be taken as evidence that in some parts of the country there is an undoubted movement in favour of female education. This is certainly so in the Western Province, where many girls' schools are started by the villagers on their own initiation.

2. The views adopted by the Education Commission agree on the whole with those which have been enunciated in past reports of this Department. They are summed up as follows :—

We think that there are many parts of the low-country Sinhalese districts in which the attendance of girls at school might be made compulsory when separate girls' schools (not mixed schools) are accessible, also that the provision of girls' schools should gradually be made compulsory throughout the greater part of the Western Province, of the Galle and Matara divisions of the Southern Province, and of the Chilaw District of the North-Western Province ; but these steps should be taken cautiously and under careful supervision of a competent local authority. In the rest of the Island everything should be done to encourage the establishment of girls' schools, but it will be better to defer for the present any attempt at compulsory action.

3. *Higher education.*—The number of girls attending registered English schools in 1905 was 4,512 ; in the previous year it was 4,378. The results of the Senior Cambridge, though not so good as in 1904, were creditable, and showed similar signs of careful teaching. The juniors were again less carefully taught than the seniors, but showed a considerable improvement on the previous year. The needlework in girls' high schools deserves more attention. It is hoped that some of these schools will avail themselves of the opportunity now given by the Code of substituting a home industry for a specific subject.

4. *Needlework* :—The following is the report of Mrs. Evans, Inspectress of Needlework :—

I VISITED during the year 169 schools, and marked examination tests sent in by Inspectors from 1,040 schools.

Much more interest is now taken in plain sewing than formerly, but the instruction given in the subject is not yet, in the majority of schools, given with a view to the girls becoming good needlewomen before leaving school, but evidently with the sole object of securing passes at the annual examination. Only a minimum amount of useful work is done ; a girl seldom makes more than one garment yearly and that only, because it is required to be shown on examination day. Too great a proportion of the time given to needlework is devoted to the working of "specimens ;" specimens are only necessary for practice in the early lessons, and need not again be used, except for the setting of examination tests.

The sewing in girls' English schools suffers in many cases because the head teacher is not qualified to give instruction in the subject, nor capable of giving advice to, or criticizing the work of her teachers. As the teaching of needlework is compulsory, it is a matter for regret that the necessity for a mistress being qualified to teach it has so far not been recognized. Girls in these schools may still be found wearing undarned stockings and professing a distaste for needlework and a desire to devote the time spent on it to preparation for Cambridge Local Examinations ; as many of them are the daughters of parents who are not rich enough to be able to afford to disregard economy in matters of dress, it is perhaps as well that the subject now takes a proper place in the school curriculum.

Village school girls are still to be found wearing jackets merely tacked together—in which case the teacher invariably states that the garments have been made at home by the mothers, or machine-made ones, elaborately trimmed with Nottingham lace—Kotte women carry the latter as far as forty miles and manage to find a ready sale for them in a town in which there are three girls' schools where plain sewing is taught, and two industrial schools where lace-making is carried on—while the basket or box carried daily to school contains only an assortment of dirty scraps, a crochet hook, and a canvas sampler.

Good work is to be found in some schools during the last two months of the school year, when the girls are busy with "examination work," but teachers have not yet been persuaded to exact good work of a useful kind from their pupils, at all times, which is the one condition necessary to make the girls proficient in the subject, for they are naturally docile, patient, and painstaking, and display a marked aptitude for needlework of all kinds.

No child is examined who does not use a thimble on examination day; but judging from the obtrusively new thimbles used on that day in most of the schools, it is to be feared that they are not generally worn during sewing lessons.

5. This report shows that progress is being made. It was to be expected that the first efforts of those concerned would be directed towards passing the examination and averting loss of grant. The object of the Department is to make the work useful and practical, and to ensure, as far as possible, that useful articles shall actually be made at the school throughout the year. The schedule has been specially framed with a view to this object, and there is no reason to doubt that its importance will soon be now widely recognized.

6. The question of reorganizing the regulations of girls' industrial schools was dealt with by the Board of Education with the assistance of the Inspectress of Needlework. As a preliminary step the following circular was issued to members of the Board and to managers of girls' industrial schools :—

I annex a statement of proposed changes in the regulations for Girls' Industrial Schools. Before submitting these to Government I shall be glad to consider any expressions of opinion with regard to those which are forwarded to me by managers of these institutions. The present system has been condemned by the Committee on Needlework, whose report appears in my Administration Report for 1903; it is also condemned by the Inspectress of Needlework. The principal, by no means the only, defect in it is that most of the girls' industrial schools are not carrying out the object aimed at when the grant was first allowed. An industrial school is one which exists in order to teach a trade or industry to those who are likely to use it as a means of earning a livelihood. Such schools are specially intended to meet the wants of orphans and other poor neglected children, who without some provision of this sort are likely to be mere waifs and strays. Some of the existing schools carry out this object, and in dealing with this question I am anxious to take no step which is likely to hamper their usefulness. In other cases it seems clear that both the Department and managers of schools have lost sight of the original object with which the industrial grant was first sanctioned. This has occurred in two ways: (1) schools have been offered and accepted for registration which are merely large village girls' schools, and the registration of which as industrial was inappropriate; (2) the children of well-to-do parents have been presented and examined for industrial grant along with neglected waifs and strays. There seems to be no doubt that there has been a considerable misuse of public money under the head of Industrial Grant. I do not mean by this that the money earned as industrial grant has not been spent for educational purposes, but that it has not been spent in providing the kind of industrial education for which it was intended. The object of the proposed changes is to confine the grant in future to the purpose for which it was originally intended, viz., the teaching of the trades or industries to those who are likely to use them as a means of livelihood.

Proposed changes in Code.

(1) To abolish the regulation that at least two trades must be taught in an industrial school.

(2) One child must be taught one industry and only one. An exception to this will be allowed in the case of orphans in boarding schools who are dependent on the manager of the school. In the case of those the Department will be prepared to consider suitable proposals for the continuation of their industrial work after the completion of the work in one industry and laid down by the schedules of the Code.

(3) Girls who are paying pupils of English schools will not be allowed to be presented for the industrial grant. But two home industries will be added to the list of specific subjects in Schedule C, viz., (1) linen embroidery and (2) the making of outer garments of all kinds; and girls who are in any standard above the Fifth will be allowed to take up one of these in place of one of the other specific subjects allowed by the Code.

7. The views of managers with regard to the proposed changes were carefully considered by the Board, and the proposals were modified in certain points so as to meet them as far as possible. The Code now provides that girls are not to be transferred from one industry to another before completing the full course prescribed by the Code, unless the consent of the Inspector has been obtained; that girls who are paying pupils of English schools are not to be presented for the industrial part unless the English school has been registered as industrial. Home industries for girls' English schools are provided for by the two new specific subjects: (1) the making of outer garments; (2) linen embroidery. The embroidery schedules which appeared in the Code before 1905 have disappeared, leaving only linen embroidery as given in the Code for 1905, with a note to the effect that other kinds of embroidery will be accepted as an alternative course if competent instruction is provided and a suitable detailed syllabus is submitted to the Director for approval. Under the same condition a fourth and fifth year's instruction are allowed. Dress-making is confined to two schools only, and a new schedule has been introduced.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Estate schools.—As regards Aided estate schools the figures show progress as compared with the previous year. At the end of 1905 there were 78 Aided estate schools; at the end of the previous year the number was 58. The number of estate schools actually examined for grant was 66, as compared with 52 in the previous year. A large number of planters have written to me officially and unofficially with regard to the question of opening schools.

2. As in the previous year a form was circulated to collect information from planters. Returns have been received from 947 estates, and show a total number of 7,490 children receiving instruction, of whom 6,801 are boys and 689 are girls. There are 158 estates on which there are what may be called schools held either in special bungalows or in rooms provided for the purpose by the estates. In 86 cases it is reported that instruction is given in cooly lines, and in 678 it is stated that there is no instruction.

3. These figures correspond approximately with those collected for the Education Commission. The whole subject was treated exhaustively by the Commission. Their recommendations were that there should be no rigorous system of compulsory attendance during fixed hours; that it should be made the duty of the planter to see that all children, as far as is reasonably possible, receive some instruction;

that detailed instruction on the subject should appear in the quarterly return made by every estate; that the arrangements made by the planter should be inspected by officers of the Department of Public Instruction; and that an ultimate power should be given to Government of providing instruction at the expense of any estate or group of estates on which, after clear warning, no provision or insufficient provision is made.

4. *Mohammedan schools.*—The number of Mohammedan children at Government schools was 1,588, and at Grant-in-aid schools 3,305, giving a total of 4,893—an increase of 303 on the numbers in 1904. The number of Mohammedans receiving instruction is still only 1 in 50.

5. The following is a list of Government Mohammedan schools with their numbers in 1905:—

	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
Atulugama Boys' School	60	—
New Moor Street Girls' School	—	86
Alutgama Boys' School	38	—
Katukele Mixed School	40	57
Galle Mixed School	95	47
Matara Mixed School	77	48
Weligama Mixed School	45	26
Tangalla Mixed School	51	29
Galbokke Mixed School	145	74
	551	367

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL EDUCATION.

Drill.—The reports on drill in Government schools have on the whole been satisfactory; but the complaint is still occasionally made by Inspectors that teachers can only drill with their book in their hands. In Aided schools the drill grant was only earned by 56 schools. This is a falling as compared with 1904, when the grant was earned by 67. It is due to the fact that Sub-Inspectors were more strict in their requirements, my own inspection having revealed the fact that schools had been recommended for the grant in which the instruction was of a very perfunctory nature.

2. *Cadet Battalion.*—A company from the Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa, was added to the Battalion. At the end of 1905 the strength of the seven companies was as follows:—

Distribution.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Cadets.	Total.
Royal College	3	13	49	65
Wesley College	3	12	48	63
St. Thomas's College	3	11	46	60
Kingswood College	2	9	48	59
Trinity College	3	12	52	67
Richmond College	3	10	34	47
Prince of Wales's College	3	13	40	56
	20	80	317	417

3. *Moral instruction.*—I regret to say that no further steps have been taken towards the introduction of definite moral teaching in schools.

4. *Hygiene.*—The three weeks' course of lectures to which reference was made in the last Administration Report was held at the Ceylon Medical College in August, 1905. The course was attended by 29 teachers in Grant-in-aid Sinhalese schools. The lectures were delivered by Government Medical Officers. A Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mr. H. D. L. Wijesinha, who has a good knowledge of the subject, was present throughout the course, took the attendance, assisted in all the arrangements, and interpreted the lectures into Sinhalese. He also with the aid of the lecturers conducted an oral examination at the end of the first and second weeks, and a written examination at the end of the third week. The lectures were most successful: they were treated entirely from the point of view of local circumstances, and were illustrated as far as possible by experiments, models, real objects, large diagrams, and blackboard drawings. All of the teachers obtained over 50 per cent. in the final examination, and all will be given a certificate which will render them eligible for the bonus attached to this subject.

A Sinhalese translation of Mrs. Brander's "Talks on Health" is being prepared, and will be issued early next year. A copy of this will be given to every Government teacher, and he will be expected to study it in order to qualify himself to give intelligent instruction in connection with the Sanitary Catechism.

In order to improve the teaching in Government schools of Nature Study and Hygiene, one Sub-Inspector of Schools has now been relieved of his ordinary duties and devotes his time on circuit entirely to these two subjects and to the improvement of school gardens. The officer selected for this purpose is Mr. H. D. L. Wijesinha, who assisted throughout this year's course of lectures, and whose services will, it is hoped, be available for similar courses in the future.

5. *Empire Day.*—This was celebrated in Government and Aided schools in the same way as in the previous year. Many of the functions organized were successful, especially a large gathering, organized by Mr. H. J. V. Ekanayaka, Police Magistrate of Balapitiya, which was interesting as showing that it is possible for Christian and Buddhist schools to meet on common ground on an occasion of this kind.

CHAPTER XII.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1904. Rs. c.	1905. Rs. c.
Amount voted	1,118,103 1	1,156,111 95
Amount expended	1,055,317 37	1,099,057 61
	Rs. 62,785 64	57,054 34

The total amount voted for the service of the Department in 1905 was Rs. 1,156,111·95, of which a sum of Rs. 1,099,057·61 was spent during the year, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 57,054·34

representing Rs. 11,719·23 on account of "Personal Emoluments" and Rs. 45,335·11 on account of "Other Charges."

2. The savings under "Personal Emoluments" are chiefly due to leave granted to teachers on half pay and no pay. Under "Other Charges" Rs. 27,473·15 was saved out of the vote of Rs. 539,478·34 for grants in aid to existing schools. There were also savings of Rs. 1,907·50 under "Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools," Rs. 3,852 under "Grants to Industrial Schools," Rs. 1,589·47 under "Allowance to Monitors and Bonus to Teachers in Government Schools," Rs. 1,827·10 under "Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books, &c.," Rs. 4,418·06 under "Expenses connected with the Technical College," Rs. 1,800 voted to meet "Cost of holding Scientific Examinations of the London University," and Rs. 2,089·55 under "Miscellaneous Expenses." The votes under "Grants in aid to Training Schools," "Scholarships," and "Result Payments to certificated Head Teachers in Government Schools" were exceeded by Rs. 3,950 and Rs. 906·02 respectively, and the excess was met from general savings. The savings under the votes for "Grants to existing Schools," "Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools," and "Grants to Industrial Schools," are due partly to the non-receipt of results of examinations of some of the schools before the close of the year, and partly to the fact that the grants earned per head in aided schools has been less than in the previous year. The saving under "Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books," &c., is due to the re-grooving of the plates from which no maps could be printed during the year. The saving under "Expenses connected with the Technical College" is due to the non-receipt in time of chemicals, &c., ordered from England for the new laboratories. The saving of the whole of the vote of Rs. 1,800 for "Cost of holding the Scientific Examinations of the London University" is due to the fact that the fittings of the new chemical and physical laboratories at the Technical College were not completed and consequently the examinations could not be held.

3. The gross expenditure of the Department as compared with the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 43,740·34. The nett expenditure, after deducting the receipts from school fees, sale of books, and stationery, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,058,998·52, showing an increase of Rs. 45,232·63 over that of 1904. The receipts during the year from schools fees, sale of books, &c., amounted to Rs. 40,059·09, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,492·39 due to less fees collected at the Technical College and a smaller amount recovered by the sale of books.

4. The following is a comparative statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last two years :—

RECEIPTS.	1904. Rs. c.		1905. Rs. c.
Amount received as school fees, Royal College	18,937 25	...	19,505 0
Amount received as school fees, Technical College	3,605 0	...	2,677 50
Amount received as school fees, Primary and Middle English Schools ..	3,778 10	...	4,291 46
Amount recovered by sale of stationery	1,376 83	...	1,252 7
Amount recovered by sale of books ...	11,826 80	...	10,323 6
Amount received as examination fees...	2,027 50	...	2,010 0
Nett cost to Government ...	1,013,765 89	...	1,058,998 52
Total—Rs.	1,055,317 37		1,099,057 61

EXPENDITURE.				
Administration.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cost of Direction.	18,805 76		18,740 18	
Cost of Inspection	56,418 56		56,489 37	
		75,224 32		75,229 55
General Instruction.				
Government Schools (exclusive of the Training College, Technical College, and Training Schools) ...	311,274 68		324,838 86	
Grant-in-Aid Schools (exclusive of Training Schools and Industrial Schools)	484,164 24		498,335 28	
Pali Vidyodaya College ...	1,189 35		1,201 25	
Grant to Tamankaduwa Schools ...	1,000 0		1,500 0	
Scholarships and Prizes ...	21,968 67		20,727 88	
Miscellaneous Charges. ...	636 30		1,017 34	
		820,233 24		847,620 61
Special Instruction.				
Government Training College and Vernacular Training School ...	19,204 26		19,477 22	
School Gardens	8,073 97		9,941 0	
Technical College	39,522 51		50,954 87	
Grant-in-Aid Training Schools ...	7,925 0		11,950 0	
Industrial Schools	49,154 47		49,769 60	
Carpentry School	478 18		259 78	
Orphan and Ragged Schools and Free Boarding Scholarships	4,655 76		4,626 60	
Maggona Reformatory ...	13,925 23		15,078 1	
Sanitary Lectures	—		673 17	
		142,936 38		162,730 25
Miscellaneous.				
Libraries and Reading Rooms ...	—	3,050 0	—	3,370 0
Preparation of School Books and Maps	—	7,453 6	—	8,707 40
Books purchased for sale ...	—	3,766 8	—	922 87
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads... ...	—	2,654 29	—	476 93
Total—Rs.		1,055,317 37		1,099,057 61

Statement showing the Amount voted to the Department and the Amounts expended for the Years 1905 and 1904.

Heads of Service.	Amount voted in 1905, including the Supplementary Vote.	Amount expended in 1905.	Amount expended in 1904.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.			
Fixed Salaries	—	—	16,750 0
Provisional Salaries	374,651 49	362,932 26	334,749 20
Other Charges.			
Grants in aid of existing Schools	530,000 0	512,005 19	494,612 53
Do. Training Schools Scholarships	8,000 0	11,950 0	7,925 0
Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools	16,000 0	15,666 50	15,446 50
Do. Industrial Schools	22,802 0	18,950 0	18,260 0
Do. Pali Vidyodaya College	1,000 0	1,000 0	1,000 0
Allowance to Ragged Schools	500 0	499 92	499 92
Do. Buona Vista Charity School	900 0	900 0	900 0
Allowance and rent to Kandy Industrial School	2,800 0	2,530 68	2,499 84
English University Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money ...	15,500 0	15,615 0	13,716 19
King's Scholarships for Boys	2,000 0	1,846 44	1,666 48
Four Scholarships for Technical College	960 0	210 0	—
King's Scholarships for Girls	1,440 0	1,290 0	1,540 0
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	100 0
Allowance of Monitors and bonus to Head Teachers in Government Schools	35,000 0	40,299 11	36,670 77
Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books ...	10,000 0	8,172 90	7,433 6
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers	8,500 0	9,406 2	10,675 54
Allowance for board and lodging to Vernacular Training Students ...	3,400 0	3,297 0	2,787 50
Cost of free Boarders	1,044 0	696 0	756 0
Maintenance and transport of Reformatory boys	15,400 0	15,078 1	16,425 23
Grant in aid of Female Itinerating Teachers in Uva ...	500 0	500 0	—
Expenses connected with the Technical College	14,000 0	9,581 94	9,307 25
Do. School Gardens	2,900 0	3,766 19	2,865 58
House allowance to Superintendent, School Gardens ...	960 0	960 0	960 0
House allowance to Manager, Stock Garden	360 0	360 0	300 0
Expenses connected with the Training College	5,320 0	4,644 21	5,125 84
Ceylon Veterinary Scholarship	780 0	100 0	1,200 0
Grant to Schools in Tamankaduwa district	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,000 0
Expenditure in connection with a course of lectures to teachers on Sanitation	1,000 0	673 17	—
Cost of holding Intermediate B. Sc. examination and preliminary Scientific examination of the University of London ...	1,800 0	—	—
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c.	3,650 0	3,370 0	3,050 0
Cost of Books and Stationery	10,000 0	9,114 44	8,540 85
Furniture for Schools	3,000 0	3,053 78	2,447 15
Do. New Schools	2,500 0	1,812 33	861 53
Miscellaneous Expenses	8,000 0	5,910 45	8,138 45
Books for Royal College Library	100 0	100 0	—
Cost of examination of the Royal College by Cambridge Local Syndicate	600 0	568 75	—
Expenses connected with the instruction in Carpentry at the Balangoda Boys' Vernacular School	—	—	390 0
Current for electric lights for the Royal College Laboratory ...	100 0	3 40	—
Rent of School-houses	1,020 0	1,020 0	1,020 0
Travelling expenses	21,300 0	20,743 50	20,595 83
Special Expenditure.			
Equipment of new Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Technical College	—	—	5,081 13
Additional equipment for Technical College	5,000 0	8,580 42	—
Bonus for writing a Geography for Ceylon Schools	—	250 0	—
Supplementary Vote	21,724 46	—	—
Total ...	1,156,111 95	1,099,057 61	1,055,317 37

Public Instruction Office,
Colombo, April 30, 1906.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

(1) *The Cambridge Local Examinations.*

The following table shows the number of presentations for the Cambridge Local Examinations since their introduction in 1880 :—

Year.	Total Number of Boys presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number of Girls presented. Senior.	Junior.	Total Number presented.
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	105	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316
1893	58	169	8	42	277
1894	67	179	3	42	301
1895	60	157	7	43	277
1896	57	186	13	43	299
1897	75	195	12	70	352
1898	75	180	12	78	345
1899	84	197	24	81	386
1900	127	210	15	77	429
1901	126	268	28	86	508
1902	174	281	22	87	564
1903	170	328	20	101	619
1904	224	346	33	90	693
1905	228	323	35	84	670

The following is the list in order of merit of the candidates who passed the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December, 1905 :—

Mathematical Prize.

The Ceylon Mathematical Prize has been won by M. L. Munesinghe of the Royal College.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

JUNIOR BOYS.

First Exhibition, value Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to H. R. Kriekenbeek of the Royal College.

Second Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. E. Christoffelsz of the Royal College.

Third Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to D. E. de Zilva of St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure.

SENIOR GIRLS.

The Senior Scholarship for Girls, Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. Mahesvari of the C. M. S. Ladies' College.

JUNIOR GIRLS.

First Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. R. Weerekoon of Good Shepherd Convent, Kotahena.

Second Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to E. M. E. M. H. R. Perera of Good Shepherd Convent, Kotahena.

SENIOR BOYS.

Order of Merit.	Name.	School.
1	Rodrigo, E.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
2	Saravanamuttu, T.	Chetty street High School, Jaffna
3	Storer, E. C. S.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
4	Herat, P. B.	Royal College, Colombo
5	Van Reyk, A. P.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
6	Cader, M. B. A.	Wesley College, Colombo
7	De Fonseka, L. S. W. E.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
8	Jinendradasa, J. N.	Royal College, Colombo
9	Gratiaen, L. J.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo

Order of Merit.	Nam	School.
10	Parsons, P. E.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
11	Karunaratne, W. A. E.	do.
12	Schokman, A. E.	Royal College, Colombo
13	Perera, J. A. A.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
14	Perera, J. W. A.	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
15	Muttiah, S. T.	Wesley College, Colombo
16	Pathmanathan, R. S.	Royal College, Colombo
17	Pillai, E. M. G.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
18	Somasundaram, S.	Royal College, Colombo
19	Senewiratne, C. C. J.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
20	Mendis, T. N.	Royal College, Colombo
21	Jayawardene, H. R.	do.
22	Tamby, C.	Hindu College, Jaffna
23	Peeris, A. W.	Royal College, Colombo
24	Mendis, A. T.	Wesley College, Colombo
25	Fernando, R. A.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
26	Chandrasena, J. P. C.	Ananda College, Colombo
27	Rupesinghe, A. M.	Private Study
28	Jayasuriya, S. M.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
29	Wijeyewardena, D. A.	Richmond College, Galle
30	Fernando, W. A.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
31	Ismail, M.	do.
32	Nethsingha, A. A.	Private Study
33	De Silva. G. A.	Royal College, Colombo
34	Perera, C.	Ananda College, Colombo
35	Fernando, E. S.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
36	Perera, C. S. A.	Royal College, Colombo
37	Wilson, J.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
38	Wickremaratne, G. A. de Z.	Royal College, Colombo
39	Lee, C. G.	Private Study
40	De Zilva, St. L. H.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
41	De Silva, A. E.	Royal College, Colombo
42	Cartegasse, C. P.	Mahinda College, Galle
43	Thambippillai, V.	St. John's College, Jaffna
44	Gunawardena, A.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
45	Fernando, J. S. A.	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
46	De Singhe, H. D.	Trinity College, Kandy
47	Anthonisz, C. F.	Royal College, Colombo
48	Sellappa, S. F.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
49	Perera, C.	Royal College, Colombo
	Albert, K. D.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
51	Seneviratne, C. de S. W.	Trinity College, Kandy
	Gunasekera, J. E.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
53	Ramanathappillai, N.	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna
	Ranasinha, D. E.	Private Study
55	Sithamparapillai, V.	St. John's College, Jaffna
56	Herft, O. W.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
57	Peter, A.	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna
58	Jansz, L. J. H.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
59	Jayasingha, D. A.	Trinity College, Kandy
60	Peiris, J. R.	Ananda College, Colombo
	Weerasekera, D. W.	Mahinda College, Galle
62	Canekaratne, W. E.	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
63	Caldera, E. F.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
64	Mant, H.	Richmond College, Galle
65	Christoffelsz, N. M.	Wesley College, Colombo
66	Seneviratne, S. A.	Trinity College, Kandy
67	Jayawardena. E. F. W.	Lorensz Tutory, Colombo
68	Ederesinghe, A. L. J.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
69	Silva, Francis A.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
70	Dedigama, P. C.	Trinity College, Kandy
71	Ilangantileke, V. B.	do.
72	Thanapaty, A. de S.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
73	Kadirgamar, S. J.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
74	Walpola, M .D. D. W	Private Study
75	Thiedeman, S. H. E.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
76	Wickramasingha, K. I. D.	Wesley College, Colombo
77	Evarts, J. P.	do.
78	Retniah, S. J.	Wesleyan Central Institute, Batticaloa
79	Goonetilleke, J. E. R. P. S	Royal College, Colombo
80	Pinto, H. J.	Trinity College, Kandy
	Wickramasingha, F. A.	Wesley College, Colombo
82	Philips, F. T.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
83	Jayasundere, D. C. P.	Trinity College, Kandy

JUNIOR BOYS.

1	Kriekenbeek, H. R.	Royal College, Colombo
2	Christoffelsz, A, E.	do.
3	De Zilva, D. E.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
4	Wickremesinghe, C. L	Richmond College, Galle
5	Perera, C. W.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
6	Perera, H. V.	Royal College, Colombo
7	Samerewickrema, W. A.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo

Order of Merit.	Name.	School.
8	Felix, J. E.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
9	De Silva, S. K. H.	Richmond College, Galle
10	Gratiaen, G. H.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
11	Warnakulasuriya, H.	Richmond College, Galle
12	Fernando, H.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
13	Thompson, H. B.	St. John's College, Jaffna
14	Hallock, R.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
15	Fernando, J. B.	Richmond College, Galle
16	Perera, M. W. Mudannayaka, F. G. A. G. P.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
18	Jayawickrama, E. S.	Richmond College, Galle
19	De Silva, L. B.	All Saints' School, Galle
20	Van Geyzel, C. W.	Royal College, Colombo
21	Jansz, E. L. H.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
22	De Silva, A. R.	Royal College, Colombo
23	Fernando, J.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
24	Jayasuriya, J. H. F.	Richmond College, Galle
25	Jansz, H. E.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
26	Kale, A. R.	All Saints' School, Galle
27	Cooray, J. R.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
28	Philips, E. M.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
29	De Kretser, C. B.	Royal College, Colombo
30	Richard, M. Don.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
31	Georgesz, O. M. E.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
32	Fernando, E. F.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
33	Perera, E.	Royal College, Colombo
34	Pieris, J. A. V.	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
35	Fernando, W. C.	Ananda College, Colombo
36	Amarasinghe, E.	Richmond College, Galle
37	Ariyawardena, M.	Trinity College, Kandy
38	Layart, W. D. Nanayakkara, A. D. A.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure Ananda College, Colombo
40	Paul, L. D. F.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
41	Perera, A.	Wesley College, Colombo
42	Sourjah, A. A.	St. Aloysius's College, Galle
43	Jackson, S. G.	Royal College, Colombo
44	Anthonippillay, B.	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna
45	Solomons, W. F. A.	Kingswood College, Kandy
46	Weerasekara, J. de S.	Richmond College, Galle
47	Goonetilleke, T.	Royal College, Colombo
48	Esmailjee, Y.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
49	Wanigasekara, T E	Royal College, Colombo
50	Evans, C. E	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
51	Gunetilleke, E. Rasanayagam, K.	All Saints' School, Galle St. Joseph's College, Colombo
53	Saravanamuttu, T.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
54	Adihetty, V. D.	Richmond College, Galle
55	Nagahawatta, O.	Mahinda College, Galle
56	De Silva, A. A.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
57	Somasunderam, S.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
58	Fernando, W. J. C.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
59	De Fonseka, D. C.	Royal College, Colombo
60	De Fonseka, E. F.	Ananda College, Colombo
61	Francis, M. T.	Mahinda College, Galle
62	Goonetilleke, W. Don P.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
63	Wijetunga, V.	Wesley College, Colombo
64	Fernando, A. C.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
65	Mottau, E. W. Samarasinghe, E.	Royal College, Colombo
67	Mohamed Cassim	Mahinda College, Galle
	Gunawardena, J.	Richmond College, Galle
69	Gunawardena, G. M. R.	do.
70	Schrader, R. H. S.	Royal College, Colombo
	Sivapragasam, V.	Victoria College, Jaffna
72	Kandiah, V.	do.
73	Perera, J. R. S.	Royal College, Colombo
74	Wambeek, W. G. L.	do.
75	Jayewardena, T. L.	do.
76	Ponniah, K	Wesleyan Central Institute, Batticaloa
	Silva, A. W. T.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
78	Peiris, R. S.	do.
79	Ferreira, N. R. C.	St. Aloysius's College, Galle
80	Chelliah, C.	Victoria College, Jaffna
	Kandiah, K.	St. John's College, Jaffna
82	De Fonseka, A. D.	Royal College, Colombo
83	Syms, G. E.	All Saints' School, Galle
	Van Starrex, M. A.	St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy
85	Kannangara, J. G.	Wesley College, Colombo
86	Nanayakkara, H L F. de S.	Royal College, Colombo
87	Vanderstraaten, J. J.M	do.
88	Perera, D. A. V.	Trinity College, Kandy
89	Chellappah, M.	Victoria College, Jaffna
90	Vandergert, B. A.	Private
91	Gunawardene, T. H.	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
92	Fidelis, G.	St. Patrick's College, Jaffna

Order of Merit.	Name.	School.
93	Benedict, D. C.	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
94	Renfrew, J.	Trinity College, Kandy
95	Candiah, S.	Victoria College, Jaffna
96	Simon, H. Don	St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure
97	Vythialingam, A.	Victoria College, Jaffna
	Weerakoon, D. A.	Private
99	Alexander, G. D.	Buddhist English School, Badulla
100	Dahanayake, W.	Richmond College, Galle
	De Abrew, K. J.	Rajapakse College, Kosgoda
102	Seneviratne, E. H.	Wesley College, Colombo
103	Perera, G. V.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
	Wijetilake, S. W.	Dharmarajah College, Kandy
105	Robertson, O. J.	Royal College, Colombo
106	Jayawardena, Don A.	Ananda College, Colombo
	Harichandra, H. A.	
108	Kasippillai, A.	St. John's College, Jaffna
109	De Silva, G. P.	Royal College, Colombo
110	De Silva, H. M.	Richmond College, Galle
	Perera, A.	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
112	Lewis, W. D.	Wesley College, Colombo
113	Dissanayake, E. A. C.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
	Willenburg, G. W.	Wesley College, Colombo
115	Enthuray, M. B.	Memorial High School, Manipay
	Molamure, A. H. E.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
117	Weeratunga, G.	Mahinda College, Galle
118	Seneviratne, A. F.	Wesley College, Colombo
119	Pulle, M. P. Tevarayam	St. Aloysius's School, Ratnapura
120	Coopman, J.	St. Aloysius's College, Galle
121	Jabir, M.	Wesley College, Colombo
	Miranda, L	St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo
123	Abayawickrama, S. C.	St. Thomas's High School, Matara
124	Pereira, W. D.	St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy
125	Walles, G. R. S.	St. Joseph's College, Colombo
126	Supramaniam, S.	St. Joseph's English High School, Batticaloa
127	Mendis, J. V.	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
	Sivaprakasm, A.	Central College, Colombo
129	Hudson, C. J.	St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy
130	De Mel, F. J. M.	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
131	Hapugodachchi, A.	Richmond College, Galle
132	Dias, F. W.	Wesley College, Colombo
133	Deliwita, S. B.	Trinity College, Kandy
134	Kathiranetpillai, P.	Wesleyan Central Institute, Batticaloa
135	Muttucumaru, T.	St. John's College, Jaffna
136	Wijeyekoon, A. C.	Wesley College, Colombo
137	Peiris, D. D.	Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa
138	De Rosairo, J. C. H.	Central College, Colombo

SENIOR GIRLS.

1	Mahasvari, A.	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
2	Jansz, B. H.	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
3	Jansz, E. W.	do.
4	Van Houten, E. C.	St. Clare's College, Colombo
5	Abeyesinghe, E. M. D.	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
6	Anthonisz, E. W.	Private
7	Abeyesekera, M. M.	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
8	McNicol, M.	Good Shepherd Convent, Kandy
9	Goonewardene, I. M.	Christ Church School, Kurunegala
10	Hensman, H. P.	Chundicully Girls' High School, Jaffna
11	Karthigeser, A. G.	Girls' High School, Kandy
12	Brechman Toussaint, J. M.	Clifton Girls' High School, Colombo
13	Kelaart, C. M. R.	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
14	Spittel, L.	Bishop's College, Colombo
	Cannon, C. A.	Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo
16	Wright, H. H. M.	Sacred Heart Convent, Galle
17	Rambukwella, L. M.	Clarence Memorial School, Kandy
18	Young, M.	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
19	Rode, B. M.	Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo
20	Solomons, M. L.	Christ Church School, Kurunegala
21	Silva, S. J.	Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa
22	Ebert, I. G. A.	Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo

JUNIOR GIRLS.

1	Weerakoon, A. R.	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
2	Perera, E. M. E. M. H. R.	do.
3	Blok, D. L	St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
4	Vandergert, G. S.	Wesleyan Girls' High School Kalutara
5	Pinto, P. A. L.	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
6	Johnson, M. I.	do.
7	Henry, E. G.	do.
8	Van Sanden, B. B. D.	Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo
9	Swan, R. M. E.	Bishop's College, Colombo
10	Perera, E. C.	C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo

Order of Merit.	Name.	School.
11 ..	LaBrooy, G. M.	.. St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
12 ..	Jayawickrema, S.	.. Private Study
13 ..	Cannon, M. V.	.. Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo
14 ..	Wirasekera, C. T.	.. St. Clare's College, Colombo
15 ..	Honter, F. H.	.. Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo
16 ..	Silva, F. B. M.	.. St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo
17 ..	Loos, D.	.. Clifton Girls' High School, Colombo
18 ..	LaBrooy, I. C. E.	.. Bishop's College, Colombo
19 ..	Ephraims, R. B.	.. Clifton Girls' High School, Colombo
	De Silva, N.	.. Musæus School for Buddhist Girls, Colombo
21 ..	Nathanielsz, A. G.	.. Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo
22 ..	Jayawickrema, P.	.. Private Study
23 ..	De Jonk, M. E. F.	.. Sacred Heart Convent, Galle
24 ..	Jansz, I. M.	.. Private Study, Galle
	Gunatillaka, V. E. M.	.. Musæus School for Buddhist Girls, Colombo
26 ..	De Silva, L. E.	.. St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
27 ..	Ferdinando, C. J. N.	.. Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa
28 ..	Nugara, S. R.	.. St. Clare's College, Colombo
29 ..	Barsenbach, M. A.	.. Sacred Heart Convent, Galle
30 ..	Saverymuttu, B. T.	.. St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
31 ..	Gunasekera, E. L. E.	.. C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
32 ..	Poulier, I. H. A.	.. Girls' High School, Kandy
33 ..	Morse, S. C.	.. Chundicully Girls' High School, Jaffna
	Robinson, M. L. F.	.. C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
35 ..	Hepponstall, D. F.	.. do.
36 ..	De Kretser, E. L.	.. St. Clare's College, Colombo
37 ..	Auwardt, F.	.. Wesleyan Girls' High School, Matara
38 ..	Fernando, M. E.	.. Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa
39 ..	Senanayaka, H. C.	.. St. Paul's Girls' School, Milagiriya
40 ..	Ferdinando, L. C.	.. Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo
41 ..	Wambeek, V. A.	.. C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo
42 ..	Goonetilleke, C. C.	.. Wesleyan Girls' High School, Kalutara
	Nathanielsz, U. H.	.. St. Clare's College, Colombo
44 ..	De Soysa, F. M. S.	.. St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure
45 ..	Gunaratne, G. J.	.. Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo
46 ..	Peiris, B. E. C.	.. C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo

The subjoined tables show the comparative success of the different competing colleges and schools :—

Senior Boys.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Withdrawn.
Royal College, Colombo	25	2	12	14	9	2
St. Thomas's College, Colombo ...	22	2	10	12	10	—
Wesley College, Colombo	13	1	6	7	5	1
St. Joseph's College, Colombo... ...	22	4	6	10	11	1
St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo ...	14	—	5	5	8	1
Ananda College, Colombo	6	—	3	3	2	1
City College, Colombo	8	—	—	—	8	—
Central College, Colombo	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lorenz School and Tutory	2	—	1	1	—	1
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	5	—	3	3	2	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	7	1	2	3	3	1
Richmond College, Galle	10	—	2	2	8	—
St. Aloysius's College, Galle	6	—	—	—	6	—
Mahinda College, Galle	8	—	2	2	5	1
All Saint's School, Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas's English School, Matara ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rajapakse College, Kosgoda	3	—	—	—	2	1
Trinity College, Kandy	14	—	8	8	6	—
Kingswood College, Kandy	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dhamaraja College, Kandy	2	—	—	—	2	—
Victoria College, Jaffna	3	—	—	—	3	—
St. Patrick's College, Jaffna	10	—	2	2	8	—
St. John's College, Jaffna	8	—	2	2	6	—
Hindu College, Jaffna	4	—	1	1	3	—
Chetty Street English High School, Jaffna ...	1	1	—	1	—	—
Kankesanturai English School, Jaffna ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
C. E. Grammar School, Jaffna... ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Central College, Jaffna	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa ...	5	—	1	1	4	—
Private Tuition	43	—	6	6	30	7
Total ...	247	11	72	83	145	19

Junior Boys.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Withdrawn.
Royal College, Colombo	34	3	19	22	9	3
St. Thomas's College, Colombo ...	23	2	7	9	14	—
Wesley College, Colombo	37	—	10	10	26	1
St. Joseph's College, Colombo	32	4	11	15	16	1
St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo ...	17	1	3	4	12	1
Ananda College, Colombo	11	—	5	5	3	3
City College, Colombo	2	—	—	—	2	—
Central College, Colombo	14	—	2	2	9	3
Lorenz School and Tutory, Colombo ...	4	—	—	—	3	1
St. Paul's Boys' High School, Colombo ...	3	—	—	—	3	—
The Lyceum, Panadure	3	—	—	—	3	—
St. John's Boys' High School, Panadure ...	19	2	9	11	5	3
Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	8	—	4	8	4	—
Richmond College, Galle	18	6	8	14	4	—
St. Aloysius's College, Galle	4	—	4	4	—	—
Mahinda College, Galle	9	—	4	4	5	—
All Saints' School, Galle	4	—	3	3	1	—
Rajapakse College, Kosgoda	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. Thomas's Boys' High School, Matara ...	8	—	1	1	7	—
Trinity College, Kandy	6	—	4	4	1	1
Kingswood College, Kandy	3	—	1	1	2	—
Dharmaraja College, Kandy	6	—	1	1	4	1
St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Kandy ...	5	—	3	3	2	—
Buddhist English School, Badulla ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Chetty Street English School, Jaffna ...	4	—	—	—	4	—
St. Patrick's College, Jaffna	8	—	2	2	6	—
St. John's College, Jaffna	15	1	3	4	9	2
Manipay Memorial High School, Jaffna ...	5	—	1	1	4	—
Victoria College, Jaffna	9	—	6	6	3	—
Central College, Jaffna	4	—	—	—	4	—
Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa ...	5	—	2	2	3	—
St. Joseph's High School, Batticaloa ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. Joseph's High School, Trincomalee ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Wesleyan English School, Trincomalee ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
St. Aloysius's School, Ratnapura ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. Mary's School, Kegalla	1	—	—	—	1	—
Private Tuition	17	—	2	2	12	3
Total ...	346	19	119	138	185	23

Senior Girls.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Withdrawn
C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo ...	4	1	2	3	1	—
St. Clare's College, Colombo	3	1	—	1	1	1
Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Musæus School and Orphanage, Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Bishop's College, Colombo	2	—	1	1	1	—
Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	3	—	1	1	2	—
St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure ...	5	2	2	4	1	—
Girls' High School, Kandy	2	—	1	1	1	—
Clifton Girls' High School, Colombo ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sacred Heart Convent, Galle	1	—	1	1	—	—
Clarence Memorial School, Kandy ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Good Shepherd Convent, Kandy ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Christ Church School, Kurunegala ...	2	—	2	2	—	—
Chundicully Girl's High School, Jaffna ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Private Study	3	—	1	1	2	—
Total ...	36	4	18	22	13	1

Junior Girls.

School or College.	Number entered.	Number in Honours Division.	Number who satisfied the Examiners.	Total Passes.	Number of Failures.	Number Withdrawn.
C. M. S. Ladies' College, Colombo ...	16	1	8	9	5	2
St. Clare's College, Colombo	8	—	4	4	3	1
Good Shepherd Convent, Colombo ...	4	1	2	3	1	—
Kollupitiya Girls' High School, Colombo ...	4	—	2	2	2	—
Pettah Girls' High School, Colombo ...	3	—	3	3	—	—
Bishop's College, Colombo ...	4	—	2	2	2	—
Musæus School and Orphanage, Colombo ...	4	—	2	2	2	—
Wolfendahl Girls' High School, Colombo ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Clifton Girls' High School, Colombo ...	2	—	2	2	—	—
St. Paul's Girls' High School, Milagiriya, Colombo	1	—	1	1	—	—
St. Bridget's Convent School, Colombo ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
St. John's Girls' High School, Panadure ...	6	—	5	5	1	—
Wesleyan Girls' High School, Kalutara ..	2	1	1	2	—	—
Princess of Wales's College, Moratuwa ...	5	—	2	2	3	—
The Lyceum, Panadure	1	—	—	—	1	—
St. Paul's College, Kandy	1	—	—	—	1	—
Girls' High School, Kandy	3	—	1	1	2	—
Convent of Good Shepherd, Kandy ...	5	—	—	—	5	—
Wesleyan Girls' High School, Matara ...	2	—	1	1	1	—
Convent School, Kurunegala	1	—	—	—	1	—
Christ Church School, Kurunegala ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sacred Heart Convent, Galle	3	—	2	2	1	—
Chundicully Girl's High School, Jaffna ..	3	—	1	1	2	—
Private Tuition	4	—	3	3	1	—
Total ...	87	3	43	46	38	3

The number of candidates who entered for the different subjects of examination is shown by the following table :—

	Senior Candidates.		Junior Candidates.	
	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
Arithmetic ...	247	36	346	87
Dictation ...	—	—	346	87
Old Testament ...	19	10	42	16
Gospel ...	191	33	243	78
Acts ...	153	21	181	54
Common Prayer ...	17	2	10	3
Catechism ...	—	—	10	—
Composition ...	247	36	—	—
Grammar ...	—	—	346	87
Lay of the Last Minstrel	—	—	131	8
Shakespeare ...	206	34	191	75
Ivanhoe ...	—	—	23	4
Milton ...	40	2	—	—
Macbeth, &c. ...	58	13	—	—
English Literature ...	152	14	—	—
English History ...	241	35	340	87
History of the British Empire	—	1	—	—
Greek History ...	2	—	—	—
Geography ...	215	36	338	87
Political Economy ...	4	—	—	—
Logic ...	82	4	—	—
Latin ...	175	6	335	11
Greek ...	13	—	15	—
French ...	54	25	69	62
German ...	1	—	—	3
Dutch ...	—	1	—	—
Geometry ...	205	19	330	56
Algebra ...	201	19	331	57
Trigonometry ...	43	—	33	1
Analytical Geometry, &c.	9	1	—	—
Applied Mathematics ...	12	—	—	—
Mechanics ...	—	—	5	1
Experimental Science ...	—	—	7	—
Theoretical Chemistry...	5	—	—	—
Practical Chemistry ...	7	—	—	—
Experimental Mechanics	5	—	—	—
Heat ...	18	—	36	—
Sound and Light	8	—	16	—
Electricity and Magnetism	12	—	17	—
Botany ...	11	12	17	29
Physiology and Hygiene	16	8	31	13
Physical Geography ...	128	12	87	24
Agricultural Science ...	—	—	—	—
Shorthand ...	8	—	16	—
Bookkeeping ...	36	—	106	1
Mensuration and Surveying	8	—	7	—
Freehand Drawing ...	63	22	166	55
Model Drawing ...	64	21	128	53
Perspective Drawing ...	—	5	—	—
Geometrical Drawing ...	—	—	176	29
Design Drawing ...	2	1	1	1
Memory Drawing ...	25	5	—	—
Music ...	1	8	2	23

(2) *Additional Extract from the Report of Mr. C. Drieberg, Superintendent of School Gardens.*

I may refer here to a few important details that have to be considered in the starting and maintaining of school gardens. Apart from suitability of soil and aspect the requirements for the satisfactory working of school gardens are that :—

(1) The land should be owned or at least leased for a long term by the Crown. Unfortunately a large number of schools stand on private lands, and it is therefore essential for the future development of the scheme that the policy of Government should aim at settling the land on the school, as well as constructing new or reconstructing old buildings on Crown land. Without an undisputed right to property no one has a free hand in managing it, while improvements of a permanent character, however desirable, are impossible.

(2) There should be good fencing. In some districts of the Island the fencing is conserved by village labour, but in others this duty (assuming that it is a duty) of the Village Committee is ignored or is enforced only with the greatest difficulty. As a result a good deal of expense has to be incurred on account of wire fencing (which of course on the whole is the most satisfactory) to protect the gardens against trespassers, for, damage to crops by stray cattle will continue to be a common evil till the villager begins to realize his responsibility in the matter of tethering his stock, or at least confining them to lands to the use of which he has a legitimate right.

(3) There should be a satisfactory water supply. The necessity for this is patent to every grower of plants, but in the case of many otherwise suitable sites the absence of a source of water constitutes a serious drawback, while there is no source of expenditure that can be drawn upon to meet the cost of sinking wells. For the extension of the school garden system, therefore, ample provision will have to be made for acquiring or leasing lands and meeting the requirements under fencing and water supply.

New products.—In the early part of January, 1905, seeds of the Niger oil seed (*Ginzotia abyssinica*), 'Ramtil" were received from the Poona Experimental Farm. The plants grow luxuriantly and the resulting seed was distributed among school gardens all over the Island. In the same month seeds of "Virginia" and "Spanish" ground nut came from the U. S. A. Department of Agriculture. The former germinated and grew very well, but owing to damage by rats seeds in quantity could not be collected, while the latter entirely failed to germinate. Seeds supposed to be "Ginseng" (*Pariax ginscheng*) were forwarded by a planter in Penang, but turned out to be *Talinune patents*, the London "weed."

Seeds of *Croton Iiglium* and *Cola Acuminata* were received from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya.

A large general collection of seeds was sent from the Botanic Gardens, Port Darwin. Although a good many varieties germinated, they did not survive the heat of this low elevation.

A collection of Japanese vegetable seeds was kindly presented by Mr. G. W. Woodhouse. Several made a good start, but did not come to anything.

A small quantity of excellent ground nuts were also received from Japan ; these have done very well.

A parcel of "Banafuli" paddy was sent in May by the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal. It is highly recommended as an early variety with white grain. The trial at the Stock Garden was spoilt by insects and birds.

A few phizomes of an excellent variety of giant ginger were received from Adelaide, imported there from China. This variety is doing very well, and efforts are being made to secure a further supply. Another lot of Calcutta ginger which was planted at the same time, and received the same care and attention, did not produce any better results than local varieties.

A new variety of bitter gourd (*Momordica charantia*) was introduced into the Stock Garden, the seeds having been obtained from the Registrar of Aturala. The fruits of this variety are about 15 inches long and succulent, like that of the snake gourd, with white fleshy skin. The garden is indebted to Mr. Francis Daniel of Colombo for seeds of Johore jak and the Maniagar of Delft for seeds of grains and grasses. Seeds of a giant capsicum were kindly supplied by the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos. This was a great success, and the seeds have been distributed far and wide.

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(3) *New Schools.*

The following Government vernacular schools were opened during the year 1905 :—

Western Province.
Iddagoda boys'

Central Province.
Giriulla boys'
Wallahagoda boys'
Anukwatta boys'
Mimure boys'
Maratugoda boys

Southern Province.
Hakuruwala boys'
Galbokke Mohammedan mixed
Opata boys'
Mapalagama girls'
Dampella girls'

North-Western Province.
Maeliya boys'
Narammala boys'
Pannala girls'

Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Erepola boys'
Udahinguruwaka boys'
Kendangamuwa girls'

North-Central Province.
Rambewa boys'
Morakewa boys'

Province of Uva.
Hembarawa boys'
Koslanda boys'
Bodagama boys'

Eastern Province.
Madawachchiya boys'

The following Government schools were closed during the year 1905 :—

Western Province.
Atulugama Mohammedan boys
Railway girls' anglo-vernacular

List of Grant-in-Aid Schools registered during 1905.

No.	Name of School.	Province.	Management.
1	Millewa vernacular mixed	Western	Private
2	Puloly West, Point Pedro vernacular girls'	Northern	do.
3	Panadure vernacular girls'	Western	do
4	Nallatanikkinatadi vernacular mixed	Northern	do.
5	Kokkuthaduwa vernacular mixed	do.	C. M.
6	Ticcodai vernacular mixed	Eastern	Roman Catholic
7	Dondra vernacular mixed	Southern	Private
8	Gorakana vernacular mixed	Western	do.
9	Kalutara vernacular mixed	do.	Wesleyan
10	Selagama vernacular mixed (estate)	Central	Friends' Foreign Mission
11	Bibiladeniya vernacular mixed	North-Western	Private
12	Dikoya vernacular boys' (night)	Central	C. M. S.
13	Clodagh vernacular boys' (night)	do.	Friends' Foreign Mission
14	Kataboola vernacular mixed (estate)	do.	Private
15	Walala vernacular girls'	do.	Buddhist Theosophical
16	Aluwihare vernacular mixed estate	do.	Friends' Foreign Mission
17	East Holyrood estate vernacular boys'	do.	Wesleyan
18	Beramada Gansabhawa vernacular boys'	Uva	Government Agent
19	Puloly vernacular mixed	Northern	Roman Catholic
20	Amitirigala vernacular boys'	Sabaragamuwa	Buddhist Theosophica
21	Malegoda vernacular girls'	Western	do.
22	Karavetty South vernacular boys'	Northern	Private
23	Talgahapitiya vernacular mixed	North-Western	Roman Catholic
24	Harankahawa vernacular mixed	Central	Baptist
25	Palliyapitiya vernacular girls'	Western	Private
26	Kawudupelella vernacular mixed	Central	Friends' Foreign Mission
27	Elwala vernacular mixed	do.	Baptist
28	Uda Aludeniya vernacular girls'	do.	Private
29	Walangana vernacular boys'	Western	do.
30	Kotugoda vernacular girls'	do.	Buddhist Theosophical
31	Katugastota vernacular boys'	Central	Baptist
32	Kuruwemulla vernacular mixed	Western	Private
33	Gangodavila vernacular mixed	do.	Buddhist Theosophical
34	Mandapattadi vernacular mixed	Eastern	Roman Catholic
35	Gavatenna estate vernacular mixed	Central	C. M. S.
36	Alpitiyakanda estate vernacular mixed	do.	do.
37	Gona Adika estate vernacular mixed	do.	do.
38	Culloden estate vernacular boys' (night)	Western	Wesleyan
39	Galmangada vernacular girls'	Southern	Buddhist Theosophical
40	Mahagoda vernacular boys'	Western	Wesleyan
41	Pantiya vernacular mixed (estate)	do.	Private
42	Pettah (Wesley College) vernacular boys' (night)	do.	Wesleyan
43	Gonapinuwela vernacular mixed	Southern	Private
44	Kananke vernacular mixed	do.	Buddhist Theosophical
45	Kotte English boys'	Western	do.
46	Walagedara vernacular mixed	do.	do.
47	Kadurupokuna vernacular mixed	Southern	Wesleyan
48	Maradana vernacular girls'	Western	C. M. S.
49	Ethkandura vernacular mixed	Southern	Private
50	Karativu English boys'	Northern	American Mission
51	Kurunegala vernacular boys'	North-Western	C. M. S.
52	Elamalpota vernacular boys'	Central	Friends' Foreign Mission
53	Kalutara North vernacular boys'	Western	Private
54	Ratgama vernacular girls'	Southern	Buddhist Theosophical
55	Galgamuwa vernacular mixed	North-Western	Roman Catholic
56	Udawewalla vernacular mixed	Sabaragamuwa	C. M. S.
57	El Teb estate vernacular boys'	Uva	Private
58	Ahangama English mixed	Southern	do.
59	Widiyawatta vernacular girls'	Western	Buddhist Theosophical
60	Niyande-ela vernacular mixed	do.	do.
61	Norwood vernacular boys' (night)	Central	C. M. S.
62	Udagama vernacular girls'	Western	Private
63	Rajakadaluwa vernacular girls'	North-Western	Roman Catholic
64	Kandy vernacular mixed	Central	Baptist
65	Neluwakanda vernacular boys'	do.	Friends' Foreign Mission
66	Nedalagamuwa vernacular boys'	North-Western	Private
67	Kaymal vernacular mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
68	Ambanwita vernacular girls'	Western	Buddhist Theosophical
69	Nawalapitiya English mixed	Central	Wesleyan
70	Madulkele vernacular boys' (night)	do.	Private
71	Golahanwatte vernacular girls'	do.	Friends' Foreign Mission
72	Koshinna vernacular girls'	do.	Private
73	Kottawa vernacular mixed	Western	do.
74	Mocha estate vernacular mixed	Central	do.
75	Cooroonduwatta estate vernacular mixed	do.	do
76	Campion estate vernacular boys'	do.	do.
77	Bambarenda vernacular boys'	Southern	do.

List of Grant-in-Aid Schools closed in 1905.

No.	Name of School.	Province.	Management.
1	Kanduboda vernacular mixed	Western	Baptist
2	Kamaragoda vernacular mixed	do.	Wesleyan
3	Ambepusse vernacular girls'	Sabaragamuwa	Roman Catholic
4	Manikkawa vernacular mixed	do.	Buddhist
5	Ariallai vernacular mixed (C.)	Northern	C. M. S.
6	Kapai North vernacular boys' (night)	do.	do.
7	Chunnakam vernacular boys'	do.	American Mission
8	Mullaittivu vernacular girls' (L.A.)	do.	C. M. S.
9	Kalkuda vernacular mixed (C.)	Eastern	Anglican
10	Thiriyavanthamadu vernacular mixed (C.)	do.	Wesleyan
11	Gonapinuwala vernacular mixed	Southern	C. M. S.
12	Telwatta vernacular boys'	do.	do.
13	Horagoda vernacular boys'	do	Wesleyan
14	Jamburugoda vernacular mixed	do	do
15	Kananke vernacular boys'	do.	do.
16	Nelunwewa vernacular boys'	do.	do.
17	Dunuwila vernacular mixed	Central	C. M. S.
18	Nochchiyagama vernacular (mixed)	North-Central	Roman Catholic
19	Rosette vernacular mixed (night)	Uva	Private

(4) *Return showing the Travelling done by Inspectors and their Assistants during the Year 1905.*

	Number of Days away from Head-quarters.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Visits without Notice.	Number of Inspections for Registration.	Number of Miles travelled.
Mr. R. B. Strickland	67	44	14	2	1,878
WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.					
Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek	114	62	2	1	1,910
„ R. de Silva	161	89	5	18	1,235
„ A. W. D. Jayasuriya	240	130	8	6	2,054
„ G. de Silva	146	99	3	2	937
„ S. Welayden	227	178	20	15	4,037
„ J. Blok	153	140	8	4	2,284
„ J. P. P. Samarasekara	234	96	18	11	1,609
„ J. Cooray	168½	94	1	9	900¼
CENTRAL, NORTH-CENTRAL, NORTH-WESTERN, AND UVA PROVINCES.					
Mr. E. A. Seneviratne	139	87	88	46	2,512
„ P. S. Rodrigo	240	148	2	3	2,541
„ W. D. Jirasinha	63	42	2	3	624
NORTHERN AND EASTERN PROVINCES.					
Mr. A. van Cuylenburg	126	49	97	8	1,374
„ G. C. Thampapillai	229	224	4	3	1,583
„ L. Manuel	181	150	5	9	1,384
„ T. S. Tillainayakam	148	167	1	2	1,267
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mr. A. L. Samarawickrema	214	136	24	9	1,856
„ C. Jayasuriya	214	134	27	3	2,440
INSPECTRESS OF NEEDLEWORK.					
Mrs. M. Evans	85	122	57	—	—

PART II.—*Statistical Tables.*

(1) Return classifying the Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools examined during 1904 and 1905 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the Number of Scholars on the List and the Number in Average Daily Attendance.

1904.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	4	528	27	555	502
English on Vernacular Basis	22	4,588	30	4,618	3,169
Vernacular	507	46,785	11,678	58,463	39,080
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	176	19,576	4,378	23,954	17,545
Anglo-Vernacular	18	248	1,264	1,512	1,200
Vernacular	1,316	77,700	39,103	116,803	72,493
Total	2,043	149,425	56,480	205,905	133,989
1905.					
Government.					
English	4	553	29	582	512
English on Vernacular Basis	21	4,876	53	4,929	3,226
Vernacular	529	52,375	12,829	65,204	41,807
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	177	20,211	4,521	24,732	18,253
Anglo-Vernacular	19	403	1,325	1,728	1,137
Vernacular	1,386	85,436	44,144	129,580	76,632
Total	2,136	163,854	62,901	226,755	141,567

(2) Return showing the Number of Children actually presented for Examination in the above Classes of Schools.

In Government English Schools :—

		1904.	1905.
Form	I.	25	28
Do.	II.	32	30
Do.	III.	18	43
Do.	IV.	9	3
	Total	84*	104*

* These figures refer only to the Training College English Practising School, the Royal College and the Technical College not being examined by Inspectors.

In Government English Schools on Vernacular Basis :—

		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Standard	I.	545	615	435	748	758
Do.	II.	409	458	337	620	629
Do.	III.	357	344	311	495	562
Do.	IV.	229	301	227	334	357
Do.	V.	168	173	114	259	208
Do.	VI.	118	119	49	133	162
Do.	VII.	23	67	19	63	65
Do.	VIII.	32	24	19	27	38
	Total	1,881	2,101	1,511	2,670	2,779

In Government Vernacular Schools:—

		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Standard	I.	8,238	9,136	9,864	10,982	10,769
Do.	II.	6,383	6,734	7,760	8,606	9,157
Do.	III.	4,244	4,621	5,068	5,877	6,172
Do.	IV.	2,540	2,697	3,096	3,604	4,001
Do.	V.	1,367	1,437	1,707	2,143	2,373
Do.	VI.	702	757	909	1,080	1,269
Do.	VII.	324	311	348	449	529
Do.	VIII.	96	139	169	187	212
	Total	23,894	25,832	28,921	32,928	34,482

In Grant-in-Aid English Schools:—

		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Standard	I.	1,948	1,957	1,947	2,080	2,282
Do.	II.	2,258	2,440	2,560	2,717	2,685
Do.	III.	2,008	2,267	2,464	2,618	2,652
Do.	IV.	1,812	1,886	2,136	2,223	2,242
Do.	V.	1,406	1,393	1,426	1,643	1,601
Do.	VI.	1,043	982	977	1,085	1,155
Do.	VII.	624	689	674	781	778
Do.	VIII.	380	382	818	465	442
	Total	11,479	11,996	13,002	13,612	13,837

In Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools:—

		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904	1905
Standard	I.	76	105	103	141	145
Do.	II.	104	107	109	215	159
Do.	III.	99	111	114	148	158
Do.	IV.	116	118	126	152	138
Do.	V.	142	111	123	141	155
Do.	VI.	103	124	141	138	131
Do.	VII.	84	71	91	100	91
Do.	VIII.	68	58	61	94	73
	Total	792	805	868	1,129	1,050

In Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools:—

		1901.	1902.	190 .	1904.	1905.
Standard	I.	19,340	19,346	20,186	24,090	22,464
Do.	II.	15,622	15,579	16,899	17,487	18,162
Do.	III.	11,180	11,808	12,379	12,695	12,588
Do.	IV.	7,333	7,491	8,282	8,842	8,414
Do.	V.	4,172	4,474	5,033	5,401	5,341
Do.	VI.	1,488	1,608	1,845	2,178	2,011
Do.	VII.	568	732	753	917	942
Do.	VIII.	324	306	406	447	477
	Total	60,027	61,344	65,783	72,057	70,399

Total —

		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Standard	I.	30,159	31,164	32,535	38,041	36,418
Do.	II.	24,787	25,321	27,665	29,645	30,792
Do.	III.	17,891	19,156	20,336	21,833	22,132
Do.	IV.	12,032	12,494	13,867	15,180	15,152
Do.	V.	7,255	7,588	8,403	9,610	9,678
Do.	VI.	3,454	3,590	3,921	4,632	4,728
Do.	VII.	1,623	1,870	1,885	2,319	2,405
Do.	VIII.	900	909	1,473	1,220	1,242
	Total	98,101	102,092	110,085	122,480	122,547

The distribution of the above scholars under the heads Primary (*i.e.*, Standards I. to V.), Middle (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), is as follows:—

	Primary.	Middle.
English	11,462	2,375
English on Vernacular Basis and Anglo-Vernacular	3,269	560
Vernacular	99,441	5,440
Total	114,172.	8,375

(3) Provincial Distribution of Schools and Scholars.

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English ...	4	582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	582
English on Vernacular Basis ..	8	1739	4	988	—	—	5	1562	—	—	2	342	—	—	—	—	2	298	21	4929
Vernacular ...	197	27894	72	8797	3	126	89	11415	5	209	41	5562	18	1855	18	1328	86	8018	529	65204
Total ...	209	30215	76	9785	3	126	94	12977	5	209	43	5904	18	1855	18	1328	88	8316	554	70715
Grant-in-Aid.																				
English ...	58	9776	31	3447	34	5566	28	3506	10	904	7	658	1	77	4	426	4	372	177	24732
Anglo-Vernacular ...	5	283	2	88	3	370	5	693	2	135	—	—	—	—	1	121	1	38	19	1728
Vernacular ...	446	54106	133	9255	354	25841	168	20453	134	7536	84	8288	11	486	31	1734	25	1881	1386	129580
Total ...	509	64165	166	12790	391	31777	201	24652	146	8575	91	8946	12	563	36	2281	30	2291	1582	156040
Unaided.																				
English ...	37	2046	1	60	3	126	1	90	1	45	3	55	—	—	—	—	1	8	47	2430
Anglo-Vernacular ...	23	1100	24	1009	12	1167	3	210	—	—	2	60	4	346	1	7	3	125	72	4024
Vernacular ...	162	8398	223	1923	48	1945	296	3441	28	805	387	2862	128	1200	12	202	31	436	1315	21212
Sanskrit ...	1	9	—	—	1	31	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60
Pali and Sanskrit ...	2	40	—	—	—	—	5	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	151
Vernacular and Pali	2	26	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	48	5	103
Vernacular, Pali, and Sanskrit ...	6	321	—	—	—	—	9	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	16	611
Pali and Anglo-Vernacular ...	—	—	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	35
Sanskrit and Vernacular ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	7
Vernacular and Native medicine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	1	15
Arabic ...	4	106	19	456	—	—	5	153	26	922	29	831	—	—	—	—	12	188	95	2656
Kuran ...	26	1228	15	295	13	427	6	277	46	1135	15	193	—	—	—	—	3	88	124	3643
Kuran and Tamil ...	6	272	—	—	—	—	9	426	—	—	—	—	19	122	—	—	5	84	39	904
Tamil ...	2	115	4	98	—	—	2	135	—	—	7	67	—	—	7	159	3	53	25	627
Total ...	271	13661	289	3905	77	3696	336	5115	101	2907	444	4088	151	1668	21	375	62	1063	1752	36478
Grand Total ...	9 8	108041	531	26480	471	35599	631	42744	252	11691	578	18938	181	4086	75	3984	180	11670	3888	263233
Population ...	920683		622832		340936		566736		173602		353626		79110		186674		321755		3565954	
Proportion of children under instruction to population for 1904	1 in 9		1 in 23		1 in 10		1 in 13		1 in 15		1 in 19		1 in19		1 in 47		1 in 28		1 in 14	

NOTE.—It should be added that of the 554 Government schools, 414 are boys' schools, 111 are girls' schools, and 29 are mixed schools; of the 1,582 Grant-in-aid schools, 337 are boys' schools, 342 are girls' schools, and 903 are mixed schools.

(4) Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English and Vernacular Schools, including Religion and Nationality, for 1905.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on 30th June, 1905.			Average Daily Attendance.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
								Kandyan.	Low-country.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.												
Western	209	22,430	7,785	30,215	19,929	14	233	42	29,614	63	11	11	216	11	218	69	93	545	69	240	78	28,902	1
Central	76	8,935	850	9,785	6,294	—	2	8,571	825	98	3	34	250	2	8	—	5	57	1	333	27	9,354	—
Northern ...	3	126	—	126	89	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	9	—	—
Southern	94	10,220	2,757	12,977	8,134	—	—	—	12,325	7	—	3	642	—	4	—	5	4	—	645	8	12,311	—
Eastern	5	203	6	209	137	—	—	23	—	55	2	30	99	—	—	—	1	—	—	129	36	43	—
North-Western	43	5,244	660	5,904	3,644	—	—	4,142	1,479	242	1	1	36	3	2	—	—	158	4	37	110	5,593	—
North-Central	18	1,766	89	1,855	1,227	—	—	1,817	27	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1,846	—
Uva	18	1,247	81	1,328	857	—	1	947	215	9	106	5	45	—	7	—	2	8	—	50	109	1,152	—
Sabaragamuwa	88	7,633	683	8,316	5,234	—	2	7,687	576	17	—	1	30	3	—	—	1	72	5	32	9	8,197	—
Total ...	554	57,804	12,911	70,715	45,545	14	238	23,229	45,061	506	123	85	1,440	19	239	69	107	844	79	1,588	390	67,398	1

(5) Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Nationality and Religion, 1905.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on June 30.			Average Daily Attendance for the 12 Months preceding June 30.	NATIONALITY.									RELIGION.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Tamil. Natives of Ceylon.	Tamil. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western	509	38,988	25,177	64,165	41,131	97	1,951	200	57,562	2,497	677	175	812	194	2,620	296	2,366	22,270	218	1,102	966	34,282	45
Central	166	9,916	2,874	12,790	7,214	96	678	5,286	3,060	742	2,103	213	557	55	793	52	168	809	574	777	2,245	7,366	6
Northern	391	22,984	8,793	31,777	18,824	1	131	9	54	31,322	8	8	223	21	420	72	370	3,996	764	300	25,797	58	—
Southern	201	17,586	7,066	24,652	14,831	9	366	3	23,836	154	16	80	169	19	359	51	351	535	10	250	32	23,053	11
Eastern	146	6,664	1,911	8,575	5,061	1	185	9	77	7,570	84	35	564	50	63	2	446	822	9	622	6,555	56	—
North-Western	91	6,100	2,846	8,946	5,816	7	103	1,860	5,920	923	23	53	54	3	185	1	16	5,550	22	116	172	2,884	—
North-Central	12	403	160	563	339	2	17	291	58	153	11	12	19	—	7	—	11	129	—	31	76	309	—
Uva	36	1,895	386	2,281	1,399	—	71	1,353	354	27	404	26	39	7	91	—	33	84	8	60	372	1,633	—
Sabaragamuwa	30	1,724	567	2,291	1,407	—	77	1,371	712	18	58	2	45	8	114	2	9	287	25	47	37	1,770	—
Total ...	1,582	106,260	49,780	156,040	96,022	213	3,579	10,382	91,633	43,406	3,384	604	2,482	357	4,652	476	3,770	34,482	1,630	3,305	36,252	71,411	62

(5*b*) Statistical Table showing the Educational Condition of each Chief Headman's Division in each Province.

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Boys of School-going Age.	Girls of School-going Age.	Boys' School.	Mixed School.	Girls' School.	Boys on Register.	Girls on Register.
WESTERN PROVINCE.									
Colombo District.									
Municipality ..	10	154,691	13,745	9,457	34	15	25	8,232	3,662
Alutkuru Korale South ..	72	69,832	5,240	5,234	17	33	11	4,936	3,251
Hewagam Korale ..	167	73,343	5,941	5,060	18	23	23	3,261	1,741
Salpiti Korale ..	75	100,969	7,693	7,451	28	45	39	8,330	5,745
Siyane Korale East ..	116½	51,619	4,124	3,618	17	5	12	3,739	1,488
Siyane Korale West ..	120¼	92,123	7,085	6,732	34	10	32	6,759	3,286
Negombo District.									
Local Board ..	7	19,819	1,503	1,470	2	1	2	404	368
Alutkuru Korale North ..	159	96,615	7,479	7,013	25	43	26	8,334	5,186
Hapitigam Korale ..	81¼	31,815	2,625	2,146	7	3	7	1,797	863
Kalutara District.									
Local Board ..	1⅔	11,500	873	852	5	5	3	1,049	612
Kalutara Totamune ..	88⅓	104,313	7,742	7,904	28	30	25	8,044	4,875
Pasdun Korale East ..	280½	26,616	2,180	1,712	5	6	2	1,090	348
Pasdun Korale West ..	123¼	32,926	2,725	2,513	7	5	2	1,296	247
Rayigam Korale ..	130	54,502	4,342	3,832	14	12	13	3,075	1,365
Total ..	1,431¾	920,683	73,297	64,994	241	236	222	60,346	32,437
CENTRAL PROVINCE.									
Kandy District.									
Municipality ..	11	26,386	2,257	1,700	9	4	8	1,945	866
Harispattu ..	50⅞	36,199	2,785	2,644	8	3	3	1,563	303
Pata Dumbara ..	107⅛	54,736	4,383	3,826	6	13	3	1,869	309
Pata Hewaheta ..	57¼	26,957	2,199	1,844	3	3	3	629	247
Tumpane	46⅞	11,835	930	844	3	2	1	652	77
Uda Bulatgama ..	230	101,030	8,446	6,707	5	13	2	1,102	145
Uda Dumbara ..	238¼	27,837	2,198	1,976	7	4	2	772	106
Udunuwara ..	34⅝	16,810	1,305	1,216	3	1	3	775	130
Udapalata	106	50,582	4,127	3,459	9	9	3	1,324	306
Yatinuwara ..	29	25,219	2,013	1,769	3	6	3	1,375	361
Matale District.									
Local Board ..	¼	4,951	447	295	4	1	2	489	168
Matale South ..	163½	45,990	3,714	3,184	9	13	—	1,548	153
Matale East ..	373¾	22,850	1,866	1,561	11	2	1	683	67
Matale North ..	388¼	18,412	1,480	1,281	13	1	—	1,456	56
Nuwara Eliya District.									
Local Board ..	4	5,026	462	291	1	1	1	85	48
Kotmale	236⅛	90,465	7,982	6,187	4	13	1	1,148	139
Uda Hewaheta ..	108¾	31,970	2,543	2,252	3	9	—	791	147
Walapane	113⅜	21,577	1,738	1,498	5	3	—	649	47
Total ..	2,298¾	622,832	50,875	42,534	106	101	36	18,855	3,675
NORTHERN PROVINCE.									
Jaffna District.									
Jaffna division ..	18½	45,677	3,462	3,389	20	17	25	4,023	1,903
Valikamam East ..	40¼	24,408	1,835	1,825	9	7	12	1,730	603
Valikamam North ..	36¾	44,319	3,300	3,347	17	28	12	3,566	1,775
Valikamam West ..	38½	45 860	3,299	3,579	11	37	10	4,076	1,700
Vedamaradchi East ..	34½	4,247	327	310	—	11	—	305	59
Vedamaradchi West ..	55	48,301	3,398	3,846	14	24	13	3,831	1,481
Tenmaradchi ..	80	37,648	2,843	2,803	—	30	1	2,051	455
Pachchilaippali ..	87	6,076	512	399	—	8	—	247	50
Karaichchi ..	123¼	2,879	321	109	—	—	—	—	—
Punakari	226¾	4,817	416	306	—	3	—	58	4
The Islands ..	59⅞	32,075	2,305	2,505	4	29	2	2,090	625
Delft division ..	18⅛	3,906	294	291	—	4	—	275	133
Tunnakari	446½	638	59	36	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,265	300,851	22,451	22,745	75	198	55	22,252	8,788

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Boys of School-going Age.	Girls of School-going Age.	Boys' School.	Mixed School.	Girls' School.	Boys on Register.	Girls on Register.
Mannar District.									
Mannar Islands Division ..	47¾	9,936	784	705	1	14	—	468	276
Mantai division ..	644½	7,582	713	423	—	8	—	161	45
Nanaddan division ..	251	7,408	619	491	2	9	—	317	78
Total ..	943¼	24,926	2,116	1,619	3	31	—	946	399
Mullaittivu District.									
Maritime Pattus ..	393¾	6,663	534	465	1	10	1	344	82
Vavuniya North ..	316	2,500	221	153	—	1	—	29	2
Vavuniya South ..	445	5,996	506	392	1	3	1	109	42
Total ..	1,154¾	15,159	1,261	1,010	2	14	2	482	126
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.									
Galle District.									
Galle Municipality and Four Gravets	6½	37,165	2,816	2,759	10	5	12	2,334	1,087
Outside Municipality and Akmimana ..	24¾	21,157	1,616	1,557	—	10	—	964	430
Gangaboda Pattu ..	128¾	32,451	2,537	2,330	11	6	12	1,847	716
Wellaboda Pattu ..	83¼	66,276	4,937	5,004	16	10	16	4,339	1,662
Talpe Pattu ..	97	51,392	3,801	3,907	4	16	3	2,787	970
Walallawiti Korale ..	146	43,564	3,277	3,257	13	3	11	2,118	1,318
Hinidum Pattu ..	166	6,111	494	421	2	3	—	300	41
Matara District.									
Local Board ..	1½	11,848	901	876	7	11	6	2,230	994
Matara Four Gravets ..	7⅞	15,087	1,117	1,146					
Wellaboda Pattu ..	51½	42,571	3,179	3,206	4	7	4	2,195	630
Weligam Korale ..	111	54,411	4,118	4,042	6	14	2	2,799	969
Morawak Korale ..	160	18,924	1,560	1,278	3	4	—	518	99
Kandaboda Pattu ..	70	25,545	1,981	1,850	5	8	—	939	126
Gangaboda Pattu ..	79⅜	35,364	2,743	2,561	6	5	3	1,457	228
Hambantota District.									
Hambantota Four Gravets ..	1½	2,843	230	196	—	2	—	114	51
Magam Pattu ..	641	7,636	673	471	—	2	—	84	3
Giruwa Pattu East ..	122½	11,646	916	829	3	1	—	206	1
Giruwa Pattu West ..	247¾	82,745	6,404	6,007	13	14	1	2,441	447
Total ..	2,145¾	566,736	43,300	41,697	103	121	70	27,672	9,772
EASTERN PROVINCE.									
Batticaloa District.									
Local Board ..	1¼	9,969	773	721	6	4	5	940	357
Manmunai Pattu North ..	148	24,882	1,875	1,856	—	22	1	924	261
Manmunai Pattu South ..	74	8,173	637	588	—	11	—	508	99
Bintenna Pattu ..	677½	4,380	363	293	—	3	—	54	30
Chammanturai ..	160	9,123	709	659	—	4	—	176	34
Eravur and Rukam Pattus ..	372¼	14,569	1,172	1,012	2	7	1	346	80
Koralai Pattu ..	290	10,920	900	737	—	9	—	291	38
Eruvil and Porativu Pattus ..	247	13,849	1,095	981	—	14	—	752	184
Karawaku and Nintavur Pattus	41	31,240	2,297	2,388	6	8	2	1,029	224
Akkarai Pattu ..	374	14,559	1,116	1,067	—	9	—	317	42
Panawa Pattu ..	486½	3,497	283	240	—	3	—	149	13
Trincomalee District.									
Local Board ..	1	11,295	919	775	8	3	6	734	331
Kadukkulam Pattu ..	490½	3,481	302	219	1	5	—	118	33
Koddiyar Pattu ..	223	7,145	587	484	1	8	—	288	64
Tamplakamam Pattu ..	450½	6,520	543	435	1	2	—	71	13
Total ..	4,036½	173,602	13,576	12,455	25	112	15	6,697	1,803

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Boys of School-going Age.	Girls of School-going Age.	Boys' School.	Mixed School.	Girls' School.	Boys on Register.	Girls on Register.
Kurunegala District.									
Local Board ..	1	6,483	601	370	3	2	2	482	233
Hiriyala Hatpattu ..	387½	30,286	2,819	1,923	5	3	—	981	33
Weudawili Hatpattu ..	177	46,062	3,800	3,108	4	3	1	868	95
Dambadeni Hatpattu ..	164⅔	42,686	3,478	2,929	2	6	1	792	154
Dewamedi Hatpattu ..	186¾	32,654	2,669	2,228	2	2	—	488	23
Katugampola Hatpattu ..	358⅛	54,075	4,479	3,631	5	13	1	1,496	324
Wanni Hatpattu ..	569½	37,183	2,985	2,592	6	—	1	904	151
Puttalam District.									
Local Board ..	8	5,115	417	349	1	1	1	109	65
Demala Hatpattu ..	441¼	7,256	591	496	3	—	—	222	7
Kalpitiya division ..	315	8,553	755	527	1	1	—	40	7
Puttalam division ..	124⅞	8,855	798	529	—	7	—	228	104
Chilaw District.									
Local Board ..	¾	4,168	342	283	—	2	1	277	145
Pitigal Korale North ..	132¼	11,743	1,018	742	2	5	—	283	73
Pitigal Korale Central ..	88¾	30,699	2,565	2,038	7	10	3	1,739	779
Pitigal Korale South ..	40	27,808	2,231	1,939	8	11	7	2,212	1,316
Total ..	2,995¾	353,626	29,548	24,084	49	66	18	11,121	3,509
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.									
Anuradhapura District.									
Anuradhapura ..	5⅗	3,672	352	198	—	2	1	128	81
Nuwaragam palata ..	1,490⅖	30,262	2,481	2,058	6	8	—	797	79
Hurulu palata ..	1,040	22,514	1,818	1,558	7	—	—	756	23
Kalagam palata ..	311	16,854	1,351	1,176	5	1	—	430	10
Tamankaduwa palata ..	1,155	5,808	487	384	1	—	—	58	16
Total ..	4,002¼	79,110	6,489	5,374	19	11	1	2,169	209
PROVINCE OF UVA.									
Badulla District.									
Local Board ..	3	5,924	493	394	2	—	3	348	201
Yatikinda division ..	183½	48,551	3,919	3,363	5	11	2	884	141
Bintenna division ..	359	10,551	826	756	3	—	—	86	15
Buttala division ..	567	16,874	1,404	1,126	3	—	—	175	2
Wellawaya division ..	1,019½	18,265	1,593	1,145	3	1	—	175	14
Udukinda division ..	188¾	42,588	3,403	2,989	5	4	2	811	83
Wellassa division ..	645½	23,449	1,890	1,626	4	2	—	274	6
Wiyaluwa division ..	187⅞	20,472	1,607	1,463	3	1	—	338	5
Total ..	3,154½	186,674	15,135	12,862	28	19	7	3,091	467
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.									
Ratnapura District.									
Local Board ..	2¼	4,084	366	247	1	2	1	342	140
Kuruwiti Korale ..	211⅝	31,024	2,612	2,041	11	1	1	1,015	94
Nawadun Korale ..	93⅝	27,261	2,257	1,831	7	1	1	652	100
Ataklan Korale ..	171⅜	20,619	1,997	1,395	7	1	1	702	61
Kadawata Korale ..	130½	13,268	1,065	925	4	2	3	389	154
Kolonna Korale ..	169	12,316	1,004	843	6	—	—	612	3
Kukulu Korale ..	224¼	9,003	778	571	3	—	—	185	—
Meda Korale ..	156¼	15,389	1,258	1,049	10	2	4	814	194
Kegalla District.									
Local Board ..	⅞	2,340	197	154	1	2	2	312	164
Paranakuru Korale ..	56½	31,412	2,547	2,163	5	1	—	889	21
Beligal Korale ..	162½	38,658	3,135	2,663	9	4	1	1,422	68
Galboda Korale ..	56¼	21,816	1,730	1,541	3	2	3	490	115
Kinigoda Korale ..	42	16,313	1,326	1,120	4		—	582	25
Atulugam Korale ..	125⅛	17,844	1,480	1,195	2	—	—	203	—
Dehigampal Korale ..	74⅜	25,852	2,194	1,683	3	2	1	476	110
Panawal Korale ..	40	10,063	839	669	2	—	—	187	—
Lower Bulatgama ..	84¼	24,493	2,022	1,651	1	—	—	85	3
Total ..	1,900⅘	321,755	25,807	21,741	79	22	18	9,357	1,252

(6) Return showing the Number of Schools, of Scholars on the List, and the Daily Average Attendance in Government Primary and Middle Schools.

Name.	1903.			1904.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English on Vernacular Basis	21	4,574	3,140	20	4,883	3,198
Boys' Vernacular ...	364	43,353	29,034	390	49,374	31,762
Girls' English Primary ...	1	44	29	1	46	28
Girls' Vernacular ...	109	10,309	6,841	110	11,287	7,136
Mixed Vernacular ...	34	4,801	3,205	29	4,543	2,909
Total ...	529	63,081	42,249	550	70,133	45,033

(7) Return showing the Number on the List and the Average Attendance of those Grant-in-Aid Schools which were examined in 1902, 1903, and 1904, classified according to their Management.

Management.	1903.			1904.			1905.		
	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attend-ance.	Average Attend-ance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attend-ance.	Average Attend-ance.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attend-ance.	Average Attend-ance.
American	129	9,760	6,257	131	9,569	6,134	131	11,041	6005
Baptist	22	1,808	1,272	21	1,529	1,086	22	1,949	1123
Buddhist Theosophical Society...	196	26,520	16,127	145	19,369	12,061*	156	22,112	13253
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	245	16,588	10,026	246	16,527	10,216	256	18,209	9984
Church of England (Diocesan)...	80	7,709	5,371	82	8,751	5,423	81	8,642	5890
Private	80	8,297	5,883	146	18,011	11,621†	174	20,761	13631
Presbyterian	3	432	317	3	453	362	3	475	379
Roman Catholic ...	373	40,321	26,574	383	41,339	27,503	395	44,020	28508
Wesleyan	326	25,533	15,278	332	24,904	15,769	335	26,770	16142
Mohammedan	6	663	276	7	871	496	7	736	340
Gansabhawa	—	—	—	8	608	377	7	604	378
Friends Foreign Mission ...	—	—	—	6	338	190	15	721	389
Total ...	1,460	137,631	87,351	1,510	142,269	91,238	1,582	156,040	96022

(8) Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1905.

Class of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil for the Year.		
				Fees.	Sale of Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Result Payments.	Stationery.	Books.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Gross Cost.	By Receipts.	Nett Cost to Government.
Boys'.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English High.																	
Royal College ...	1	318	285	19,505 0	—	19,505 0	41.615 89	—	—	274 79	136 79	—	1,779 18	43,806 65	137 76	61 34	76 42
Technical College ...	1	133	128	2,677 50	927 7	3,604 57	32,792 51	—	—	814 31	487 58	—	16,860 47	50,954 87	383 12	27 10	356 2
Training College ...	1	17	17	—	—	—	9,760 0	3,300 0	—	194 15	266 20	327 3	696 47	14,543 85	855 52	—	855 52
Total ...	3	468	430	22,182 50	927 7	23,109 57	84,168 40	3,300 0	—	1,283 25	890 57	327 3	19,336 12	109,305 37	233 56	49 38	184 18
Training College English School ...	1	120	88	1,751 80	325 0	2,076 80	2,959 24	—	60 0	—	2 0	—	—	3,021 24	25 19	17 32	7 87
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	20	4,883	3,198	2,539 66	—	2,539 66	26,687 83	2,953 88	1,724 70	52 96	230 22	131 19	77 57	31,858 35	6 52	0 52	6 0
Vernacular ...	419	53,396	34,354	—	—	—	155,453 64	34,747 29	6,635 22	1,098 27	1,858 80	4,066 28	2,290 42	206,149 92	3 86	—	3 86
Total Boys' ...	443	58,867	38,070	26,473 96	1,252 7	27,726 3	269,269 11	41,001 17	8,419 92	2,434 48	2,981 59	4,524 50	21,704 11	350,334 88	5 95	0 47	5 48
Girls'.																	
English Primary on Vernacular Basis ...	1	46	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	110	11,802	7,447	—	—	—	36,522 68	5,537 94	986 10	312 73	458 52	534 81	646 55	44,999 33	3 81	—	3 81
Total Girls' ...	111	11,848	7,475	—	—	—	36,522 68	5,537 94	986 10	312 73	458 52	534 81	646 55	44,999 33	3 80	—	3 80
Grand Total ...	554	70,715	45,545	26,473 96	1,252 7	27,726 3	305,791 79	46,539 11	9,406 2	2,747 21	3,440 11	5,059 31	22,350 66	395,334 21	5 59	0 39	5 20

(9) Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1905.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.	Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English	177	24,732	18,253	132,804 72	5 37
Anglo-Vernacular	19	1,728	1,137	19,393 12	11 22
Vernacular	1,386	129,580	76,632	418,200 14	3 22
Total ...	1,582	156,040	96,022	570,397 98*	3 65

* Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5,395·69 was paid out of votes for 1906.

(10) Return of Grants earned in 1905.

Grant-in-Aid English Schools.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
Buddhist Theosophical Society	14 ...	7,197 75
Church of England (Diocesan)	34 ..	15,186 75
Do. (C.M.S.)	19 ...	11,834 50
Presbyterian	3 ...	2,700 50
Roman Catholic	42 ...	33,497 50
Wesleyan	30 ...	20,766 75
American	9 ...	4,545 50
Private	20 ...	19,135 50
Mohammedan	3 ...	281 50
	174	115,146 25
Cambridge Local	...	1,545 0
Bonus to Teachers	...	20 0
		Rs. 116,711 25*

* This sum does not include the following items : pupil teachers, Rs. 2,594 ; three lump-sum grants, Rs. 3,930·60 ; and industrial grants, Rs. 2,930.

Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
Roman Catholic	1 ...	529 0
Baptist	1 ...	644 0
Private	1 ...	782 0
Church of England (Diocesan)	1 ...	1,627 50
Do. (C.M.S.)	5 ...	4,328 0
Wesleyan	8 ...	6,900 0
Friends' Foreign Mission	1 ...	160 0
	18	14,970 50
Bonus to Teachers	...	205 62
		Rs. 15,176 12*

* This sum does not include the following items : pupil teachers, Rs. 903 ; industrial grants, Rs. 2,230.

Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
Buddhist Theosophical Society	141 ...	44,816 50
Baptist	21 ...	3,870 50
Church of England (C.M.S.)	228 ...	40,492 78
Do. (Diocesan)	44 ...	10,407 50
Roman Catholic	350 ...	134,411 50
Wesleyan	289 ...	55,483 74
Private	146 ...	42,396 48
Mohammedan	4 ...	860 0
American	119 ...	30,927 50
Friends' Foreign Mission	14 ...	1,476 0
Gansabhawa	7 ...	1,654 0
	1,363	366,796 50
Bonus to Teachers	...	4,692 0
		Rs. 371,488 50*

* This sum does not include the following items : pupil teachers, Rs. 12,169·50 ; industrial grants, Rs. 13,790 ; and training school grants, Rs. 11,950 ; and two lump-sum grants, Rs. 2,500.

Grant-in-Aid English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
Buddhist Theosophical Society	155 ...	52,014 25
Church of England (Diocesan)	79 ...	27,221 75
Do. (C.M.S.)	252 ...	56,655 28
Presbyterian	3 ...	2,700 50
Roman Catholic	393 ...	168,438 0
Wesleyan	327 ...	83,150 49
American	128 ...	35,473 0
Private	167 ...	62,313 98
Mohammedan	7 ...	1,141 50
Baptist	22 ...	4,514 50
Friends' Foreign Mission	15 ...	1,636 0
Gansabhawa	7 ...	1,654 0
		496,913 25
Cambridge Local	...	1,545 0
Bonus to Teachers	...	4,917 62
		503,375 87
Paid on account of schools examined in 1904 ...	...	8,629 32
		Rs. 512,005 19*

* This sum does not include the following items : pupil teachers, Rs. 15,666·50 (of this amount Rs. 24 was paid on account of schools examined in 1904) ; industrial grants, Rs. 18,950 ; training school grants, Rs. 11,950 ; and five lump-sum grants, Rs. 6,430·60.

(11) Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Girls' and Boys' Boarding Schools, 1905.

Name of School.	Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular.	Mission.	Manager.	Number examined.	Grants earned, including Bonus and Industrial Grants.	Grant per Head.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Borella girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	Rev. W. Booth	31	511 0	16 48
Borella Musæus ...	do.	Buddhist	Mr. Peter de Abrew	30	782 0	26 60
Kotahena girls' ...	do.	R.C.	Rev. E. Sergent	48	1,389 0	28 93
Maradana girls' ...	do.	Baptist	Mr. S. de Saram	29	644 0	22 20
Moratuwa girls' ...	V.	R.C.	Rev. E. Sergent	100	1,348 50	13 48
Kotte girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	„ R. W. Ryde	70	1,657 50	23 67
Wellawatta boys' ...	V.	Wesleyan	„ H. J. Philpott	28	1,161 0	41 46
Negombo girls' ...	do.	R.C.	„ E. Sergent	172	2,000 50	11 63
St. Vincent's boys' ...	do.	do.	„ Th. Guglielmi	79	1,919 0	24 29
Kegalla girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	„ W. G. Shorten	25	609 0	24 36
Jaffna girls' ...	do.	Wesleyan	„ G. J. Trimmer	58	947 0	16 32
Jaffna Convent girls' ...	V.	R.C.	„ J. B. Poulain	68	1,868 0	27 47
Nallur girls' ...	A.-V.	C.M.S.	„ J. I. Pickford	42	764 92	18 21
Uduvil girls' ...	V.	American	„ J. H. Dickson	76	1,565 0	20 59
Uduppiddi girls' ...	V.	do.	„ G. G. Brown	45	1,027 0	22 82
Point Pedro girls' ...	A.-V.	Wesleyan	„ A. Lockwood	56	779 0	13 91
Trincomalee girls' ...	do.	do.	„ J. T. Harris	54	623 50	11 54
Puliyantivu girls' ...	do.	do.	„ W. T. Garrett	56	1,357 20	24 23
Kalmunai boys' ...	V.	do.	do.	50	798 0	15 96
Kalmunai girls' ...	V.	do.	„ G. B. Robson	44	691 0	15 70
Richmond Hill girls' ...	A.-V.	do.	„ E. A. Prince	105	1,090 50	10 38
Baddegama girls' ...	do.	C.M.S.	„ S. M. Simmons	35	842 0	24 5
Buona Vista girls' ...	do.	C.E.	„ M. J. Burrows	28	395 50	14 12
Meddewatta girls' ...	do.	Wesleyan	„ E. A. Prince	32	522 50	16 32
Kandy girls' ...	do.	do.	„ W. H. Rigby	50	1,203 0	24 6
Kandy Convent girls' ...	V.	R.C.	„ D. B. Beckmeyer	35	1,504 50	42 98
Kaikawala girls' ...	A.V.	F.F.	Miss E. F. Gibbons	9	160 0	17 77
Matale girls' ...	V.	R.C.	Rev. P. Fernando	45	912 50	20 27
Kurunegala girls' ...	do.	do.	„ E. Sergent	40	1,291 50	32 28
Wennappuwa girls' ...	V.	do.	do.	179	1,853 50	10 35
Badulla girls' ...	A.-V.	Wesleyan	Miss F. Cooke	90	1,532 50	17 2
Anuradhapura girls' ...	V.	R.C.	Rev. J. B. Poulain	53	771 0	14 54
Patuwata boys' ...	V.	C.M.S.	„ S. M. Simmons	95	1,035 0	10 89

(11 A) Industrial Schools for 1905.

Name of School.	Province.	Mission.	Class.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result-payment Grant in Standards.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil Teachers.	Bonus to Teachers.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maradana boys' ...	Western	Wes.	English	—	603 0	580 0	—	—	1,183 0
St. Cecilia's girls' ...	Eastern	R.C.	do.	—	353 50	160 0	—	—	513 50
Galle mixed ...	Southern	Wes.	do.	228 0	400 0	—	—	—	628 0
Galle Convent girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	900 0	1,250 0	71 0	—	2,221 0
Kandy boys' ...	Central	C.E.	do.	2,530 68	397 0	—	—	—	2,927 68
St. Joseph's boys' ...	Eastern	R.C.	do.	—	643 50	540 0	—	—	1,183 50
Kotahena girls' ...	Western	do.	A.-V.	—	529 0	860 0	30 0	—	1,419 0
Kandy girls' ...	Central	Wes.	do.	—	733 0	470 0	—	—	1,203 0
Badulla girls' ...	Uva	do.	do.	—	1,032 50	500 0	30 0	—	1,562 50
Nagoda girls' ...	Western	R.C.	Ver.	—	717 0	320 0	—	—	1,037 0
Pamunugama girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	563 0	330 0	—	—	893 0
Moratuwa Convent girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	798 50	550 0	—	—	1,348 50
Wellawatta boys' ...	do.	Wes.	do.	—	241 0	920 0	—	—	1,161 0
Bolawalana girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	485 50	270 0	—	—	755 50
Duwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	336 50	140 0	—	—	476 50
Negombo girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,100 50	900 0	192 50	—	2,193 0
Andimulla girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	523 0	580 0	—	—	1,103 0
Pallansena girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	663 50	330 0	—	—	993 50
Maggona Reformatory boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,489 0	1,300 0	—	193 85	2,982 85
Maggona St. Vincent's boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,179 0	740 0	80 0	—	1,999 0
Kegalla girls' ...	Sabara-gamuwa	C.M.S.	do.	—	713 50	110 0	160 0	10 0	994 0
Kegalla girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	380 0	180 0	—	—	560 0
Jaffna Convent girls' ...	Northern	do.	do.	—	1,148 0	720 0	60 0	—	1,928 0
Colombogam boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,284 0	220 0	185 0	128 40	1,817 40
Tellippallai boys' ...	do.	Amer.	do.	—	717 50	670 0	179 0	—	1,566 0
Koddaimunai boys' ...	Eastern	Wes.	do.	—	1,634 50	400 0	72 50	245 17	2,352 17
Kalmunai boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	311 0	320 0	60 0	—	691 0
Patuwata boys' ...	Southern	C.M.S.	do.	—	485 0	550 0	65 0	—	1,100 0
Patuwata girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	280 50	310 0	—	—	590 50
Nupe mixed ...	do.	C.E.	A.-V.	—	1,232 0	400 0	125 0	—	1,757 0
Kandy girls' ...	Central	C.M.S.	V.	—	467 0	310 0	—	10 0	787 0
Kandy Convent girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—	284 50	1,220 0	—	—	1,504 50
Matale girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	512 0	400 0	67 50	—	979 50
Kurunegala girls' ...	North-Western	do.	do.	—	491 50	800 0	30 0	—	1,321 50
Chilaw girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	907 50	290 0	60 0	—	1,257 50
Wennappuwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—	1,243 50	610 0	155 0	—	2,008 50
Anuradhapura girls' ...	North-Central	do.	do.	—	451 0	320 0	—	—	771 0
Total ...	—	—	—	2,758 68	26,231 0	18,570 0	1,622 50	587 42	49769 60

(11 B) Industrial Schools, 1906.

[These figures represent the number presented for Industrial Examination, and not the number for whom Grant has been paid.]

Name of School.	Province.	Mission.	Class.	Carpentry. Stage.					Printing. Stage.			Book binding. Stage.			Shoemaking. Stage.					Tailoring. Stage.					Blacksmiths' Work. Stage.				Lacemaking. Stage.			Dressmaking. Stage.			Embroidery. Stage.			Cooking. Stage.			Gardening. Stage.			Masonry. Stage.			Spinning. Stage.					Total.
				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	
Maradana boys' ...	Western	Wesleyan	English	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	2	1	2	—	8	—	1	—	18	5	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
St. Cecilia's girls' ...	Eastern	R.C.	do.	—																									6	—	—				15	7	—													28
Galle Convent girls'	Southern	do.	do.	—																									60	24	13	9	10	10	—	—	—													126
St. Joseph's boys' ...	Eastern	do.	do.	20	18	10	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												60
Kotahena girls' ...	Western	do.	Anglo-Ver.	—																									23	20	4	7	4	—	14	5	8	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Kandy girls' ...	Central	Wesleyan	do.	—																									13	12	6	5	1	8	—	2	—													47
Badulla girls' ...	Uva	do.	do.	—																									13	7	21	4	1	4	—	—	—													50
Nupe mixed ...	Southern	C.E.	do.	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—									43
Nagoda girls' ...	Western	R.C.	Vernacular	—																									11	3	3	—	4	3	12	—	3													39
Pamunugama girls'...	do.	do.	do.	—																									—	—	—				—	—	—	21	10	3											34
Moratuwa Convent girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									22	21	8	—	—	—	3	3	2													59
Wellawatta boys' ...	do.	Wesleyan	do.	4	—	2	3	1	11	3	5	1	1	3	1	—	—	2	1	8	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								21	17	1	2	—	92
Bolawalana girls' ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—																									9	1	2	—	5	1	19	1	3													41
Duwa girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									2	8	3	—	—	—	14	13	3													43
Negombo girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									30	16	7	3	2	1	47	6	—													112
Andimulla girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									17	7	6	8	—	—	8	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Pallansena girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									9	9	6	—	—	—	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Maggona boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	18	8	5	—	—	5	6	1	13	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	4	6	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	135
St. Vincent's boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	10	12	10	6	6	—	—	—	29	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	29	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
Kegalla mixed ...	Sabaragamuwa	C.M.S.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Kegalla mixed ...	do.	R.C.	do.	—																									8	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—													21
Jaffna Convent girls'	Northern	do.	do.	—																									34	10	7	—	—	—	15	6	—													72
Colombogam boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	5	2	3	1	—	1	2	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												22
Tellippallai boys' ...	do.	American	do.	7	2	—	—	—	15	6	2	21	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												68
Koddaimunai boys'...	Eastern	Wesleyan	do.	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	2	16	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												40
Kalmunai boys' ...	do.	do.	do.	17	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												35
Patuwata boys' ...	Southern	C.M.S.	do.	20	7	4	1	1	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												55
Patuwata girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									21	6	5	—	—	—	2	—	—													34
Kandy girls' ...	Central	do.	do.	—																									11	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—													31
Kandy Convent girls'	do.	R.C.	do.	—																									48	15	10	18	13	9	10	6	2													131
Matale girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									10	15	4	12	4	2	1	8	3													59
Kurunegala girls' ...	North-Western	do.	do.	—																									26	11	14	4	3	—	10	6	6													80
Chilaw girls' ...	do.	do.	do.	—																									11	3	7	—	—	—	5	2	2													30
Wennappuwa girls'...	do.	do.	do.	—																									32	16	8	—	—	—	—	3	3													62
Anuradhapura girls'	North-Central	do.	do.	—																									11	6	4	—	—	—	10	—	1													32
Kandy boys' ...	Central	C. E.	English	2	3	4	—	—	2	6	5	3	2	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												36
Galle mixed ...	Southern	Wesleyan	do.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	—	—	6	—	—												43
Total ...	—	—	—	114	64	44	17	14	46	27	18	98	63	49	8	2	1	2	1	77	50	37	41	31	16	8	2	3	468	238	174	75	48	38	194	84	51	22	12	5	15	—	—	4	5	1	21	17	—	2	—	2,308

(12) Training Schools and Teachers' Examinations.

Government Training Schools.

The following return, giving figures for the last six years, showing the number of Government teachers who are trained or certificated :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
(*a*) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School...	128	128	122	117	112	110
(*b*) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination { Males...	281	305	311	348	371	394
{ Females	118	112	119	124	137	142
(*c*) Uncertificated Teachers	60	63	59	53	53	50
(*d*) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes	66	65	63	76	86	87
Total ...	653	673	674	718	759	783

Grant-in-Aid Training Schools.

Training School.	Management.	Number of Scholars who have passed their First Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 (male) or Rs. 125 (female) each.	Number of Scholars who have passed their Second Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 (male) or Rs. 175 (female) each.
Nupe boys'	Diocesan	5	2
Richmond Hill boys'	Wesleyan	1	1
Richmond Hill girls'	do.	1	2
Maggona boys'	Roman Catholic	11	11
Gampola boys'	Buddhist	—	—
Kotte boys'	C.M.S.	6	—
Kopay boys'	do.	3	1
Nellore girls'	do.	3	3
Uduvil girls'	American	5	6
Tellippalai boys'	do.	6	6
Colombogam boys'	Roman Catholic	4	4
Vembadi boys'	Wesleyan	5	1
Kodamunai boys'	do.	7	5
	Total ...	57	42

Examination for Certificates of Teachers of Grant-in-Aid English Schools.

The following table shows the result of the examination for certificates of teachers in Grant-in-aid English Schools during 1905 :—

		Number presented.	Number passed.			Number presented.	Number passed.
Second Class ...	Males ...	51	12	Third Class ...	Males ...	74	12
Do. ...	Females ...	8	8	Do. ...	Females ...	16	4

Examination for Certificates of Teachers of Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools.

The following table shows the results of the examination for certificates for teachers in Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools during 1905 :—

		Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.
Third Class (Tamil) ...	Males ...	25	2	Second Class (Tamil) ...	Males ...	5	—
Do. do. ...	Females ...	4	—	Do. do. ...	Females	—	—
Do. (Sinhalese)...	Males ...	248	47	Do. (Sinhalese)...	Males ...	136	23
	Females ...	93	8		Females	8	1

(13) Publications of the Department.

The following books were issued by the Department during the course of the year :—

Title of Books.	Editions printed.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Thousands already reached.
Sinhalese First Book of Lessons by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	45th ...	54,000 ...	429th
Do. 1st Standard Reader by do. ...	32nd ...	16,000 ...	185th
Do. 2nd do. by Mr. A. van Cuylenburg ...	24th ...	20,000 ...	140th
Do. 3rd do. by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva...	39th ...	12,000 ...	97th
Do. 4th do. do. ...	15th ...	5,000 ...	52nd
Do. 5th do. do. ...	39th ...	3,000 ...	35th
Do. 6th do. do. ...	11th ...	2,000 ...	7th
Do. 7th do. do. ...	16th ...	1,000 ...	9th
Do. 8th do. do. ...	10th ...	1,000 ...	6th
Do. History of Ceylon do. ...	6th ...	1,000 ...	8th
Sinhalese and English Grammar and Exercise Book by Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	7th ...	1,000 ...	7th

Public Libraries.

The usual statistics as regards the Libraries subsidized by Government in the Provincial Towns are appended :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Royal Asiatic Society's Library	500	0	Matara Reading Room ...	150	0
Colombo Pettah Library ...	500	0	Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150	0
Negombo Book Club ...	100	0	Batticaloa Library ...	150	0
Kalutara Reading Room ...	100	0	Kurunegala Reading Room ...	150	0
Kandy Central Town Library	300	0	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150	0
Matale Library ...	100	0	Chilaw Library ...	100	0
Nuwara Eliya Town Library	100	0	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100	0
Jaffna Library ...	200	0	Anuradhapura Library ...	100	0
Vavuniya Reading Club ...	120	0			
Mannar Reading Room ...	100	0	Total ...	3,370	0
Galle Reading Room ...	200	0			

(14) Schools examined, Number of Children in them, and Grants earned.

The growth or otherwise of the Grant-in-Aid System from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1904, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars, are as usual included in this table :—

Year.	Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1870	299	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872	402	25,443	82,497 60	205 21
1873	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877	730	47,142	137,357 90	188 16
1878	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884	814	59,776	174,533 52	214 41
1885	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 24
1887	899	62,995	187,122 1	208 14
1888	919	66,400	187,192 84	203 69
1889	938	69,483	193,797 21	206 60
1890	984	73,698	202,015 8	205 29
1891	971	74,855	220,663 55	227 25
1892	1,024	82,637	221,788 48	216 58
1893	1,005	81,598	232,629 41	231 47
1894	1,042	86,968	259,021 92	248 58
1895	1,096	90,229	279,870 73	255 34
1896	1,130	94,490	311,016 73	275 23
1897	1,172	102,485	313,895 66	267 83
1898	1,220	103,951	338,567 80	277 51
1899	1,263	111,145	357,284 17	282 88
1900	1,328	120,751	386,709 54	291 19
1901	1,407	129,427	461,206 32	327 79
1902	1,424	129,891	497,953 63	349 68
1903	1,460	137,631	525,611 98	360 0
1904	1,510	142,269	541,240 71*	358 43
1905	1,582	156,040	570,397 98	360 55

* Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5,395·69 was paid from the votes for 1906.

(15) Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from 1874 to 1905.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' English Schools on Vernacular Basis.		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,279
1875	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030
1884	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885	3	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,307	856	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886	3	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516
1887	3	333	22	2,399	334	24,929	—	—	3	291	78	4,613	899	62,995	1,339	95,560
1888	3	319	22	2,874	333	27,581	—	—	3	294	77	4,880	919	66,400	1,357	102,348
1889	2	333	13	1,753	352	31,743	1	65	—	—	72	5,132	938	69,483	1,378	108,509
1890	2	323	11	1,540	351	33,140	1	62	—	—	71	5,225	984	73,698	1,420	113,988
1891	2	363	11	1,647	349	33,988	1	76	—	—	73	5,672	971	74,855	1,407	116,601
1892	2	312	11	1,706	364	34,314	1	70	—	—	75	5,788	1,024	82,637	1,477	124,827
1893	3	393	11	1,785	360	33,192	1	76	—	—	81	6,234	1,005	81,598	1,461	123,278
1894	3	434	11	1,761	370	35,692	1	59	—	—	83	6,420	1,042	86,968	1,510	131,334
1895	3	414	11	1,623	376	35,613	1	70	—	—	86	6,532	1,096	90,229	1,573	134,481
1896	3	354	9	1,454	376	36,442	1	90	—	—	85	6,198	1,130	94,400	1,604	138,938
1897	3	353	7	1,521	376	36,430	1	54	—	—	87	6,755	1,172	102,485	1,646	147,598
1898	3	381	8	1,731	376	37,055	1	52	—	—	91	7,060	1,220	103,951	1,699	150,230
1899	3	436	10	2,034	380	37,628	1	47	—	—	95	7,337	1,263	111,145	1,752	158,627
1900	3	419	12	2,355	383	38,281	1	66	—	—	101	7,521	1,328	120,751	1,828	169,393
1901	3	501	16	3,483	380	41,154	1	60	—	—	103	8,636	1,407	129,427	1,910	183,261
1902	3	464	16	3,662	387	45,391	1	51	—	—	108	9,944	1,424	129,891	1,939	189,403
1903	4	550	21	4,472	393	46,142	—	—	1	38	104	9,621	1,460	137,631	1,983	198,454
1904	4	555	21	4,574	398	48,154	—	—	1	44	109	10,309	1,510	142,269	2,043	205,905
1905	4	582	20	4,883	419	53,917	—	—	1	46	110	11,287	1,582	156,040	2,136	226,755

(16) Return of Schools presented for Examination.

The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarized comparison of the figures of Government, Grant-in-Aid, and Unaided Schools (including Pansala Schools and Private Schools) since the year 1870 :—

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872 ...	200	10.852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,954	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,199	6,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	832	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—
1887 ...	440	32,565	2,912	—	899	52,995	5,040	—	1,339	95,560	7,952	—
1888 ...	438	35,948	3,383	—	919	66,400	3,405	—	1,357	102,348	6,788	—
1889 ...	440	39,026	3,078	—	938	69,483	3,083	—	1,378	108,509	6,161	—
1890 ...	436	40,290	1,264	—	984	73,698	4,215	—	1,420	113,988	5,479	—
1891 ...	436	41,746	1,456	—	971	74,855	1,157	—	1,407	116,601	2,613	—
1892 ...	453	42,190	444	—	1,024	82,637	7,782	—	1,477	124,827	8,226	—
1893 ...	456	41,680	—	510	1,005	81,598	—	1,039	1,461	123,278	—	1,549
1894 ...	468	44,366	2,686	—	1,042	86,968	5.370	—	1,510	131,334	8,056	—
1895 ...	477	44,252	—	144	1,096	90,229	3,261	—	1,573	134,481	3,147	—
1896 ...	474	44,538	286	—	1,130	94,400	4,171	—	1,604	138,938	4,457	—
1897 ...	474	45,113	575	—	1,172	102,485	8,085	—	1,646	147,598	8,660	—
1898 ...	479	46,279	1,166	—	1,220	103,951	1,466	—	1,699	150,230	2,632	—
1899 ...	489	47,482	1,203	—	1,263	111,145	7,194	—	1,752	158,627	8.397	—
1900 ...	500	48,642	1,160	—	1,328	120,751	9,606	—	1,828	169,393	10,766	—
1901 ...	503	53,834	5,192	—	1,407	129,427	8,676	—	1,910	183,261	13,868	—
1902 ...	515	59,512	5,678	—	1,424	129,891	464	—	1,939	189,403	6.142	—
1903 ...	523	60,823	1,311	—	1,460	137,631	7,740	—	1,983	198,454	9,051	—
1904 ...	533	63,636	2,813	—	1,510	142,269	4,638	—	2,043	205,905	7,451	—
1905 ...	554	70,715	7,079	—	1,582	156,040	13,771	—	2.136	226,755	20,850	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870 ...	279 ...	6,838 ...	— ...	—
1871 ...	635 ...	8,490 ...	1,652 ...	—
1872 ...	365 ...	9,435 ...	945 ...	—
1873 ...	393 ...	11,935 ...	2,500 ...	—
1874 ...	329 ...	9,929 ...	— ...	2,006
1875 ...	317 ...	10,246 ...	317 ...	—
1876 ...	365 ...	4,255 ...	— ...	5,991
1877 ...	244 ...	5,407 ...	1,152 ...	—
1878 ...	321 ...	4,798 ...	— ...	609
1879 ...	697 ...	6,898 ...	2,100 ...	—
1880 ...	585 ...	7,236 ...	338 ...	—
1881 ...	645 ...	8,874 ...	1,638 ...	—
1882 ...	No return ...	— ...	— ...	—
1883 ...	652 ...	12,291 ...	3,417 ...	—
1884 ...	560 ...	13,265 ...	974 ...	—
1885 ...	2,134 ...	20,062 ...	6,797 ...	—
1886 ...	2,126 ...	22,956 ...	2,894 ...	—
1887 ...	2,292 ...	24,994 ...	2,038 ...	—
1888 ...	2,427 ...	28,823 ...	3,829 ...	—
1889 ...	2,590 ...	29,785 ...	962 ...	—
1890 ...	2,617 ...	32,464 ...	2,679 ...	—
1891 ...	2,645 ...	37,242 ...	4,778 ...	—
1892 ...	2,395 ...	33,631 ...	— ...	3,611
1893 ...	2,415 ...	33,969 ...	338 ...	—
1894 ...	2,408 ...	32,576 ...	— ...	1,393
1895 ...	2,242 ...	35,353 ...	2,777 ...	—
1896 ...	2,268 ...	36,720 ...	1,367 ...	—
1897 ...	2,331 ...	36,908 ...	188 ...	—
1898 ...	2,330 ...	34,805 ...	— ...	2,103
1899 ...	1,887 ...	34,841 ...	36 ...	—
1900 ...	2,089 ...	38,881 ...	4,040 ...	—
1901 ...	2,062 ...	35,218 ...	— ...	3,663
1902 ...	1,753 ...	37,004 ...	1,786 ...	—
1903 ...	1,755 ...	39,805 ...	2,801 ...	—
1904 ...	1,757 ...	40,477 ...	672 ...	—
1905 ...	1,752 ...	36,478 ...	— ...	3,999

(17) Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education and the Receipts by School Fees from 1881 to 1905.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Total.		Receipts by School Fees, &c.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1881	37,749	34	189,967	28	255,123	93	482,840	55	23,057	52
1882	37,291	36	196,394	51	254,303	3	487,988	90	22,415	85
1883	35,588	34	197,345	48	244,557	33	477,491	15	26,157	34
1884	36,249	82	198,569	56	253,838	4	488,657	42	27,093	26
1885	26,749	99	169,257	63	230,291	81	426,299	43	16,311	66
1886	26,749	93	178,853	42	242,093	94	439,697	29	15,175	24
1887	26,749	90	177,855	62	250,110	58	454,716	10	13,201	42
1888	26,749	92	179,782	66	251,714	18	458,246	76	12,058	25
1889	26,757	58	183,649	33	259,885	84	470,292	75	13,179	71
1890	26,835	79	184,457	60	263,094	60	474,387	99	13,703	82
1891	30,541	43	183,148	47	294,671	53	508,361	43	14,438	17
1892	27,920	58	200,204	61	297,714	0	525,839	19	16,076	12
1893	26,749	80	212,197	99	343,513	48	582,461	27	17,462	78
1894	26,749	80	228,757	56	348,692	32	604,199	68	22,203	93
1895	26,749	89	234,420	5	371,649	56	632,819	50	23,062	69
1896	26,750	0	240,463	68	401,060	17	668,273	85	26,132	64
1897	26,750	0	245,019	30	444,997	41	716,766	71	25 658	16
1898	16,750	0	252,833	1	468,539	4	738,122	5	27,031	57
1899	16,750	0	257.248	5	504,135	80	778,133	85	29,336	3
1900	16,750	0	268,281	55	535,102	52	820,133	87	27,963	71
1901	16,750	0	289,330	95	601,514	61	907,595	56	30,133	80
1902	16 750	0	303,520	24	632,003	7	952,273	31	31,535	34
1903	16,526	40	322,326	60	699,799	92	1,038,652	92	44,776	74
1904	16,880	75	334,618	45	703,818	17	1,055,317	37	41,551	48
1905	362,932	26			736,125	35	1,099,057	61	40,059	9

The receipts by sale of books were omitted from the statement prior to 1903.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Public Instruction.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Administration Report of the Medical Department for the year 1905 with the usual statistical tables.

SECTION I.—POPULATION; BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

2. The estimated population of the Island on the 31st December, 1905, was 3,950,123, exclusive of the military and shipping population. 150,785 births were registered and 108,160 deaths. The birth-rate was 38·6 per mille as against 38·5, and the death-rate 27·7 per mille as against 24·9, for the previous year, calculated on the estimated population at the middle of the year.

The increase in the estimated population for the year is due to an excess of births over deaths and to the excess of cooly arrivals from India over departures; this latter excess affects the increase in population to a greater extent than the former.

3. *The birth-rate* was highest in the 1st quarter, next in the 4th quarter, and lowest in the 3rd quarter of the year.

4. *The average death-rate* for the year to 1,000 persons living was 28·75.

5. *Infant mortality.*—The average mortality for the year of infants under one year was at the rate of 176 to 1,000 registered births. Mannar District heads the list in the 1st and 2nd quarters of the year and improves considerably in the 3rd and 4th quarters.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

6. The public health during 1905 was fair. The healthiest Provinces were the Western and the Northern. The healthiest districts were Negombo, Kalutara, Nuwara Eliya, and Chilaw.

7. *Causes of deaths.*—Under the headings "Diarrhœa and Dysentery" there were registered 22,867 deaths, "Fevers" 22,171 deaths, "Smallpox" 112 deaths, "Cholera" one death.

The first two headings in the above list are very comprehensive terms, and are likely to include under "Diarrhœa and Dysentery" all gastro-intestinal diseases with possibly some cases of enteric fever. "Fevers" include malaria, enteric, and many cases in which the chief symptom was a rise of temperature from any cause. The deaths from smallpox were unusually numerous. The one death from cholera was registered as such, but after registration the case was proved not to be Asiatic cholera, but acute diarrhœa due to some dietetic error.

Of the most important infectious diseases treated at the various hospitals, &c., the following list gives a comparative statement for this year and for 1904:—

	Cholera.		Smallpox.		Malaria.		Enteric Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1904 ..	7 ..	4 ..	10 ..	2 ..	5,288 ..	75 ..	341 ..	70
1905 ..	— ..	— ..	440 ..	122 ..	7,872 ..	126 ..	370 ..	96

8. *Cholera.*—In 1904 it will be seen that there were seven cases, but it must be remembered that all of these came from a vessel which brought them to the port of Colombo, and they were treated on shore. No case of this disease originated in Ceylon. In 1905 a similarly happy condition existed; there were no cases in the Island, but a vessel arrived in August from Bangkok, on which there had been eight persons attacked and three deaths. The ship was isolated and placed in strict quarantine and the sick treated on board; no further cases developed after her arrival here. Later on in the same month another ship arrived from Calcutta with a case of cholera, which was treated on board and recovered.

The freedom of this country from visitations of cholera has now happened on three occasions, viz., in 1899, in 1904, and in 1905. Before 1899 there was no record of any year free from cholera, and this satisfactory state of things can only be attributed to one cause, viz., the closing of the Northern route to cooly immigration.

9. *Smallpox.*—It is unfortunate that the record of this disease in 1905 is less favourable than for some years past. The reason of this is that smallpox was very bad at all the Indian ports, in Burma, and in the Persian Gulf. The first cases of this disease in Ceylon and many subsequent centres of infection could be traced definitely to arrivals from India and other infected countries. The difficulty of keeping this disease out of the Island arises from its long period of incubation (eighteen days), for it is obvious that it is impossible to segregate for that period the several hundreds of immigrants who arrive in Ceylon daily, and we can therefore only place in quarantine those arrivals whom we know to have come from an infected area. The others are examined for satisfactory marks of vaccination, and if the arrival is for Colombo and unvaccinated the operation is performed on him before he leaves the Breakwater depôt. In the case of estate coolies, they are vaccinated (when necessary) before they leave the Ragama Camp.

Smallpox was introduced into Kotahena, Colombo, early in April, and spread to various parts of the city ; 39 patients were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital. A second outbreak occurred in Messenger street in September, in which eight persons were attacked, but from these centres several foci of infection sprang up in widely located parts of the Island, notably in the Southern Province, where the first case occurred in June at Matara, which was successfully concealed for some time in a loft over a small native eating-house in a thickly populated part of the town. On discovery the case was promptly removed, but too late to prevent spread of the disease, for the infected house had been the resort of many inhabitants of Matara and of the surrounding villages, and in a few days cases were reported from the Tangalla and other districts. Every precaution was taken to deal effectually with this outbreak, a house-to-house inspection of Matara town was made, vaccination was vigorously carried out, and sanitation and disinfection attended to. Temporary hospitals for the sick and segregation camps for the contacts were quickly erected, and the medical staff and subordinates increased in numbers.

The outbreak was always under control, and at no time could it be dignified by the appellation " epidemic," yet it had the annoying character of appearing at different centres, and as soon as one outbreak was suppressed another appeared somewhere else. The districts affected were Deniyaya, Matara, Tangalla, and Galle. The total number of cases in the Southern Province was 239, of which 151 were discharged cured, 78 died, and there were 10 remaining at the end of the year. The Acting Colonial Surgeon (Dr. Keegel) was very energetic and handled the matter in a masterly way, aided very materially by the valuable help and personal exertions of Mr. G. Cookson, C.C.S.

In the Central Province smallpox broke out on 12 estates ; in each case the infection was brought from India. In all 63 persons suffered from the disease, among whom there were 12 deaths.

In the Eastern Province, at Trincomalee, 30 cases with 3 deaths occurred. The disease was introduced by a trader from India ; the outbreak was not discovered until 7 persons were found in hiding convalescing from the disease ; prompt measures in the way of house-to-house inspection, the isolation of the sick, segregation of contacts, and free vaccination soon ended the outbreak.

In the Province of Uva there were 19 cases, all on estates, and in every case the infection could be traced to India. There were 5 deaths.

Smallpox was introduced into the Northern Province on three occasions ; in one instance the infection was traced to Akyab, and in the other two to India ; there were 7 cases in all.

In the Western Province, in addition to those cases already mentioned which occurred in Colombo, others occurred at Kadawata, Kaduwela, and Negombo, 21 in all, 15 of which occurred at Bandaragama. There were two cases among arrivals treated at the Ragama Camp.

Three cases (one doubtful) occurred among newly arrived estate coolies in the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

10. *Malarial fever.*—As mentioned in previous reports, the Island of Ceylon may be roughly divided into two halves, the western and the eastern, for the purpose of discussing the incidence of malarial fevers.

The western half includes the following Provinces :—Part of the Southern Province, the Western, the North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, the Central, North-Central, and part of the Northern.

The eastern half includes part of the Southern, the Eastern, Uva, and part of the Northern Provinces. This division represents the districts affected by the south-west and north-east monsoons as regards the amount of rainfall ; the western half receives most rain with the south-west monsoon, the eastern half has its greatest amount of rain during the north-east monsoon.

In the western half of the Island the North-Western Province contributed the largest number of cases of malaria, viz., 122,642, the Western came next with 69,390, then Sabaragamuwa with 35,192. Severe outbreaks occurred along the banks of the Kelani river after it had been in flood and in parts of the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, to meet which special officers were appointed to distribute quinine to those suffering from the disease.

In the neighbourhood of Colombo there was an absence of the severe outbreaks recorded in 1904, and Colombo itself and Mahara jail were comparatively free. At Mahara and Mutwal jails doses of quinine were given to the prisoners on two successive days and repeated every eighth day just prior to and during the fever season. The same prophylactic line of treatment, at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, was carried out at Nikaweratiya in the North-Western Province, and in all three instances with very satisfactory results.

This disease was more prevalent in 1905 than in the year previous ; in the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces the cases in 1905 were double those of 1904.

In the Central Province malaria was present throughout the year, but never in epidemic form. It is more prevalent after the two monsoon rains.

In the North-Central Province it was present during the whole year, but worse after the north-east monsoon.

In the Northern Province it was common all through the year and more prevalent from November to March.

In the dry zone of the Island, represented by the Eastern and Uva Provinces with parts of the Southern and Northern, malaria was prevalent during the last and the 1st quarters of 1905. The total number of cases treated in the Eastern Province was 59,602 ; 11,382 occurred at Eraur. In the Province of Uva the largest number of cases treated at any one place (Badulla) was 3,059.

Quinine was widely distributed by headmen, vaccinators, and apothecaries, and could also be obtained at some of the rural post offices and at all dispensaries and hospitals. The value of quinine or those suffering from malaria is well recognized by the native population.

The General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, has issued instructions to his subordinates doing duty in malarious districts, especially to those serving on the new railway to the North, regarding measures to be adopted to lessen the probability of contracting malaria ; these measures include drainage in the vicinity of dwellings, improved sanitation of the home and its surroundings, the kerosining of water areas, protection against mosquitoes, and the taking of quinine in a systematic manner during the fever season.

11. *Enteric fever.*—In the Colombo hospitals and jails 232 cases of enteric fever were treated, of which 56 died, giving a mortality rate of 24·1 per cent., which is high. The number of cases this year is less than in the two previous years, but the death-rate has considerably advanced. There can be little

doubt that the energy displayed by the officers of the Health Department of the Colombo Municipality has been serviceable in reducing this disease locally. The cases are now notified early, and stringent measures are taken to rectify insanitary surroundings and to disinfect premises in which the disease occurs, to close cesspits and polluted wells, and to keep the dairies under strict supervision. There were only three cases of enteric fever in the Colombo jails, which is eloquent testimony to the good sanitary condition of those institutions.

In the Central Province 32 cases of this disease were treated in the Kandy Hospital, 26 of which were infected in Kandy; 17 cases occurred at Wattegama, where there was a small epidemic traced to polluted water; 10 cases were treated at the Nuwara Eliya Hospital, 5 of which were contracted locally.

The total number of enteric cases treated at all the hospitals was 370, of which 96 died, giving a mortality rate of 25·94 per cent.

I am in agreement with Dr. H. M. Fernando, who says in his report that most of the cases of this disease among the poor can be traced to the use of impure water from surface wells and to the habit of bathing in polluted streams and drinking the water during the process. The prevailing cause of the disease among the better situated classes is in all probability due to either milk or to the infection of food by flies.

Other Diseases.

12. *Dysentery.*—At the various Government hospitals 2,914 cases of dysentery were treated, with 805 deaths. The largest number of cases occurred in the Western Province; then came the Central, Sabaragamuwa, Uva, and North-Western Provinces; the smallest number was reported from the Eastern Province. The total number treated and the deaths were more than in 1904.

In the jails for the whole Island there were 722 cases admitted for this disease with 27 deaths, a death-rate of 3·73 per cent. In the Colombo District the jails contributed 301 cases, as against 374 cases last year. Cholera belts or flannel shirts were issued to prisoners exposed to rain and wind.

13. *Chickenpox.*—This disease is always present in various localities of Ceylon, but owing to its very low mortality it is more an inconvenience than a danger to the public health. Every precaution as far as possible is taken to prevent the spread of this disease, but, owing to its prevalence and to the large numbers who are constantly suffering from it, effective isolation is impossible.

14. *Measles.*—The number of persons attacked by this disease was very small. It did not assume alarming proportions in any district.

15. *Leprosy.*—There was a total of 328 cases of leprosy remaining at the Hendala Asylum on 1st January, 1905, and 165 cases were admitted during the year, giving a total of 493 treated during the year; of these, 102 were discharged and 74 died. At Kalmunai 47 cases were treated, 24 of whom were discharged, and there were 3 deaths. As in former years, the largest number of admissions came from the Western Province (Colombo District); cases also came from the Southern, Central, Eastern, Northern, North-Western, and North-Central Provinces, and from Uva and Sabaragamuwa. From the Kalmunai and Batticaloa Districts, Eastern Province, 128 cases were reported. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate as to the total number of lepers in the Island, for there are many who are never reported at all, and others who are re-admitted into the Hendala Asylum after temporary discharge, and who are counted twice as admissions. It is sufficient here to state that I am convinced the accommodation in the Island is totally inadequate, and that if the Leper Ordinance is to be properly worked a very considerable increase in the amount of accommodation is necessary. In my report for last year I pointed out that at Hendala a large ward would be required for females, and that three new wards would be necessary for males. A vote for one new ward of fifty beds has been sanctioned. The question has to be decided whether the leper accommodation should be increased in the Eastern Province to meet the requirements of that district, where leprosy is prevalent, and thus establish a second large leper institution, or to increase the accommodation already asked for at Hendala. In favour of the latter is the fact that it would be less expensive to conduct this establishment greatly enlarged than to establish a similar institution in the Eastern Province. Against this is the difficulty of the transport of lepers from the Eastern Province to Colombo and the objection the lepers of the Eastern Province have to be removed so far from their homes as Hendala entails. Some cases were reported to Government, who were directed to be isolated in their own homes where this was practicable; others, in the non-contagious stage, are visited periodically by a Government Medical Officer. The hopes raised by Dr. Rost's serum treatment for leprosy in 1904 have not been realized. Although the few cases treated here seemed to be benefited, the experiment could not be prolonged, as the Indian Government condemned the treatment after an exhaustive inquiry and stopped the supply of the serum.

16. *Anchylostomiasis.*—The number of cases of this disease treated at the Government hospitals has increased during the year under review by 867. In 1904 the number of admissions was 1,937; this year it is 2,804. Originally this disease was confined to Malabar coolies on estates, who bring the disease from India. It is therefore being constantly introduced with the batches of coolies who arrive daily. It is reported by most of the Medical Officers doing duty among the natives of the Island (who live on the confines of estates) that the disease is spreading among them. It is a matter of impossibility to check the spread so long as the conservancy arrangements regarding the disposal of sewage and in many cases the water supply of the estates remain as they are, and even if improved sanitary methods were introduced I fear the coolies, who are ignorant and naturally careless in their habits, would not adopt them. There are three means by which this intestinal worm disease could be combated, viz.:—

(*a*) Improved disposal of excreta and the prevention of re-infection.
(*b*) Pure water for drinking purposes.
(*c*) The segregation of all cases in hospital until all worms and ova have been discharged from the body.

To carry out these methods in their entirety is impracticable. Still some benefit might follow a scheme which would have these ends in view.

The death-rate from this disease in 1905 to cases of the disease treated was 18·40 per cent. I do not think that this death-rate accurately represents the mortality from this disease, for many cases are returned as being due to malarial cachexia which really are due to anchylostomiasis. Under this heading should be mentioned that the Leishan-Donovan bodies have been demonstrated in Ceylon, and that many cases of anchylostomiasis and of so-called malarial cachexia are very likely cases of kala-azar.

17. *Diphtheria.*—It is important to mention that only one case of this disease was admitted into hospital during the year. It used to be said that this disease was not known in India and Ceylon, but there was no doubt about the correctness of the diagnosis in the case that happened, as it was confirmed by bacteriological observation and experiment. There were no deaths registered in the Island as due to diphtheria.

18. *Parangi.*—There were 3,535 cases of this disease treated, with 25 deaths, being 34 cases and 5 deaths over the number for 1904. The order in which the number of cases occurred by Provinces is the following. The North-Western Province is an easy first; then come Uva, Eastern, Sabaragamuwa, Central, North-Central, Southern, Northern, and Western Provinces. It will be noted that the disease is more rife where the necessities of life are most difficult to obtain. As remarked in my report for last year, the increase in the number of cases is not in proportion to the increase of the population, and the ratio of those affected to the whole population is becoming less every year.

The Director of the Bacteriological Institute gives a history in his report (attached) of observations made from time to time by various workers, and describes Spirochœtes, which he has found to be very constant in the tissues of persons suffering from this disease; one of these spirochœtes is not to be distinguished morphologically from that which has lately been associated with syphilis by Schaudinn, and that observer, who has examined Dr. Castellani's preparations, admits it, although Mesuil, who is a great authority on the subject, sees some slight differences between Schaudinn's spirochœte and Castellani's. The fact remains however that Castellani's discovery is a valuable one and may eventually throw some light on the etiology of the disease.

19. *Phthisis.*—The total number of cases noted in 1905 was 1,037, which gives an incidence of 1 in 3,600 of the total population. For purposes of comparison I give the following particulars :—

1904.

Incidence in Race.

Sinhalese	1 case in 3,800 persons
Tamils	1 case in 3,200 persons
Burghers	1 case in 431 persons

Incidence in Sex.

Sinhalese	1 case in 2,900 males 1 case in 5,100 females
Tamils	1 case in 2,600 males 1 case in 4,600 females
Burghers	1 case in 429 males 1 case in 432 females

Incidence as regards Age.

Sinhalese	From 25 to 30 years
Tamils	From 26 to 30 years
Burghers	From 26 to 45 years

1905.

Incidence in Race.

Sinhalese	1 case in 3,495
Tamils	1 case in 5,233
Burghers	1 case in 813

Incidence in Sex.

Sinhalese	1 case in 2,813 males 1 case in 4,517 females
Tamils	1 case in 4,212 males 1 case in 10,748 females
Burghers	1 case in 551 males 1 case in 1,530 females

Incidence as regards Age.

Sinhalese	From 26 to 30 years
Tamils	From 30 to 40 years
Burghers	There is but little evidence of age influence

Distribution by Provinces.

Western	1 case in 2,700 persons
Central	1 case in 5,100 persons
Northern	1 case in 3,300 persons
Southern	1 case in 6,300 persons
Eastern	1 case in 8,700 persons
North-Western	1 case in 4,200 persons
North-Central	1 case in 3,200 persons
Uva	1 case in 2,800 persons
Sabaragamuwa	1 case in 3,600 persons

20. *Cancer.*—I regret that owing to the absence of reliable figures under this heading I am compelled to omit remarks on this subject.

Comparative Statement of Principal Diseases for the last Five Years.

Cholera.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1901	152	97
1902	179	116
1903	46	23
1904	7	4
1905	—	—

Smallpox.

1901	390	75
1902	146	35
1903	29	5
1904	10	2
1905	440	122

Chickenpox.

1901	1,762	6
1902	2,293	3
1903	1,862	4
1904	3,224	1
1905	4,426	1

Measles.

1901	44	—
1902	196	2
1903	20	—
1904	83	—
1905	59	2

Dysentery.

1901	4,177	1,543
1902	3,017	999
1903	2,384	658
1904	2,111	478
1905	2,914	805

Enteric Fever.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1901	292	74
1902	243	63
1903	358	71
1904	341	70
1905	370	96

Leprosy.

1901	518	56
1902	483	48
1903	526	92
1904	532	68
1905	577	68

Anchylostomiasis.

1901	1,691	326
1902	1,609	257
1903	1,775	272
1904	1,937	286
1905	2,804	516

Parangi.

1901	3,117	12
1902	3,434	10
1903	3,254	10
1904	3,501	16
1905	3,535	25

Malarial Fever.

1901	5,665	89
1902	6,513	115
1903	4,766	108
1904	5,288	75
1905	7,872	126

21. *Vaccination.*—During the year 171,739 subjects were vaccinated; 154,090 were primary vaccinations and 17,649 re-vaccinations. Of the former, 128,755 were successful and 15,426 unsuccessful, and in 9,909 subjects the result of the operation was not known, as they failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 89·31. Of the re-vaccinations, 8,080 were successful and 4,899 unsuccessful, and the result was not known in 4,670 cases, as the subjects failed to present themselves for inspection. The percentage of successful cases to total inspected was 62·25. Glycerinated calf lymph was supplied in sufficient quantities to all parts of the Island from the Central Calf Vaccine Depot at Colombo.

The following table gives figures for 1904 and 1905 for comparison :—

Table.

Table showing the Primary and Re-vaccination in the Island during 1904 and 1905.

	1904.	1905.
Primary Vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	139,706	154,090
Successful	118,884	128,755
Unsuccessful	12,946	15,426
Unknown	7,876	9,909
Re-vaccination :—		
Number vaccinated	5,392	17,649
Successful	3,446	8,080
Unsuccessful	1,138	4,899
Unknown	808	4,670
Primary vaccination :—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected	90·17	89·31
Re-vaccination :—		
Percentage of successful to total inspected	75·66	62·25

[For Statement see next page.]

22. *Precautions against the introduction of plague.*—The same precautions as have been in vogue for many years past against the introduction of plague were continued. The Plague Committee held its fortnightly meetings. The aim of the Committee is to prevent the introduction of plague among the general community, and at the same time to hamper the merchants and the travelling public as little as possible with unnecessary and vexatious quarantine rules. This object was attained during the year. No case of plague was brought to the Island, but eleven vessels on which there were cases of illness which were suspicious of this disease were kept in strict quarantine. The M. M. ss. "Ville de la Ciotat" arrived on the 25th November from Freemantle with an epidemic of plague among the rats on board. Four cases of plague among the crew had been landed at Freemantle nine days previously. No passengers or cargo were allowed to land; the mails were disinfected by the Clayton disinfector, but the Commander refused to use this apparatus for the disinfection of the ship, and put to sea. Cases of pneumonia arriving on a ship from a port infected with plague are watched with particular care.

During the year the Clayton sulphur dioxide disinfecting machine was used several times with good results. The crusade against rats in Colombo has been continued.

23. *The Lunatic Asylum.*—The only Lunatic Asylum for the whole Island is in Colombo; it is divided into the Asylum proper and the House of Observation. For some years past this institution has been overcrowded, and the time has now arrived when the overcrowding is really serious. From time to time schemes of a temporary nature to meet the overcrowding have been proposed, and towards the end of 1905 the building of overseers' quarters outside the Asylum was commenced; when these are finished the Assistant Medical Officers will occupy the entrance block, which now lodges the overseers, which in turn will make available the rooms now occupied by the Medical Officers for the sleeping accommodation of some seventy quiet patients, but the time for temporary relief is past, and some very material increase in accommodation will have to be faced and carried through. The total number of patients treated in the Asylum during 1905 was 708. The daily average number of patients was 560·39, and the daily average shows an increase for males of 19·57 and for females an increase of 24·47.

In the House of Observation 151 persons were admitted, which with 8 remaining from the previous year give a total of 159. But as the Asylum and the House of Observation are one building the figures must be taken together to gauge the strain that is put on the Superintendent to find room for the persons sent to him. It must be remembered that the Superintendent cannot turn people away, as might be done in the time of overcrowding at an ordinary hospital; he is bound to find accommodation. The nominal accommodation is for 378 patients only, yet, with attendants and coolies who sleep in the dormitories, 400 male persons had to be lodged in a building estimated to contain 225; and 240 female persons in one whose capacity is estimated at 153.

To admissions the recovery rate was for males 24·1 per cent., and for females 22·03. The deaths were 66 in number, or 9·32 per cent. of the total number treated; one-sixth of the total deaths were the result of some tubercular affection. The males suffered from this disease more than the females, which is significant when it is remembered that the male sleeping accommodation is so inadequate. There was one escape; he was brought back. There were no fatal injuries, and only one case of attempted suicide; this patient tried to hang herself, but was promptly discovered and resuscitated.

The water supply to the Asylum is insufficient. It is sometimes difficult to obtain water from the pipes supplied to the upper floors owing to want of pressure in the mains. This is not only a great inconvenience, but a source of danger in the event of fire.

The industrial department continues to be a valuable adjunct in the working of this institution.

SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DISEASE.

24. For the purpose of this report it has been thought advisable to roughly divide the Island into eastern and western halves. The eastern half is that portion chiefly affected by the north-east monsoon; the western half is that portion mostly influenced by the south-west monsoon.

Table showing the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Island during 1904 and 1905.

	Primary Vaccination.									Re-vaccination.								
	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen :			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.	Total Number of Cases vaccinated.	Number of Cases seen after Vaccination.			Percentage of Successful to Cases seen.	If in the Number of Cases absent and therefore unseen the Ratio be taken as in the Cases seen :			Total Number of Successful in Total of Cases vaccinated.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	
1904.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	107,662	92,500	8,770	101,270	91·33	5,491	901	6,392	979,991	5,043	3,241	994	4,235	76·52	519	289	808	3,760
Medical Officers in Dispensaries ...	16,194	12,755	2,857	15,612	81·69	458	124	582	13,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Estates	15,850	13,629	1,319	14,948	91·17	822	80	902	14,451	349	205	114	349	58·73	—	—	—	199
Total ...	139,706	118,884	12,946	131,830	90·17	6,771	1,105	7,876	125,655	5,392	3,446	1,108	4,584	75·66	519	289	808	3,959
1905.																		
Government Vaccinators ...	116,711	98,438	10,604	109,042	90·27	6,924	745	7,669	105,362	13,932	6,401	3,217	9,618	66·55	2,872	1,442	4,314	9,273
Medical Officers in Dispensaries ...	15,781	12,292	2,788	15,080	81·51	572	129	701	12,864	115	6	103	109	5·51	—	—	6	6
On Estates	21,598	18,025	2,034	20,059	89·85	1,383	156	1,539	19,408	3,602	1,673	1,579	3,252	51·44	181	169	350	1,854
Total ...	154,090	128,755	15,426	144,181	89·31	8,879	1,030	9,909	137,634	17,649	8,080	4,899	12,979	62·25	3,053	1,611	4,670	11.133

As in previous years, malaria is seen to follow the rule that it is more rife during and immediately after the rains, so that the cases of this disease are more numerous than the eastern half of the Island from October, reaching the maximum in January. In the western half malaria is more evident from the end of May to July, reaching the maximum in June. Dysentery and affections of the bowels and pulmonary complaints are most frequent during December, January, and February, when the chilly north-east wind is blowing.

SECTION IV.—GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

25. The general sanitary condition of the Island remains in much the same condition as last year. The same methods of disposal of dust and fæcal matter exist, but the tendency is towards sanitary improvements in the towns and villages throughout the Island, but the work is of necessity slow owing to the cost. The following is a list of the chief towns with a description of their present sanitary condition :—

26. *Colombo.*—The water supply has been considerably improved by a duplication of the main pipe from Labugama and by the erection of another reservoir on an elevated site in Colombo.

The collection of night soil and its disposal is unsatisfactory from a sanitary standpoint; it is carried out as perfectly as this system can be, but the transport of night soil in carts through miles of streets is objectionable, and the burial of the night soil, polluting large areas of ground immediately outside the town, is to be condemned. But these means must continue until the water carriage system is completed. Good progress has been made with the work in connection with the Mansergh Scheme for sewers, pumping stations, and the ultimate treatment of sewage bacteriologically, but it will be some years before this scheme is in working order.

There is serious overcrowding in many parts of the town. The scavenging is well done, but the rubbish should be burnt in a destructor, and not distributed over grass fields. More watering of roads and streets is desirable, particularly during the dry months of the year.

The Municipality of Colombo recognize the necessity of erecting a proper Infectious Diseases Hospital, and measures are now under consideration for the establishment of such an institution.

Cesspits are being gradually closed, and polluted wells are filled up. Wells in general cannot be closed until the town water is more widely distributed. The surface drainage in many parts of the town is defective.

27. *Kandy.*—No very marked improvement in the sanitation of this town has been carried out during the year. The conservancy arrangements are on the dry-earth principle with carriage through the streets and burial. The drainage of the town is most defective; some years ago surveys were made for a new system of drainage, but as far as I know nothing has come of it. Some of the more thickly inhabited parts of the town are most insanitary and overcrowded. I refer especially to back courts behind the principal streets. The scavenging of the town seems to be carried out fairly satisfactorily. The water supply is of fair quality, but during the dry months of the year it is insufficient in quantity.

28. *Galle.*—The sanitary condition of this town is very defective. The water supply and drainage are bad. The question of a new source of water has occupied the attention of the Municipality for some years, and it has not advanced. Improvement in the conservancy system was taken in hand, and more houses, especially in the crowded parts of the town, were included in its working. The Health Department of the Municipality was reorganized.

29. *Badulla.*—This town is well situated for a proper drainage scheme; at present the drainage is defective. The conservancy arrangements are on the dry-earth principle with burial of the night soil. The town is well scavenged and is well kept. The water supply is defective owing to its insufficiency in amount.

30. *Ratnapura.*—The drainage of this town has been improved during the year. The town is well kept. The water supply is of good quality, but is at times insufficient in quantity.

31. *Kurunegala.*—The Medical Officer reports that the sanitation of this town has received a good deal of attention during 1905, and that some improvements have been effected. The drainage is defective. The water supply is not satisfactory, but is receiving the attention of the Local Board.

32. *Anuradhapura.*—The sanitary condition of this town is satisfactory. It is well drained. The scavenging and conservancy of night soil are carried out to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer. The water supply is of good quality and abundant.

33. *Jaffna.*—This is the only town in the Northern Province in which some system of sanitation is carried out, and this is very inadequate. There should be a Local Board or a Municipality created in such an important centre. There is practically no drainage; no water. The houses of the poor are small and ill-ventilated; high cadjan fences screen most of the habitations from every breeze. There are not enough public latrines. Pools of stagnant water abound, and malarial visitations are annual.

34. *Batticaloa.*—The sanitary condition of this town is unsatisfactory. The drainage is very imperfect, and the scavenging is not well done. The water supply, which is procured from wells, is sufficient in quantity, but it is brackish in some of the wells. There is much room for sanitary improvements at Batticaloa.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

35. *Medico-legal duties.*—During the year 1905, 190 reports were completed, and in connection with them several hundred analyses were made.

There were 151 judicial cases, 80 of which were concerned with stains on various articles; in one case as many as twenty productions were sent. There were eight cases of arsenic poisoning, one of strychnine, one of strychnine and arsenic, one of atropine, one of corrosive sublimate mixed with tartar emetic. Opium was detected in four cases, ganja in one, alcohol in one, and morphine in one. In non-legal cases analyses were made of quinine (three) and four estimations of alcohol. Twenty-four samples were examined in connection with the Petroleum Ordinance, and forty-one specimens of water were analyzed. There were also a number of miscellaneous substances sent in for report, such as samples of wood, drugs, milk, coffee, &c.

In at least eight legal cases the Public Analyst has come across some poisonous substances, which at present cannot be certainly identified. They can easily be obtained from certain of the poisonous plants of Ceylon, but until these poisons are fully examined, there can be no certain method of identifying them when used for criminal purposes.

A synopsis of the analyses for the year in a tabular form is annexed herewith :—

Synopsis of the Analyses for 1905.

				Cases.
Judicial	151	80	Mammalian blood detected in	55
			Seminal stains in	1
			No blood or seminal stains	24
		71	Arsenic detected in	8
			Strychnine in	1
			Strychnine and arsenic in	1
			Atropine in	1
			Mercuric chloride and tartar emetic in	1
			Opium in	4
			Ganja in	1
			Alcohol in	1
			Morphine in	1
			Nil or unidentified in	52
				151
Kerosine				21
Liquid fuel				3
Water, spirits, quinine, and miscellaneous				48
			Total	223

Administrative Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.

36. The Government medical institutions are, as a rule, well built, either of stone or of brick, and contain large airy wards with plenty of cubic space and superficial area. The general type of hospital is an adminstration block in front with wards running at right angles to it connected by covered corridors. The buildings consist of a ground floor only, and they occupy a good deal of space. The roofs are of red tiles, and the floors of cement concrete. The beds are of wood with cane bottoms or of iron with copper spring mattresses ; bedside tables are provided, and the fittings and equipment are serviceable, and in some of the institutions fairly up to date. The hospitals have been kept in good repair, and structural improvements have been carried out as far as votes will permit.

A new hospital at Dikoya, built of stone on the most recent plans, has been completed and occupied : it takes the place of an old timber and mud wall building. This new hospital has accommodation for 85 patients. It is complete with quarters for the Medical Officers, nurses, attendants, an administration block, and operating room, &c.

The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital was opened in August by Lady Ashmore in the unavoidable absence of Her Excellency Lady Blake. The building is Hindu-Saracenic in design ; it occupies a commanding position, and has accommodation for 42 patients. The Out-patient Department known as the Grenier Memorial has been transferred from Regent street to the Victoria Memorial building. This hospital is the latest built in Ceylon, and is fitted throughout with the most recent sanitary improvements in regard to drainage, ventilation, electric apparatus, and equipment.

Many of the older hospitals have been fitted with operation rooms which in many instances did not formerly exist, and these rooms have been equipped with modern aseptic furniture and instruments. High power microscopes have been issued to all hospitals ; and old latrines have been renovated and supplied with Doulton earthenware squatting plates. The water supply in many institutions has been improved, and the general sanitary condition of all these institutions has been maintained or improved. The building of a new hospital at Dolosbage was commenced, and a temporary iron structure lined with wood was erected in the place of the hospital at Maskeliya, which was destroyed by a landslip.

There is a great need for a modern Infectious Diseases Hospital in Colombo. The present establishment consists of a series of cadjan huts, which have been yearly patched up since they were originally erected over twenty years ago. Their only advantage is that for sanitary reasons, when necessary, they can be destroyed by fire without much loss of money, for it is quite impossible to disinfect them, and their rough interior walls are most unsuitable for infectious wards from a hygienic point of view. The Municipal Council of Colombo has resolved to build an Infectious Diseases Hospital.

37. *Native attendants.*—Male and female ward attendants are employed in the hospitals, who work under the directions of the nurses ; they perform their duties fairly satisfactorily, but it would be well if a better class of attendant could be induced to take up the work, which is only possible with a substantial increase of pay.

38. *Nursing in Ceylon hospitals.*—The nursing in the Ceylon hospitals is not entirely satisfactory. Some of the outstation hospitals have no nurses ; other hospitals are under-nursed.

The nursing staff consists of—

9 European qualified Matrons and Sisters.
24 European Roman Catholic Sisters (untrained).
28 Matrons (trained locally).
27 Nurses (trained locally).
16 Pupils in training.

Five of the European qualified Sisters are employed in the paying section of the General Hospital, Colombo. One is the Matron of the Lady Havelock Hospital, and the Matron at Badulla is a European. The Roman Catholic Sisters perform nursing duties in the general wards of the Colombo Hospital and at Kurunegala. Three fully qualified European Sisters are employed at the Kandy Hospital.

Two nursing schools for the training of young women exist at the Lady Havelock Hospital and at the Kandy Hospital. The length of the course is two years, after which a certificate of proficiency is given to those who pass a satisfactory examination. A new nursing home for pupil nurses was completed at Kandy during the year, in which there is accommodation for 15 pupils. A new scheme of pay and allowances for locally trained nurses has been asked for in the votes for 1906. It is anticipated that if more liberal terms were offered a better class of candidate will be induced to take up nursing as a calling. At present the pay is not sufficient to attract applicants well enough educated for the nursing profession.

39. The total number of in-patients treated at all hospitals and asylums for the year was 68,321, of whom 6,697 died, which gives a death-rate of 9·80 per cent. of the hospital population.

40. At the Government dispensaries 1,222,790 new cases were treated: the number of individual visits paid to the Government dispensaries were 1,849,544.

41. The Estate dispensaries are established by many of the planters, who supply the building and the apothecary, the Ceylon Government giving the drugs free.

42. During the year 1905 65 hospitals and asylums were in operation. There were 424 Government dispensaries and 142 Estate dispensaries.

43. *Surgical operations.*—At the various hospitals throughout the Island 2,497 operations were performed, with 88 deaths.

The following is a summary of the operative work :—

Amputations :—	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Upper extremities	97	.. 2	Trephining of skull	37	.. 10
Lower extremities	48	.. 8	Lithotomy, suprapubic	7	.. —
Operations for cataract	50	.. —	Laparotomy ..	43	.. 10
Iridectomy ..	13	.. —	Ovariotomy ..	21	.. 3
Radical cure for hernia	61	.. —	Hysterectomy ..	25	.. 2
Radical cure for hydrocele	102	.. —	Eye operations ..	44	.. —
Hepatic abscess ..	53	.. 13	Other operations ..	1,894	.. 40

44. *General Hospital, Colombo.*—The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 13,044 with 1,234 deaths, against 13,657 cases and 958 deaths in the previous year. Of the total treated, 445 remained from the previous year and 12,599 were new admissions, 11,327 were discharged, and there remained 483 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 510·40, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 9·46. The institution consists of twenty-five wards and eight solitary rooms, and the number of beds is 425.

The new administration block was occupied during the year. It is a handsome structure consisting of ground and first floors. On the ground floor is the Out-patient Department containing large waiting-room, dressing rooms for men and women, latrines, and a room for the prescribing Medical Officer. A dispensary is also in connection with it. On the same floor is a room for the nurse on duty and rooms for the visiting staff and for the students (male and female); there is an electrical room fitted with a good X ray apparatus, a coroner's room, and offices for the Superintendent and his clerks. The upper floor is divided into two portions; each is complete in itself with sitting, dining, and bedrooms, separate staircases, kitchens, and bathrooms for the resident staff and European Sisters of the paying section of the hospital.

45. *Paying section, General Hospital, Colombo.*—This consists of Planters' (4 wards with 4 beds), Anthonisz (2 wards with 2 beds), Passengers' (8 wards with 8 beds), Seamen's (3 wards with 26 beds), Clerical (1 ward with 2 beds), and Cargills' (2 wards with 2 beds). The total number of patients treated in these wards during 1905 was 511 with 34 deaths, against 575 cases and 56 deaths in 1904. Of the total treated, 25 remained from the previous year and 486 were new admissions, 456 were discharged, 34 died, and there remained 21 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 27·04 against 28·54 in 1904, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 6·65 against 9·5 in 1904. Government has decided to convert the present Planters'-Ward into a set of association wards for those who cannot pay the higher charges; one of these wards will be for Post Office employés, and will be known as "The Skinner Memorial Ward." A new block of buildings with ground and first floors will be erected at right angles to the present Passengers' Wards which will be known as the Planters' and Munro Wards; the latter is a memorial ward for which a legacy was left to Government. An operating room will be made in this new block for the paying section of the hospital.

46. *The Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.*—Please see remarks under Section II.

47. *Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics.*—There were four institutions of this nature, at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, and into them were admitted for observation 255 patients, which with 9 remaining from the previous year made a total of 264, of whom 96 were transferred to the Asylum at Colombo, 140 were discharged, 2 died, and 26 remained at the end of the year.

48. *Leper Asylum, Hendala.*—Please see remarks under Section II.

49. *De Soysa Lying-in Home.*—The total number of patients treated at this institution during the year was 877, against 776 in 1904. Of these, 848 were discharged cured, 13 died, and 16 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 18·99. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1·48 against 1·3 in 1904. The popularity of the institution is steadily increasing, especially with the Mohammedan patients, whose admission is increasing year by year. The number of admissions from this race was 24.

In the Lying-in Home 22 pupil midwives received training in 1905, of whom 14 obtained certificates after passing a satisfactory examination. A scheme to train selected pupils from all Provinces has been adopted, and it is hoped that it will supply a long-felt want by the speedy introduction of European midwifery into the villages. Ten pupils were trained and sent out during the year. 156 obstetric operations were performed during the year.

50. *Lady Havelock Hospital.*—In this institution 1,030 in-patients were treated. The mortality rate was 6·99 per cent. The daily average sick was 32·2. Of the total 1,030 patients, 301 were children. There were 93 operations performed, of which 64 were major operations. Of the operated cases 3 died. There were 4 abdominal sections and 4 osteotomies.

The number of enteric cases treated was less than last year, and the mortality rate for this disease was 23·7 per cent. There were more admissions for dysentery and malaria than during 1904.

There were 20 paying patients, of whom 11 were Europeans, 6 Burghers, and 3 Sinhalese.

The number of attendances at the Female Outdoor Dispensary was 22,679. There were 6,060 children, 2,464 being boys and 3,596 girls. The premises were considerably altered and improved, making more room for the dispensary and waiting-room.

51. *Police Hospital, Colombo.*—594 patients were treated in the Police Hospital, of whom 2 died. The daily average sick was 7·35.

52. *Grenier Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary.*—At this institution 9,295 cases were treated during the year, against 7,824 in the previous year. The contributions of a purely voluntary nature amounted to Rs. 200·48.

In August, 1905, this Infirmary was merged into the Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, of which institution it forms the Out-patient Department. It has a handsome entrance in Ward Place, and consists of a waiting-room, dispensary, Surgeon's room, dark room, retinoscopy room, and an operating room. It is furnished with the most modern equipment and apparatus, and is well ventilated by electric fans and supplied with electric light.

53. *Branch Hospitals.*—Colombo and Galle are provided with a special hospital for the treatment of women suffering from venereal diseases. The total number of new cases admitted was 354 as against 307 in 1904, which with 15 remaining from the previous year make a total of 369. Of these, 349 were discharged, 3 died, and 17 remained at the end of the year. Of the 369 females treated in the two Branch Hospitals, 17 were for primary syphilis, 93 for secondary syphilis, 84 for tertiary syphilis, 4 for inherited syphilis, 148 for gonorrhœa, 1 for bubo (gonorrhœal), and 22 for other diseases. The patients seek voluntary admission.

54. *Jail Hospitals and sick prisoners.*—The number of prisoners admitted to different jails in the Island was 14,493. The average daily strength of prisoners was 2,864·64. The number treated in the Jail Hospitals during the year was 4,887, against 5,099 in the previous year. The total deaths numbered 95, against 70 in 1904.

Return of Diseases in Jail Hospitals for 1905.

Hospitals.	Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Malarial Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Other Fevers.		Injuries.		Leprosy.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Welikada ...	12	—	11	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mahara ...	168	—	140	—	342	1	2	1	1	—	44	—	—	—
Negombo ...	27	—	107	11	34	1	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—
Borella ...	289	25	414	5	111	—	3	1	26	—	47	—	—	—
Kandy ...	149	1	130	1	204	—	11	1	24	—	18	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	6	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ...	13	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
Galle ...	18	—	31	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—
Matara ...	13	—	14	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	8	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Batticaloa ...	2	1	8	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kurunegala ...	12	—	15	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	3	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	2	—	21	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total ...	722	27	928	18	755	2	16	3	72	—	141	—	—	—
Percentage of deaths	3·73		1·93		·26		18·75		—		—		—	

The following table gives the number of admissions, number of deaths, average strength, death-rate to admission to hospitals, and to average strength for the past four years :—

Year.	Admission to Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Death-rate to Admissions.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1902	5,363 ..	117 ..	2,656·40 ..	2·18 ..	44·05
1903	4,396 ..	73 ..	2,784·00 ..	1·66 ..	26·21
1904	5,099 ..	70 ..	2,821·21 ..	1·37 ..	24·81
1905	4,887 ..	95 ..	2,864·64 ..	1·94 ..	33·16

55. *Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—At this institution 28 cases of infectious diseases remained from the previous year and 887 were admissions, making a total of 915, as against 740 in 1904. Of these, 870 were discharged cured, 25 died, and 20 remained. The death-rate was 2·73 per cent., against 2·82 per cent. in 1904. The most serious disease treated in this institution was smallpox. 57 cases of this disease were treated with 19 deaths, a mortality rate of 33·33 per cent.

56. The following two institutions are not entirely supported by, but receive a large subsidy from, the Government :—

(1) *The Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna.*—The Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna received 1,894 patients, which with 76 remaining from the previous year made a total of 1,970. Of these, 1,865 were discharged, 62 died, and 43 patients remained at the end of the year. At the outdoor dispensary of this institution 7,463 persons were treated during the year; these paid 14,519 visits.

(2) *The Victoria Home for Incurables, Colombo.*—At this institution 50 cases remained at the end of the last year, which with the 21 cases admitted during the year made a total of 71 Of these, 10 died and 4 were discharged ; 57 patients remained at the end of the year.

57. *Bacteriological Institute.*—The total number of specimens examined bacteriologically during the year was 1,753, and the amount recovered by fees was Rs. 406. Special investigations were made in leukemia, hæmatozoa, trypanosomes, filaria, diphtheria, acute contagious ophthalmia, parangi, and tropical skin diseases. The water supply of Colombo is examined bacteriologically once in three months.

58. *Total deaths.*—The total deaths numbered 6,697 against 4,801 in 1904, showing an increase of 1,896. A table showing the death-rate per cent. in the various hospitals and asylums in the Island for the year as compared with the last year is annexed. For the purpose of comparison the death-rate among the mixed races and Malabars have been shown separately :—

	Mixed Races.		Malabars.		Total.	
Hospitals.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Civil ..	5·81	7·12	12·93	14·89	7·28	8·72
Field ..	3·14	4·12	9·37	11· 7	3·54	4·87
Immigrant	3·75	5·36	9· 7	10·17	4·96	6·39
District	4·65	4·69	17·52	19·98	12·35	14·36
Asylums	7·90	9·73	9·09	8·84	8·06	9· 6
Total ..	5·67	·6· 6	15·18	17·34	8·01	9·92

The percentage of deaths to cases treated in the Civil Hospitals showed a slight increase among the mixed races and the Malabars. In the Immigrant Hospitals the increase among the mixed races and the Malabars was slight. In the District Hospitals there was a slight increase among the mixed races and among the Malabars. Taking all the hospitals and asylums together, there was a slight increase in deaths among the mixed races and among the Malabars. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 9·92, against 8·01 in 1904.

59. *Hospital accommodation.*—This was generally sufficient ; occasionally some overcrowding took place, especially at Buttala, Neboda, Dikoya, and at the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, for the extension of which steps have been taken to increase the accommodation at most of these institutions.

60. *The water supply.*—With the exception of the following institutions : Matale, Mannar, Galle, Chilaw, Nikaweratiya, Balangoda, Trincomalee—was reported to be good, pure, wholesome, and abundant. Water for drinking purposes is, as a rule, filtered before use. Water supply schemes for Nanu-oya, Balangoda, Tillicoultry, and Bandarawela are under consideration.

61. *Bathrooms.*—All hospitals are provided with separate bathrooms for males and females and furnished with tubs, which are filled with hot or cold water according to the requirements of the patients. Patients who can help themselves, however, prefer to bathe in streams, where there are such adjoining a hospital.

62. *Drains.*—There are no covered drains. The drains are all surface ones for carrying away ward washings and storm water.

63. *Sewage.*—The conservancy of the latrines is entirely on the dry-earth system ; the excreta is removed daily and buried or incinerated at some distance from the hospitals. Doulton's earthenware squatting plates have been introduced into most of the hospitals.

64. *Inspection.*—The hospitals were all inspected either by me or the Colonial Surgeons of the respective Provinces. The number of these visits of inspection and the official designation of the visitors will be found given in the return of each institution. The books were produced when called for, and were generally found complete and made up to the date of examination. The reports of inspection by the Colonial Surgeons as well as those by me were forwarded to Government when necessary.

65. *Food supply.*—The provisions for the various hospitals were supplied by purveyors on contract approved by Government. The system works satisfactorily. The Medical Officers in charge of the respective hospitals examine the food before it is served out to the patients, and reject such articles as do not come up to contract samples ; contractors offering inferior articles are fined.

66. *Dispensaries.*—Five hundred and four dispensaries, including branch institutions and visiting stations, were in operation. Of these, 316 were Civil, 46 District, and 142 Estate. They are distributed as follows :—In the Western Province 34, Central 63, Northern 46, Southern 41, Eastern 41, North-Western 38, North-Central 37, Province of Uva 31, and Province of Sabaragamuwa 31, and on Estates 142. In the Civil and District Dispensaries there were treated 1,222,790 persons who paid 1,849,544 visits, against 948,386 persons who paid 1,454,367 visits in 1904.

67. *Port duties and immigration.*—The number of vessels which arrived at the port of Colombo was 3,250 against 3,218 in 1904, 2,800 being steamers and 450 native craft. Six vessels were in strict quarantine for smallpox, two for cholera, eleven for suspected plague, and a British transport which arrived in November with three cases of scarlet fever. The sick in all cases were isolated and the contacts segregated.

A new disinfecting station has been established at the root of the Breakwater, where an Equifex high pressure steam disinfecting machine has been erected. There are washing-rooms for clerks and for first and second class saloon passengers.

The number of persons disinfected at the old station, Kochchikade, during the year was 70,949.

The number of native passengers who arrived in Colombo during 1905 was 80,321 traders and 138,371 estate coolies ; out of these totals, 16,394 who had no marks of vaccination were vaccinated.

Pearl Fishery.

68. *Medical staff.*—The fishing lasted from 20th February until the 21st April, but the Medical Officers were at their posts on the 9th of February. Dr. F. G. Spittel was the chief Medical Officer at the Fishery Camp, assisted by one Medical Officer and four apothecaries.

There were two Medical Officers at Paumben, who inspected all passengers embarking for the camp, for infectious disease.

69. *Water.*—The water for the inhabitants of the camp was obtained from tanks ; its quality was not good: Officials used water from a well ; no ill-effects followed the use of the water, which as a general rule was boiled before being taken.

70. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition of the camp was satisfactory. 100 coolies and 12 overseers worked under the supervision of the Sanitary Officer.

71. *General health.*—The number of patients treated at the hospital and dispensary was larger than on previous occasions, but on the whole the health of the inhabitants was good. The estimated population was 40,000.

With the exception of 5 cases of chickenpox, there were no cases of infectious disease. There were a good many admissions into hospital for malarial diseases and dysentery. There were 23 deaths in the camp out of hospital.

72. *Hospitals.*—There was a hospital of 58 beds for general diseases, two Infectious Diseases Hospitals, and an observation ward. The food was of good quality, and the water was boiled and filtered through a Pasteur filter.

73. *Latrines.*—The night soil was collected twice daily and buried.

74. *Equipment.*—The equipment was of good quality supplied by the Government Stores, and an ample supply of medicines and surgical apparatus was supplied by the Medical Stores.

75. *Numbers treated.*—198 patients were admitted to hospital, of whom 33 died and 165 were discharged. The average daily sick was 23·77. The prevailing diseases were malaria, dysentery, and pneumonia. Two cases of fractured skull were treated ; one recovered and one died.

76. *Outdoor dispensary.*—1,539 patients were treated at the outdoor dispensary.

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77. *Ragama Camp.*—The number of coolies, passengers, and others who passed through the camp during 1905 was 141,823, against 60,171 in 1904. 2,693 were quarantined. 10,696 coolies who had no marks of vaccination were vaccinated. The hospital of the camp admitted 16 patients during the year, of which 2 were suffering from confluent smallpox, 5 with chickenpox, 1 with dysentery, 1 with convulsions, 1 with abscess, 1 sprain, 1 malarial fever, and 3 for childbirth. 683 cases were treated at the dispensary attached to the camp.

The sanitation of the camp was satisfactory, the water supply of good quality and in sufficient quantity. The night soil was incinerated.

78. *Medical College.*—The College contains lecture halls, students' library, laboratories for chemical physiology, biology, and pathology, dissecting room, offices, photographic rooms, a museum and Colonial Medical Library, and a separate building for lady students, containing sitting-room, lavatory, and special dissecting room.

Dr. A. J. Chalmers, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S., the Registrar, was absent on leave for the greater part of the year, and Dr. Paul, M.D., F.R.C.S., acted for him. Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., was appointed Lecturer in Anatomy *vice* Dr. Paul.

The new lecture rooms at the Technical College for chemistry and physics were used by the medical students, and a new building was erected in the College compound for the Public Analyst, in which are an experimental physiological laboratory, a students' common room, and lavatories for the College.

During the year 10 new medical students, 12 apothecary students, and 1 casual student entered the College. There were 97 medical, 24 apothecary, and 2 casual students at the end of the year. The total fees amounted to Rs. 15,321·50.

79. *Post-graduate lectures.*—For the third year in succession a course of instruction lasting a fortnight was held in Colombo for Medical Officers at outstations to familiarize themselves with the most recent advances made in medicine, surgery, and bacteriology. 11 Medical Officers attended. These courses are much appreciated.

80. *Civil Medical Stores.*—Dr. Owen Johnson was in charge of this institution as Superintendent for a part of the year, being relieved by Dr. Van Rooyen. Mr. A. D. Cotton is the Chief Storekeeper. The cost of the drugs, chemicals, and instruments received from England amounted to Rs. 151,473·96, from India Rs. 496·89. The cost of articles purchased from the Government Stores and the local market for the preparation of drugs in the Medical Stores came to Rs. 15,134·38, while the cost of repairing surgical instruments amounted to Rs. 56·90, and that of transport and postage to Rs. 3,978·86, extra service, petty expenses, and contingencies to Rs. 330, the sale of medicines to Government Departments and others Rs. 2,870·59, and sale of medicines to planters Rs. 2,092·20. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 119·70, and the value of the surgical instruments lost and paid for by the officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 413·13.

81. *Medical legislation.*—During the year two very important measures affecting the medical profession in Ceylon were passed in the Legislative Council, viz. :—

(*a*) An Ordinance for the registration of Medical Practitioners.
(*b*) An Ordinance for the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College.

82. *Strength of the Medical Department.*—The strength of the Medical Department was as follows :—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Registrar of the Medical College, 1 Director, De Soysa Bacteriological Institute, 1 Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst, 7 Colonial Surgeons, 1 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, 1 Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at Colombo, 3 Medical Women, 23 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 26 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 58 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 19 Probationer Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 6 Health Officers, 240 Apothecaries, 1 Chief Medical Storekeeper, 1 Chief Inspector of Vaccination, 7 Inspectors of Vaccination, and 111 Vaccinators.

83. *Changes in the Department.*—The changes were the appointment of Dr. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S. (England), as Lecturer in Anatomy ; Dr. Paul, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England), as Third Surgeon, General Hospital ; and the deaths of Drs. G. J. Woutersz, Port Surgeon ; W. E. Rudd, Colonial Surgeon, Jaffna ; and E. W. de Kretser, Judicial Medical Officer, Galle.

84. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of hospitals worked under the Medical Aid Ordinance, amounted to Rs. 1,449,264·90, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 1,366,990·76 in the previous year. Under Personal Emoluments and Allowances the expenditure was Rs. 387,683, including exchange compensation, against Rs. 339,186·07. The expenditure under Other Charges was Rs. 1,050,442·90, against Rs. 1,010,827·71 last year; under Harbour Service Rs. 800, against Rs. 800 in 1904; and under the vote for Plague Precautions Rs. 10,339, against Rs. 16,176·98 in the previous year. The receipts on account of paying patients in hospitals amounted to Rs. 48,017·08, against Rs. 47,351·14 in 1904. The collections at the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries were Rs. 23,626·03, against Rs. 20,351·53 last year. The cost of medicines issued to the Estates Branch of the Department amounted to Rs. 113,918·27, against Rs. 112,562·30 in 1904: while the sale of medicines and superfluous articles, Medical College fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 73,977·40, against Rs. 59,609·41 last year. Deducting the receipts under the heads above specified from the expenditure, the nett expenditure was Rs. 1,187,897·43, against Rs. 1,127,116·38 in 1904.

The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts as compared with 1904:—

Expenditure.	1904. Rs. c.	1905. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ..	314,173 67	362,172 23	47,998 56
Personal Allowances ..	25,012 40	25,510 77	498 37
Total—Rs.	339,186 7	387,683 0	48,496 93
Other Charges ..	75,964 75	86,530 30	10,565 55
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	732,754 93	782,201 68	49,446 75
General	202,108 3	181,710 92	—
Total—Rs.	1,010,827 71	1,050,442 90	60,012 30
Harbour Service ..	800 0	800 0	—
Plague Precautions ..	16,176 98	10,339 0	—
Grand Total—Rs.	1,366,990 76	1,449,264 90	82,274 14
Receipts.			
Amount received from paying patients in hospitals ..	47,351 14	48,017 8	666 66
Collections at Dispensaries ..	20,351 53	25,454 72	4,103 19
Cost of medicines issued to Estates Branch institutions	112,562 30	113,918 27	1,355 97
Sales of medicines and superfluous articles, College fees, and Bills of Health ..	59,609 41	73,977 40	14,367 99
Total—Rs.	239,874 38	261,367 47	20,493 81
Nett Expenditure—Rs.	1,127,116 38	1,187,897 43	60,781 5

ESTATES BRANCH.

85. During the year 1905 there were 1,792 estates scheduled to 33 districts and 29 sub-districts, with 20 District Hospitals and 29 Dispensaries and 13 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The following are the districts and sub-districts, with the number of estates scheduled to each:—Avisawella District 42, sub-district Hanwella 10, sub-district Bandaragama 11, sub-district Ragama 1, sub-district Parakaduwa 7; Kalutara District 42, sub-district Horawella 6; Kandy District 66, sub-district Galagedara 10, sub-district Kadugannawa 19, sub-district Hanguranketa 4; Elkaduwa District 20, sub-district Wattegama 31; Kellebokka District 38; Dikoya District 60, sub-district Bogawantalawa 28, sub-district Watawala 37; Maskeliya District 66; Gampola District 58, sub-district Pussellawa 32; Lindula District 54, sub-district Agrapatana 43; Dimbula District 49; Matale District 92, sub-district Rattota 34, sub-district Gammaduwa 20; Teldeniya District 28, sub-district Rangalla 28; Deltota District 43; Nuwara Eliya District 36, sub-district Nanu-oya 18; Maturata District 26; Ramboda District 32; Uda Pussellawa District 30, sub-district Mulhalkele 3; Nawalapitiya District 61, sub-district Dolosbage 30; Kotmale District 17; Morawak Korale District 26; Balapitiya District 17; Elpitiya District 1; Udugama District 17; Badulla District 50, sub-district Namunukula 24, sub-district Passara 10; Lunugala District 14, sub-district Madulsima 29; Monaragala District 11; Haputale District 17, sub-district Bandarawela 8, sub-district Haldummulla 23, sub-district Koslanda 27; Kurunegala District 52, sub-district Rambukkana 5; Ratnapura District 27; Balangoda District 41; Rakwana District 24; Kegalla District 30; Karawanella District 68, sub-district Kitulgala 19, sub-district Aranayaka 13, sub-district Bulatkohupitiya 5.

To attend to the medical wants of the above the following were employed:—Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons 15, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons 10, and Apothecaries 28.

During 1905 there were 12,410 estate labourers treated in the District Hospitals and Civil constituted District Hospitals, against 8,299 in 1904. Of these, 1,430 died, a death-rate of 17·23 per cent. Of the mixed races, 19,848 were treated, of whom 2,385 died, a death-rate of 11·17 per cent.

In the Civil Hospitals worked partly as District Hospitals the death-rate of estate labourers was 15·86 per cent., whilst in the District Hospitals it was 20·40 per cent. The highest death-rate (27·01) among the estate labourers occurred in the District Hospital at Karawanella, and the lowest (7·14 per cent.) in the Civil District Hospital at Mulhalkele. The admissions into the former were 781, into the latter 14.

The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 297,973, an average of 24 days. Of these, 220,165 were paid for by the estates, the rest being charged to the fund. The total number of days mixed races stayed in District and Civil Hospitals was 376,148, an average of 11 days.

The total number of estate labourers treated at the outdoor dispensaries was 35,659. The total number of estate labourers treated on estates was 12,841.

The total number of births reported from estates was 11,903, of which 6,036 were males, 5,586 were females, and 281 were still-births.

The number of deaths reported from estates was 9,404, of whom 4,723 were males, 4,665 were females, and in 16 cases the sex was not stated.

The expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance amounted to Rs. 576,043·53, including exchange compensation, and receipts to Rs. 407,426·36 derived from the following sources :—Export duty Rs. 159,488·68, hospital charges for treatment of coolies Rs. 66,194·20, recovered for visits paid to estates Rs. 23,843·50, sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles Rs. 200·95, medicines sold to superintendents of estates Rs. 2,090·60, medicines sold in bulk to superintendents of estates and prescriptions compounded Rs. 15,201·59, dispensary collections Rs. 1,828·19, cost of maintenance, medicine, and funeral expenses of other than estate labourers Rs. 136,442·22, recoveries for maintenance of others Rs. 2,136·43. The nett expenditure was Rs. 168,617·17. One hundred and forty-two dispensaries are now established in the planting districts. The gross expenditure was—

	Rs. c.
Civil Branch	1,449,264 90
Estates Branch	576,043 53
Total—Rs.	2,025,308 43

and the nett expenditure was—

	Rs. c.
Civil Branch	1,187,897 43
Estates Branch	168,617 17
Total—Rs.	1,356,514 60

A PERRY, M.D., D.P.H.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals

Colombo, May 31, 1906

(1) REPORT of J. Craib, M.D. (Aberd.), Colonial Surgeon, Western Province.

I BEG to submit my annual report for the year under review, and to state that the general health of the Province has been fairly satisfactory. There has been no outbreak of any serious epidemic, except that during the second quarter of the year malaria prevailed to a certain extent in villages inundated by the rains in April. There were no cases of cholera, but there were small outbreaks of chickenpox and dysentery.

Population.

2. The estimated population as per figures obtained from the Registrar-General is as follows :—

Population ..	1904	966,555
	1905	979,259
Births registered ..	1904	32,735
	1905	36,002
Deaths registered ..	1904	19,529
	1905	23,296
Birth-rate per 1,000	1904	33 87
	1905	36·90
Death-rate per 1,000	1904	20·20
	1905	23·90

Prevalence of Sickness.

3. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers and their sequelæ, diseases of the digestive system, rheumatic affections, diseases of the respiratory system, ulcers, and other skin diseases, but I regret to say that malarial fevers were more prevalent this year than during the year 1904.

4. *Malaria.*—This disease prevailed to a large extent during the second quarter of the year in the villages inundated by the overflow of the Kelani-ganga and Maha-oya, necessitating the appointment of two extra apothecaries and three vaccinators, who itinerated from village to village along the banks of the Kelani-ganga and Maha-oya distributing quinine powders daily to all who required treatment. The epidemic continued during the months of May, June, and July and then subsided.

The largest number of cases treated was at Hanwella 7,567, then at Avisawella 5,274, Minuwangoda 4,260, Mirigama 4,080, Henaratgoda 3,456, Veyangoda 3,287, Ja-ela 3,226, Neboda hospital and dispensary 2,841, and Mutwal 2,780 against 6,238 in 1904. Total number of cases treated at all the institutions, 69,390.

5. *Dysentery and diarrhœa* prevailed more or less throughout the year, but never at any time assumed an epidemic form.

6. *Anchylostomiasis* is very much on the increase; it was at first confined to estate labourers, being constantly introduced from the coast of India. It is now found amongst the villagers, especially those who work on tea estates, and it contributes largely to the death-rate of estate hospitals.

7. *Parangi.*—This disease prevails to a certain extent in the Province, especially in the Kalutara and Negombo divisions, but it is not on the increase. Most of the cases are of a mild type and amenable to treatment and diet. I am of opinion that the disease is becoming less prevalent every year.

8. *Leprosy.*—During the year 49 cases were admitted into the Asylum. Four cases were registered because they were not in the contagious stage of the disease.

9. *Rheumatic affections, skin diseases, and ulcers* were reported from all the stations.

Relative Mortali'y.

10. *First quarter.*—The death-rate for the first quarter of the year was 20·3, as against the average; viz., 21·7, and a little higher than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, which was 20·0. The

healthiest division of the Province was the Negombo District, which only showed a death-rate of 17·0 during the quarter, being a fall of 2·9 per 1,000 from the average 19·9. In the Kalutara and Colombo Districts the reduction in the death-rate amounted to only about 1 per thousand. The infantile mortality of the Province was in the proportion of 105 per thousand births registered, and was the lowest amongst the Provinces of the Island. Negombo and Kalutara Districts each recorded an infantile mortality of 103, and Colombo District 107, during the quarter. The principal diseases which contributed to this death-rate were malarial fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

11. *Second quarter.*—There was a marked increase in the death-rate during this quarter, the death-rate being 22·5 per thousand, against an average of 18·8. Of the three districts, Colombo and Negombo showed a deterioration in health, while the Kalutara District showed a slight improvement. The death-rate in the Colombo District rose to 24·2 from the average of 19·0, and was the least healthy of the three districts. The death-rate in the Negombo District was 21·4, against the average 17·4. The Kalutara District ranks this quarter as the healthiest district, not only in the Province but also in the Island, the death-rate being 19·4, as against the average 19·5. The infantile death-rate of the Kalutara District was the lowest in the Island, being 98 per thousand. The principal diseases which contributed to the death-rate were, as usual, fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa; 1,358 deaths were registered from fevers alone and 870 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.

12. *Third quarter.*—The death-rate for this quarter was 19·4, as against an average of 18·9. The Colombo District showed a death-rate of 20·7 as against an average of 19·1, and was solely responsible for the increase of the death-rate for the Province. The other two districts, viz., Kalutara with a death-rate of 18·4 and Negombo with 16·5, both showing improved health as compared with their respective averages by 19·7 and 17. The infantile mortality for Negombo District was 106 per thousand, being the lowest in the Island. Malarial fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery were the principal causes of death; 1,012 deaths were registered from dysentery and diarrhœa and 1,011 from malarial fevers.

13. *Fourth quarter.*—Having no reliable data to go upon, I am unable to give any reliable information, but I am inclined to believe that the death-rate during this quarter was lower than during any of the previous three quarters of the year.

Meteorological Conditions and their Effects on Public Health.

14. Malarial fevers always follow the onset of the rains, and during the dry seasons dysentery, rheumatic affections, and respiratory diseases generally prevail.

Particular Diseases.

15. *Cholera.*—The Province was free from cholera during the year.

16. *Smallpox.*—There were 56 cases admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta: of these, 9 were sent by the Port Surgeon from steamers. In the month of April last there was a slight outbreak at Kotahena. The disease then spread to other parts of the town, and 47 cases were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital. From the town it spread to other parts of the Province, viz., Kadawatta, where there were 2 cases, Kaduwela 2 cases, Negombo 2 cases, and Bandaragama 15 cases. All these cases were traced to Kotahena. There were also 2 cases at Ragama Camp. These occurred amongst immigrants from the Coast, and were treated at the Talagalla hospital.

17. *Chickenpox.*—There were 1,216 cases reported from various parts of the Province, and about half of the cases were treated in their own houses. 613 were admitted into Kanatta and treated there.

18. Return of reported cases of smallpox, modified smallpox, and chickenpox that occurred in the Western Province in 1905:—

Hospital or Station.	Total treated.										Total died.									
	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.						Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.					
	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Chickenpox.	Total.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Chickenpox.	Total.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta ...	40	9	31	—	16	—	16	—	613	669	19	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	20
Horana District ...	8	1	7	—	7	—	7	—	41	56	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Talagalla Hospital, Ragama	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ragama	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadawatta	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	42	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaduwela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aturugiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelaniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panadure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ja-ela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minuwangoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirigama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neboda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leper Asylum, Hendala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borella Convict Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

19. *Measles and mumps* prevailed to some extent in the town of Colombo and in the vicinity.

20. *Enteric fever.*—This disease prevailed throughout the year, and the majority of the cases treated in the General Hospital and Lady Havelock Hospital were from within the Municipal limits, but a few cases were reported from outside. In the General Hospital 164 cases (of these 27 were paying patients) were treated with 41 deaths, and in the Lady Havelock Hospital 38 cases with 9 deaths, against 196 in the General Hospital with 33 deaths and 50 with 16 deaths in the Lady Havelock Hospital last year. In the Panadure hospital 10 cases were treated with two deaths, and a few cases were reported from the adjoining villages. In the Negombo hospital 4 cases were treated with 3 deaths; all these cases were admitted from the town. The Medical Officer of Kalutara reports a small outbreak of enteric in Kotukurumalle and Nabumulle villages. He states that the disease was imported from Kandy and it was some time before he could stamp it out. In all 26 cases were treated in the hospital, with 13 deaths. There were also a few cases reported from a village adjoining Moratuwa. The cause of the majority of cases was due to polluted wells and milk.

21. *Diphtheria.*—There was only one case reported during the year, and it was admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital from Dehiwala. It recovered under the serum treatment.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

22. The general sanitary condition of the Province remains much the same as last year. In many places there are no attempts made at sanitation, especially in the small towns and villages; pools of filthy stagnant water are to be found almost everywhere, and more so in the densely populated parts of the Province.

23. The water supply is chiefly obtained from wells, which are in many cases unprotected from pollution, from vegetable and organic matters, as well as human excrement, which is always seen in close proximity to the wells. Drainage is also very defective, especially in the maritime districts, where the country is very flat and low-lying.

24. *Colombo.*—This town is annually increasing, and it is kept in as sanitary a condition as existing arrangements will permit. The scavenging arrangements are the same as have been for years past. Cesspits are being gradually filled up and closed. Many parts of the town are overcrowded, and the drainage very defective. The scavenging of the town is very defective; all the road sweepings and town refuse are generally deposited upon the grass fields in the neighbourhood of the town, which is a harbour for flies, which in my opinion carry infection and may be the cause of many of the cases of enteric which occur in the town. I would strongly recommend that the refuse, &c., be destroyed by incinerators. The water supply of the town is now sufficient and good; the main has been duplicated and a new reservoir built.

25. *Panadure.*—The Medical Officer reports that there has been no improvement made since my last report. Drainage and water supply still defective.

26. *Kalutara.*—Slight improvements are annually being carried out in this town, but the sanitary condition is far from being satisfactory. Latrine accommodation is insufficient and the water supply defective.

27. *Negombo.*—Drainage defective as the town is low-lying. The water supply is very defective; water has to be carted from wells situated outside the town limits, but a scheme for supplying this important town with water is under consideration. Some parts of the town are overcrowded.

28. *Avisawella.*—The Medical Officer reports that the sanitation of this town is far from satisfactory. The drainage and water supply are defective. There are no public latrines.

29. *Minuwangoda.*—This small town has a Sanitary Board which is doing good work. Surface drains are being extended, public latrines erected, and existing wells are being protected from surface pollution.

30. *Moratuwa.*—Nothing has been done to improve the sanitary condition of this town. The town is much overcrowded, drainage very defective, and stagnant pools abound in the centre of the town. There are no public latrines, and no scavenging is carried out. The water supply is defective, and many of the wells still remain unprotected from surface pollution. The town in many places is overcrowded.

Hospitals.

31. *General Hospital, Colombo.*—The total number admitted into the pauper section of this institution during the year was 12,533, against 13,082 in 1904. Of the total treated, 12,114 were new admissions. There has therefore been a slight decrease in the number treated. The total number of deaths was 1,200, that is, 9·57 per cent. against 6·8 in 1904. The greatest mortality was amongst Malabars, viz., 13·97 per cent. as against 8·89 per cent. amongst patients of other races. The daily average sick during the year was 510·40 for pauper and paying section, against 479·64 in 1904. Throughout the whole of the year there has been a great deal of overcrowding, especially in the lower wards, where the destitute find admission. The majority of these consist of cases picked up by the police and sent to the hospital. The female surgical ward was generally overcrowded, and I would again beg to suggest that an extra ward of, say, ten beds should be built for gynæcological cases; a ward of this kind is urgently required as well as a trained nurse for gynæcological cases. The latrines are all on the dry-earth system, and were kept as clean as they possibly could be, but they all should be fitted with Doulton earthenware squatting plates. This institution has a Thresh's disinfector, which was in daily use and kept in working order by the Public Works Department. During the year under review the new administration block was completed and occupied in April. This building consists of offices, dispensary, waiting-room, &c., and on the upper floor there are quarters for the House Officers and for the European nurses employed in the paying section.

32. The paying section of the hospital consists of forty-two beds, and during the year 511 cases were treated, against 575 in 1904. Of the total number treated, 28 died, being a death-rate of 5·4 against 9·5 in 1904. The accommodation on this side of the hospital is inadequate, but a new set of wards will

be commenced shortly. The clerical staff is in my opinion quite inadequate ; an extra clerk and assistant to the steward is very much required, as well as a gatekeeper for the paying section and hall porters for the administration block.

33. *De Soyza Lying-in Home.*—The total number of patients treated at this institution was 877, as against 776 in 1904 and 813 in 1903. Of the total treated, 848 were discharged cured, 13 died, and 16 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1·48, as against 1·30 in 1904 and 2·07 in 1903. There were 24 Moor women treated during the year, against 28 in 1904. The accommodation at this institution is insufficient. Four new labour wards are urgently wanted, as well as quarters for the matron and a room for septic cases.

34. *Lady Havelock Hospital.*—The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,030, as against 1,159 in 1904. The daily average sick was 32·22 as against 31·23 in 1904, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 6·99 as against 6·98 in 1904 and 9·76 in 1903. There was a marked falling off of enteric cases treated at this institution compared with the previous year. Thirty-eight cases were treated with 9 deaths, as against 51 with 16 deaths in 1904. There were 93 operations performed, of which 64 were major ; one died from shock after the operation, one from tetanus, and one from puerperal septicæmia.

35. *Police Hospital, Colombo.*—594 cases were treated at this hospital during the year with 2 deaths, as against 839 with 1 death in 1904. The daily average sick was 7·35, as against 11·87 in 1904.

36. *Grenier Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary.*—At this institution 9,295 cases were treated during the year, as against 7,824 last year. The Victoria Memorial Eye Institution was completed during the year, and will soon be handed over to the Medical Department and occupied. The collections at this institution amounted to Rs. 200·48.

37. *Branch Hospital, Borella.*—258 patients were treated at this institution, as against 190 the previous year. The daily average sick was 13·11 with a death-rate of ·77. Of the 258 treated, 80 were for secondary syphilis, 76 for tertiary syphilis, 4 for inherited syphilis, and 86 for gonorrhœa.

38. *Panadure hospital.*—During the year 717 patients were treated. Of these, 693 were new admissions, against 804 last year. The daily average sick was 28·75, as against 24·90 last year. The death-rate was 11·43, against 10·30 in 1904. The female side was generally overcrowded, and an extra ward for females, as well as operating room and quarters for the apothecary, are urgently needed.

39. *Kalutara hospital.*—The total treated during the year was 1,157, as against 952 last year. The daily average sick was 40·50, against 36·91 last year. The death-rate was 8·76, against 7·56 the previous year. A new dispensary with apothecary's quarters and operating room are required at this institution. At the outdoor dispensary attached to this hospital 12,225 patients sought treatment, paying in all 25,269 visits ; the amount collected was Rs. 791·26.

40. *Negombo hospital.*—There remained over from last year under treatment 29 patients, and 876 were admitted, making a total of 905 under treatment, as against 832 last year. During the year the daily average sick was 27·92 with a death-rate of 7·40, as against 8·29 last year. The roof of the old part of this hospital underwent extensive alterations and improvements during the year. The accommodation at this hospital is quite sufficient for the requirements of the district.

41. *Avisawella hospital.*—1,419 patients were treated at this hospital, as against 1,185 the previous year ; 1,085 were discharged, 257 died, and 77 remained over. The daily average sick was 80·30, as against 71·24 the previous year, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 18·11 as against 12·82 last year. There was no overcrowding, and the hospital is in an excellent state of repair. The dispensary requires to be enlarged, and a house for the dead cart is urgently required. 14,151 patients were treated at the outdoor dispensary during the year, and they paid in all 25,639 visits.

42. *Neboda hospital.*—1,265 cases were treated during the year, as against 794 last year. The daily average sick was 57·63 and the death-rate was 20·39, as against 43·08 and 18·01 last year. All the wards were more or less overcrowded throughout the year, but a new ward was taken in hand and will soon be completed, when another ward with the administration block will be commenced and I hope completed before 1906 is over.

43. *Leper Asylum, Hendala.*—There remained at the commencement of the year 328 lepers, and during the year 165 were admitted, viz., 145 males and 20 females. The total treated during the year was 493, and of these 102 were discharged, 74 died, and 317 remained over. The largest number resident in the Asylum on any one day was 330 and the lowest 319. The daily average sick was males 250·23, females 71·25. Total 322·02, as against 305·06 last year. Of the 165 admissions, 91 were new admissions and 74 re-admissions ; of the former, ·22 were of the tubercular, 32 of the anæsthetic, and 37 of the mixed form of leprosy. The Western Province contributed the largest number of new admissions, viz., 49, Southern Province 22, Central Province 5, Sabaragamuwa Province 3, North-Central and North-Western Provinces 1 each, and South India 9. Of those discharged, 14 were allowed home isolation, 13 temporary leave by Government, and 65 absconded, of whom 19 are still at large. There were 74 deaths, the percentage to total treated being 15·01, as against 13·06 last year. The female side of the institution was very much overcrowded, but a ward of fifty beds has been sanctioned, as well as four cells for refractory inmates.

44. *Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—During the year 915 cases were treated, and of these 28 remained from the previous year, 875 were discharged, 25 died, and 20 remained at end of year under treatment. The daily average sick was 37·26, and the death-rate was 5·50 as against 2·82 last year. Of the total treated, 631 were for chickenpox, 168 for measles, 57 for smallpox, 28 for mumps, 12 under observation for smallpox, 5 for whooping cough, 1 for diphtheria, 1 under observation for diphtheria, 1 under observation for pneumonia from plague-infected port, and 11 under observation for fever from plague-infected ports. Of the cases which proved fatal, 19 were from smallpox, 1 from measles, 1 from chickenpox, 3 from whooping cough, and 1 from pneumonia. This institution consists of a number of temporary cadjan buildings, all more or less in a ruinous condition, and it is high time that an Infectious Diseases Hospital of a permanent nature was built.

Jails.

45. The general health of the convict prison was not so satisfactory as in the previous year. The admissions into hospital were less than last year, and this is owing to the epidemic of malarial fever at Mahara during 1904 having abated at the end of the year, and since then the jails have been comparatively free from malaria. Whether this is due to the prophylactic treatment with quinine adopted at Mahara and Mutwal jails throughout the year time will tell.

46. The daily average sick for all the jails was 104·75, as against 97·73 in 1904 and 96·65 in 1903.

47. The death-rate for the year under review was much higher than last year. The death-rate to total strength of jails was 3·62, as against 2·33 in 1904 and 3·90 in 1903. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1·95, as against 1·22 in 1904 and 2·10 in 1903. The average daily strength of the jails was 1,629·30, as against 1,630·51 in 1904 and 1,612·37 in 1903. During the year there were 698 cases of malaria treated with 3 deaths, against 1,198 with 7 deaths in 1904 and 654 with 7 deaths in 1903. There was a marked increase in the number of dysentery cases treated as compared with the previous year, and a slight increase in the number of diarrhœa cases, which were 563 with 5 deaths, as against 558 with 5 deaths in 1904. 457 dysentery cases were treated with 27 deaths, 37 cases of pneumonia with 17 deaths, 280 cases of eye diseases with no deaths, 85 injuries with no deaths, and 850 cases of other diseases with 13 deaths. The greatest number of dysentery and diarrhœa cases were admitted from Welikada jail, viz., 156 dysentery and 195 diarrhœa cases. The next greatest number was from Mutwal, viz., dysentery 56, diarrhœa 175. From Hulftsdorp jail 21 cases of dysentery were admitted and were generally of a very acute type and 8 cases of diarrhœa. In Mahara jail there were 48 cases of dysentery and 31 cases of diarrhœa. The health of Mahara jail throughout the year was exceptionally good. There was a marked increase in the number of eye diseases treated this year as compared with the previous years, and the majority of the cases were sent from Mutwal jail; nearly all the cases were conjunctivitis. There were only three cases of enteric fever during the year; two cases occurred at Mahara jail and one at Welikada; one case proved fatal. During the previous year there were 17 cases with 3 deaths. The cause in all these cases could not be traced. 165 prisoners were treated in the Infectious Hospital during the year, mumps contributing 155 of the above, chicken-pox 7, and measles 3.

48. There were only three cases of acute serious diarrhœa treated, and all the cases came from Welikada. There was not a single case at Mutwal.

Latrines.—All the latrines are now supplied with Doulton earthenware squatting plates, which are a great improvement on the old insanitary seats. Disinfection can now be effectually carried out.

49. The water supply of all the jails with the exception of Mahara is the town supply; it is pure and wholesome, and the supply sufficient. The water at Mahara jail is obtained from a well and is boiled before drinking. There was slight overcrowding at Welikada throughout the year, but not to any great extent. No structural alterations have taken place at any of the jails, but a great many of the drains have been improved upon. All the kitchens have recently been supplied with portable boilers, which are a great improvement, and the kitchens have all been reconstructed.

50. *Night soil.*—Both Welikada and Mahara jails have incinerators in which the night soil is destroyed; and they were kept in good working order throughout the year. The night soil at Hulftsdorp is taken away by the Municipality, and the night soil of the Borella hospital is taken by cart to Welikada and there destroyed.

The Port of Colombo.

51. During the year under review 2,800 steamers and 450 native sailing craft called at this port; of these, 2,531 were granted free pratique, 702 having arrived from infected ports were allowed to work as healthy in quarantine, 17 vessels were kept in strict quarantine for infectious or suspected infectious diseases. No cases of plague were imported during the year, but 11 were kept in strict quarantine for cholera during the year. On 11th August a tramp from Bangkok called at the port with an epidemic of cholera on board; there had been 8 attacks with 3 deaths before arrival. The vessel was sent to an isolated berth, the sick segregated and treated on board. The vessel was then thoroughly disinfected. There were no fresh attacks or deaths after arrival. Another case was found on board a vessel from Calcutta. The steamer was isolated and the case recovered. Six vessels were kept in strict quarantine for smallpox. In all cases the sick were removed to the Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital, the crews vaccinated and re-vaccinated, and vessels disinfected with the Clayton apparatus; all clothing and bedding, &c., disinfected by Thresh's disinfection at Kochchikade. Two of Thresh's disinfectors were in use.

52. On the 29th November the British transport "Dunera" arrived with three cases of scarlet fever on board. The vessel was quarantined pending the removal of the sick to a segregation camp erected by the Military authorities. The Military draft for Ceylon was removed to Diyatalawa by special train and disinfection of steamer carried out.

53. A new disinfecting station with an Equifex disinfector has been erected at the root of the Breakwater, which will prove a great improvement and will be more convenient and accessible. The number of persons, including passengers, tally clerks, coolies, &c., who underwent personal disinfection during the year were—

Tally clerks	6,032	Coal coolies	19,256
Cargo coolies	39,231	Passengers	6,430

54. 50,321 traders arrived in Colombo during the year and 138,371 estate labourers. During the year 16,324 persons were vaccinated immediately on arrival.

Ragama Camp.

55. During the year 141,823 coolies, passengers, and others passed through the camp, as against 60,171 last year. Of this number, 2,693 were quarantined, viz., 148 were from plague-infected areas, 916 were either cholera contacts or from cholera-infected areas, and 1,629 were either smallpox contacts or from smallpox-infected areas. Of the total number of coolies who passed through the camp, 10,696 were found unvaccinated, and they were all vaccinated shortly after their arrival in camp.

56. The infectious diseases hospital for this camp is situated at Talagalla, about half a mile away, and has been practically rebuilt and is now of a permanent nature. During the year 16 patients were treated in this hospital, viz., 2 for confluent smallpox (one proved fatal), 5 for chicken-pox, 1 for dysentery, 1 for infantile convulsions, 1 for abscess, 1 for sprain, 1 for malarial fever, and 3 for partus. 683 cases were treated at the outdoor dispensary attached to the camp.

57. The sanitary condition of the camp throughout the year was satisfactory; the drainage system of the camp is satisfactory. Water supply good. Night soil collected twice a day and incinerated. The camp has a Thresh's disinfector, which is in working order.

Vaccination.

58. The total number vaccinated during the year was 41,064 primary and 6,733 re-vaccinations Of the primary vaccinations, 37,735 were successful, 1,631 unsuccessful, 1,698 absent. Of the re-vaccinated, 4,044 were successful, 1,664 unsuccessful, 1,025 absent at inspections. The percentage of successful cases was 95·85 primary, 70·84 re-vaccinations. Twenty-nine vaccinators were employed during the year; out of these, eighteen were village vaccinators, two estate vaccinators, one calf vaccinator at the Calf Depôt, Kanatta, and eight for the town of Colombo.

59. Calf vaccination was carried on almost daily at the depôt at Kanatta. During the year 468 calves were vaccinated, from which 33,059 tubes of glycerinated paste was made and distributed weekly amongst the vaccinators in the Island. The total cost of the institution for the whole year was Rs. 6,638·34, and the amount realized by the sale of calves and lymph was Rs. 1,468.

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(2) REPORT of G. P. Schokman, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.), Colonial Surgeon, Central and North-Central Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE estimated population is as follows :—

Population	..	1904	641,168	Birth-rate per 1,000	..	1904	36·7
		1905	648,270			1905	36·2
Births registered	..	1904	23,577	Death-rate per 1,000	..	1904	23·5
		1905	23,432			1905	26·3
Deaths registered	..	1904	15,082				
		1905	17,016				

2. Owing to the large number of new arrivals from the Coast to the estates of the Province there has been an increase in the number of admissions into the different District Hospitals, as also a corresponding increase in the death-rate of these institutions. The general health, however, has been good.

Prevailing Diseases.

3. The most prevalent diseases are malarial fevers, diseases of the disgestive and respiratory systems, and rheumatic affections.

Malarial fever prevailed to some extent, but it did not assume an epidemic form even in the districts where the disease is endemic. This disease prevails chiefly after the burst of the monsoons.

Diarrhœa and dysentery are most prevalent during the wet seasons, and occur chiefly among the estate labourers. They are attributable to climatic changes, impure water, and unwholesome food. They did not at any time assume an epidemic form.

Parangi appears to be dying out. It occurs to a slight extent in parts adjacent to the North-Central Province.

Respiratory diseases and rheumatic affections, though not absolutely confined to any particular districts, were mainly seen in the higher districts, where the changes of temperature were most marked.

Anchylostomiasis still prevails to a great extent among the Malabars, and is responsible for a large percentage of deaths among the estate population. It is being constantly imported by new arrivals from the Coast, and the disease is propagated by the pollution of soil and water with fœcal matter. Some of the villagers who work and reside on estates have also contracted the disease.

Relative Mortality in the Different Seasons.

4. I am unable to furnish any statement under this heading owing to the absence of the necessary data.

Meteorological Conditions and their Effects on Public Health.

5. During the two last quarters of the year, which were wet and chilly, respiratory, intestinal, and arthritic affections prevailed to a great extent. Malarial fevers were most prevalent shortly after the wet seasons.

Particular Diseases.

6. *Smallpox.*—There were several outbreaks of this disease during the year, and the infection was in every case traced to new arrivals from the Coast. The disease occurred on twelve estates, viz., Columbia estate in Deltota, Ratwatta, Weeragama, and Lauragalla in Matale, Onoogal-oya and Dewatagas in Kotmale, Moneragalla and Edward Hill in Pussellawa, Mariawatta in Gampola, Coldstream Group in Watawala, Darrawela in Dikoya, and Luckyland estate in Uda Pussellawa. One contact from Mariawatta escaped and developed the disease at Ramboda, where he was discovered and isolated. At Nanu-oya a railway porter was found with confluent smallpox. This man is supposed to have caught the infection in cleaning out a railway carriage in which a gang of infected coolies from the Coast travelled. The first case for the year was reported in the middle of March, and the Province was free from the disease by the end of September. Altogether a total of 63 persons were affected with 12 deaths. 820 contacts were isolated and quarantined. The usual precautions were adopted in every case. One constable who was on duty on Onoogal-oya estate developed a confluent attack of the disease and was treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Nawalapitiya.

The superintendent of an estate took upon himself the responsibility of discharging the contacts before the expiry of the period of quarantine. He was prosecuted and fined Rs. 25. The contact from Mariawatta (Gampola), who developed the disease at Ramboda, was on recovery prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a period of six weeks.

Chickenpox prevailed in every district and station of the Province. 23,109 cases were reported, and of this number no less than 1,502 were from the town of Kandy. Two deaths were reported from Watawala, the victims being infants.

Leprosy.—Twenty lepers were inspected and reported on during the year. Sixteen of these were in the contagious stage. Seven of these were admitted into the Asylum at Hendala, four were returned to the Coast, one absconded, and the rest are awaiting admission. Out of the four in the non-contagious state, one died, two were admitted into the Asylum at Hendala, and one awaits admission.

Enteric fever.—Thirty-two cases of enteric fever were treated in the Kandy Hospital, and of these 26 contracted the disease in the town of Kandy. At Nuwara Eliya ten cases were treated; five were contracted locally. The rest were cases from outside. Two cases occurred at Nanu-oya and were sent to the Nuwara Eliya hospital for treatment. At Wattegama an outbreak occurred in October. There were 17 cases with 4 deaths.

Cholera.—There were no cases of cholera during the year.

Sanitation.

7. *Kandy.*—Although some improvements have been effected in the general sanitary condition of the town, there is yet a great deal of room for further improvement. The drainage remains the same as last year. The water supply is abundant and wholesome; conservancy has improved by the closure of several cesspits, but a considerable number still remains to be abated. It would be an improvement if all the night soil were incinerated instead of being buried, as such large deposits must sooner or later affect the general health of the neighbourhood. Enteric fever appears to be endemic. Thirty-two cases were treated in the hospital, twenty-six arising from local causes, and from the return furnished by the Health Department it does not appear to have been confined to any particular locality. The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily done.

Matale.—The sanitary condition of the town has been improved and the drainage extended. Scavenging and conservancy were properly attended to. Water supply is good, but insufficient for a population of 4,500. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 7,000 gallons. Another reservoir of the same capacity should be constructed. Two cases of enteric were reported during the year from the Convent School. One of these proved fatal.

Nawalapitiya.—There is a town water supply which is sufficient and wholesome. The drainage improvements to the slaughter-house and exposure shed, recommended in my last report, were carried out. Latrine accommodation is insufficient. Bakeries were clean and well kept. A mutton stall and vegetable market were built during the year. The two swamps situated between the Gampola-Kotmale and Ambagamuwa streets should be drained or filled up.

Gampola.—The most noteworthy improvement was the introduction of a water service for the town, but the supply of water is insufficient. General sanitary condition is good.

Pussellawa.—No improvements were effected during the year. Drainage of bazaars requires extension. Latrine accommodation, water supply, bakeries, and butcheries satisfactory.

Hatton.—More drains are required. A water supply for the town is very desirable. Latrines sufficient. Scavenging satisfactory. Butcheries, bakeries, and drains clean and tidy.

Dikoya.—Drainage satisfactory. Latrines sufficient and clean. Water supply bad.

Norwood.—New drains were constructed during the year. Water supply satisfactory. Latrine accommodation sufficient. Scavenging well done.

Maskeliya.—Water supply good. Drainage good, but the drains at the backs of the houses should be cemented. Streets swept and kept clean.

Bogawantalawa.—Water supply is plentiful, but liable to contamination. The bazaars at Kotiyagala, Tientsin, and Campion are well kept. Scavenging done daily. Latrine accommodation sufficient.

Dimbula.—Bazaars kept clean. The drains require cementing. There are no public latrines; two at least should be erected.

Lindula.—Sanitary state of the bazaars good. Drainage defective; the drains in the backs of the houses in Lindula and Tillicoultry require cementing. A scheme for supplying water to Talawakele has been sanctioned, and the work will be taken in hand this year. Some steps should be taken to improve the water supply to Lindula and Tillicoultry.

Agrapatana.—Sanitary state good. Water supply plentiful, but liable to contamination. Paved drains and Horbury latrines are required for the bazaars situated at Glenlyon, Agraouvah, and Diyagama.

Nanu-oya.—Water supply and drainage very unsatisfactory. The supply of water is impure. Latrines sufficient and are kept clean.

Nuwara Eliya.—This town is under a special Board of Improvement, which employs its own Sanitary Officer. The water supply is pure and ample. The drainage of the back streets of the old town is still very defective. The latrines are insufficient, and the grounds which surround the latrines at the back of the native quarters of the town should be acquired by the Board in order to prevent its being utilized as vegetable gardens. Five cases of enteric fever arising from local causes occurred in the town. Most of the cases were in the old town.

Uda Pussellawa.—Sanitary state satisfactory. Water supply plentiful, but of doubtful quality. Markets clean.

Kandapola.—Drains are badly required for the bazaars.

Deltota.—Scavenging, water supply, and drainage good. There are no latrines.

Teldeniya.—Sanitary condition unsatisfactory. Drainage and public latrines required. A scheme for a water supply has been sanctioned.

Madulkele.—There are no surface drains. No latrines. Water supply ample. Scavenging well done. Water supply at Hulu-ganga ample. Two Horbury latrines are very necessary, as there is a large gathering on Sunday market. Slaughter-house kept clean, and latrines satisfactory.

Pundalu-oya.—No improvements effected during the year. Water supply, latrines, and scavenging satisfactory.

Wattegama.—This is the most insanitary town. A water supply for this town has been sanctioned, and the drainage will also be attended to. An additional latrine will soon be erected.

Katugastota.—The people drink river water and use it for cooking. A public well is now being sunk. Drainage bad. Latrine accommodation insufficient, there being only one latrine for the populous town.

Kadugannawa.—Water supply good. Two latrines are required; there are none at present. Drainage bad.

Galagedara.—Water obtained from two wells. Drainage bad. A public latrine and slaughter-house required.

Padiyapellela.—There are two public latrines, which are well kept. Butcheries, bakeries, and bazaars kept clean. Scavenging properly done. Drainage requires attention. Water supply plentiful.

Dambulla.—Sanitary condition of bazaars satisfactory. Drains required to be built. One public latrine at least is required.

Jails.

8. There are three prisons in the Province, two at Kandy and one at Nuwara Eliya. Of the former, one is a remand prison.

Bogambra.—The general health of the prison was not so good as the previous year in consequence of the continued prevalence of mumps, chickenpox, and eye affections. The usual diseases were prevalent, viz., malarial fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, and eye affections. Malarial fevers were particularly noticeable in the last quarter of the year, when the weather was very changeable. This is accounted for by the fact that prisoners from malarial and other districts are transferred here to undergo their penal stage, and the variable temperature seems to have affected those susceptible to the disease.

Eleven cases of enteric fever were treated during the year. Three of these were in the cases of unconvicted prisoners who developed the disease soon after admission into the Old Jail. The rest were prisoners who had been in the jail for two or three months before they showed symptoms of the disease. In these cases the source of infection could not be traced. The sanitary arrangements of the prison are perfect and the water supply pure. Milk is always boiled before distribution to the sick in the wards.

1,048 prisoners were admitted to the sick list; of these, 9 died: 2 from pneumonia, 1 diarrhœa, 1 dysentery, 1 enteric fever, 1 general debility, and 3 other diseases. The daily average sick was 27·68, percentage of deaths to total treated ·84, percentage to strength ·27. There was no overcrowding. Twenty-four males and six females were kept under observation as lunatics. Twelve of the former and three of the latter were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

Nuwara Eliya.—Thirty-one sick were treated during the year. One case proved fatal from erysipelas of the head and face, originating from a boil on the lower lip. The rest of the cases treated were of dysentery and acute diarrhœa.

Vaccination.

9. Vaccination was carried out in this Province by nineteen permanent vaccinators and one temporary hand. Owing to the constant arrival of new coolies from the Coast to the estates, it is desirable these should be visited by the respective vaccinators more frequently than is done at present, and this cannot be done without increasing the number of vaccinators. At least eight additional men are required.

A glance at the returns, which give in detail the operations performed by the Medical Officers, apothecaries, and vaccinators, will show that the numbers vaccinated this year compare very favourably with those of the previous year. There has been an increase of 4,797 in the total number vaccinated this year as compared with that of the previous year. There has also been an increase of 4,082 successful operations this year. The increase in the number of re-vaccinations this year as compared with that of the previous year is 1,019, and the number of successful re-vaccinations shows an increase of 430.

No calf vaccination was done in this Province during the year, but an adequate supply of glycerinated calf lymph was obtained almost daily from Colombo. At the early part of the year there were a few complaints regarding the quality of the lymph supplied, but the supplies received subsequently yielded excellent results. Arm-to-arm vaccination was done extensively, and whenever there were opportunities for collecting human lymph the supply of calf lymph was supplemented by means of human lymph stored in capillary tubes.

282 vaccination defaulters were prosecuted during the year; of these, 90 were discharged for various reasons, 22 were warned, and 170 were fined. The fines amounted to Rs. 124·70.

Fifty complaints were made to the Hon. the Government Agent against headmen who failed to perform their vaccination duties in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance, and of the number thus reported two were dismissed from office, seven were warned, and the rest discharged.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

The estimated population of this Province was at the end of the year 79,011, an increase of 39 in the number ascertained by the Census of 1901. The number of births was 3,448 and of deaths 3,814, an increase of deaths over births by 366. The death-rate therefore was 48·27 per mile and the birth-rate 43·63.

The population of the town of Anuradhapura is computed at 4,831, an increase of 200 over the year 1901.

Public Health.

The general health of the Province was good. There were no epidemics of malarial fever. Two small outbreaks of measles occurred in the villages of Yakalla and Kekirawa. The Province enjoyed entire immunity from cholera and smallpox. Only two cases of chickenpox were reported.

Prevailing Diseases.

The most common diseases are malarial fever and its sequelæ, parangi, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Malarial fevers were prevalent more or less throughout the year, but chiefly during and after the outburst of the north-east monsoon rains, but it never assumed an epidemic form. Cases of enlarged spleen (pot-belly), which were very common some years back, are seldom met with at present.

Parangi still prevails to some extent in the Province, but appears to be dying out. 6,167 cases were treated during the year. It is most prevalent, and the worst cases are seen in the Kelagam palata.

Diarrhœa and dysentery were much more prevalent this year owing to the influx of coolies working on the railway extensions and large irrigation works.

Anchylostomiasis is not prevalent in this Province.

Leprosy.—No lepers were reported.

Meteorological Conditions and Effects on Public Health.

The rainfall during the year was very small (39·56). Last year it was 53·05 and the year previous 61·29. The highest rainfall during the year was in the month of November. The most sickly months are during the north-east rains, viz., November to January, and the healthiest from April to September, which are the dry months of the year. During and immediately after the rains malarial fever, which is endemic, increases in severity and numbers and is frequently attended with disorders of the digestive and respiratory systems.

Relative Mortality.

Judging from the prevalence of sickness, I am inclined to think that the mortality is highest during the first and last quarters of the year.

Sanitary Condition of the Towns.

There is only one town in this Province, viz., Anuradhapura, the sanitary condition of which is satisfactory. The town is well drained and the scavenging and conservancy properly attended to. For the use of the residents there are five permanent latrines, and during the pilgrimages two more are added. The water supply is good and abundant, and is obtained from the tanks in town; one tank is specially reserved for drinking purposes. Water is also drawn from wells, which run dry during periods of prolonged drought.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are only two hospitals, one civil, at Anuradhapura, the other immigrant, at Mihintale. Besides there are eleven central dispensaries and twenty-five visiting stations.

Anuradhapura.—2,102 patients were treated during the year with 184 deaths, a percentage of 8·75. In 1904 1,547 were treated with a death percentage of 5·16. Regarding the 184 deaths in hospitals, the Medical Officer observes: "A large number of patients were brought into hospital in a weak and debilitated condition, having been ill for a long time, and when little or nothing could have been done for them with the most careful nursing and treatment, so that it cannot be surprising that nearly half the number died within five days of admission; that is, 17 died on the day of admission, 22 on the second day, 17 on the third day, 22 on the fourth day, and 14 on the fifth day."

Regarding the increased admissions into hospital (2,102) compared with that of last year (1,494), an increase of 608, the Medical Officer remarks: "It is difficult to account for the large increase in the number of cases treated during the year as compared with that of the previous year. The increase has not been sudden or confined to one or two months of the year, but noticeable in ten out of the twelve months of the year—more marked in the earlier than in the latter months. There has not been any unusual outbreak of any disease amongst the settled inhabitants of the district. I am therefore compelled to the conclusion that the increased number of patients treated in the hospital must be due to the large number of pilgrims, beggars, and others resorting to the town during the first ten months of the year owing to facilities for travelling afforded by the railway." With these observations I agree, but would add that the large labour force employed on the irrigation works as well as on the railways contributed in no small measure to swell the admissions.

The average sick in this hospital has considerably increased since the opening of the railway, and consequently the railway wards have been taken over by the Department.

Mihintale.—There were 494 admissions with 43 deaths. The chief diseases treated were malarial fevers, dysentery, and parangi. The total number treated at the dispensaries was 84,706, and of this number 35,588 were cases of malarial fever and its sequelæ.

Jails.

There is one prison at Anuradhapura. Three hundred and twenty-two prisoners were confined therein. There were only two sick, one case of malarial fever and one of conjunctivitis.

Vaccination.

Five village vaccinators were employed in this Province, where work was supervised by an Inspector. The villagers being widely scattered and sparsely populated, the numbers vaccinated were small. The total number vaccinated was 3,732; of these, 90 were done at the dispensaries. The successful cases were 3,268, a percentage of 89. The state of vaccination is satisfactory.

Eleven complaints against headmen were made to the Government Agent for failure to comply with the terms of the Vaccination Ordinance. Two headmen were dismissed and one fined.

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(3) REPORT of F. G. Spittel, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), &c., Colonial Surgeon, Northern Province.

Population, Births, and Deaths.

THE estimated population of the three districts of the Province for the year is 354,792. The number of births registered was 13,497 and deaths 9,412. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 38·04 and the death-rate 26·52.

The table below, furnished by the Provincial Registrar, shows the particulars for each of the three districts of the Province:—

		Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.
Population	1904	311,153	24,435	15,089
	1905	315,807	24,037	14,948
Births	1904	10,892	991	678
	1905	12,155	722	620
Deaths	1904	11,117	1,021	597
	1905	7,501	1,150	761
Birth-rate per 1,000	1904	35·00	40·55	44·93
	1905	38·48	30·03	41·54
Death-rate per 1,000	1904	31·72	41·78	39·63
	1905	23·75	47·84	50·90

From the above table it will be seen that the population of the Province has increased by 4,111 over that of the year 1904. Jaffna District shows an increase of 4,654, Mannar a decrease of 398, and Mullaittivu a decrease of 141.

The number of births in the Province exceeded that of the previous year by 936. While in the Jaffna District it was exceeded by 1,263, in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts the number of births was 269 and 58 respectively less than during the previous year.

The number of deaths registered shows a marked decrease, being 9,411 against 12,735, or 3,324 deaths less than in the previous year. The Jaffna District shows a great decrease of deaths, viz., 3,616, while the deaths registered in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts show an increase of 129 and 163 respectively.

The high death-rate of the Mannar District is very probably due to the registration in this district of many deaths of persons at the Pearl Fishery Camp, Marichchukkaddi, who came there from India and other parts of Ceylon.

Prevalence of Sickness.

The health of the Province has been on the whole satisfactory. The diseases most prevalent were malarial diseases, diarrhœa, dysentery, respiratory diseases, and cutaneous affections.

Malarial diseases.—Malarial fever is endemic in the Province, and prevailed more or less throughout the year. It prevails to a great extent after the north-east monsoon rains, from November till March. All types of the disease occurred, the most prevalent being the tertian and quotidian. The disease prevailed to such an extent towards the beginning of the first and the last quarters of the year as to necessitate the employment of additional officers on this particular duty. In all the hospitals, dispensaries, and visiting stations were treated 47,595 cases.

Diarrhœa and dysentery.—These diseases prevailed chiefly during the wet season, and are attributable to the sudden changes of temperature, unwholesome food, and impure water. The total number of cases treated was 3,843.

Respiratory diseases also prevailed, mostly during the wet season. The chief of these, pneumonia, was reported from nearly all the stations, and the number treated was 290.

Ulcers and other cutaneous diseases were reported from all stations, and scabies as usual prevailed to a great extent, especially at Jaffna and Point Pedro.

Particular Diseases.

Smallpox was imported from India on three occasions. It was imported into Kayts on two occasions, and once into the village Sarliapity, which is situated two miles away from the town of Jaffna. On the first occasion a man who arrived from Akyab on the 4th February suffering from the disease was removed to Fort Halmanheil. The vessel in which he came had a crew of 15; all these were placed in quarantine, and the vessel was disinfected. The patient was discharged cured on the 9th March, and no other cases occurred.

On the second occasion the tindal of a vessel that arrived from Nagapatam on the 21st September was found to be suffering from confluent smallpox.

Five cases of smallpox occurred in the village Sarliapity. All these patients contracted the disease from a man of Nallur, who visited India and suffered from the disease a few days after his return. The hut occupied by them was burnt down, all the contacts were placed in quarantine under police supervision, and vaccination and re-vaccination were vigorously carried out in the infected and neighbouring villages.

Chickenpox was reported from time to time from several centres. In all there were only 43 cases.

Measles.—Four cases of this disease were reported.

Cancer.—There was only one case, which was reported from Mannar.

Venereal diseases.—727 cases were reported from thirty-two stations. The largest number of cases (230) were reported from Point Pedro.

Parangi.—879 cases of this disease were treated in twenty of the stations. The largest numbers (180, 151, 149, and 118) were treated at Mankulam, Mannar road, Vavuniya, Nedunkerni, and Mullaittivu respectively.

Anchylostomiasis is not prevalent in this Province. Only five cases were reported.

Cholera.—Not a single case of cholera occurred in any part of the Province.

Relative Mortality of the different Seasons.

The seasons in this Province are practically two, the wet and the dry. The rainy season begins with the setting in of the north-east monsoon in October and continues till December. The rainfall during this short period is generally very heavy. With the setting in of the south-west monsoon in May there is generally some rain, after which the hot season begins and lasts till about the end of September. During the months December, January, and February there is a heavy fall of dew, and it is during this period that malarial fever prevails to a great extent and the largest number of chest affections occur. The first quarter is generally the unhealthiest period of the year, and the mortality is the highest then. The second quarter comes next. The third quarter is usually the healthiest, and the mortality begins to rise in the fourth quarter.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

The sanitary condition of all the towns of the Province is unsatisfactory. Jaffna is the only town in which some system of sanitation is carried out, but even here there is no proper system of drainage. The houses of the poorer classes are small and ill-ventilated. Most of the habitations of the natives are surrounded by high fences, shutting out both light and air. In many of the houses there are filthy cesspits, and the compounds are overgrown with weeds. That part of the town near the seabeach in Karaiyur is most insanitary. Although there are two public latrines in the locality, the waste land by the roadside is made the receptacle for human excrement and rubbish.

There are many low-lying portions of land in different parts of the town in which vegetation is thick and overgrown, and pools of stagnant water are to be seen during and for some time after the rainy season. These pools are the breeding-places of the anopheles mosquito. There are a few public

latrines, but they are insufficient for so populous a town. There is neither a Local Board nor a Municipality, and I do not think it will be possible to improve the sanitary condition of the town till one or the other is established.

Water supply.—This is very unsatisfactory. There are numerous wells in the town, but with the exception of a few, which supply water of a fairly good quality, the water of the others is hard, brackish, and unfit for drinking or cooking. In Mannar water of good quality can only be obtained from the wells at Totakadu, a village situated about 1½ mile away from town. Most of the people use the water of tanks, which is more or less polluted.

The water supply of Mullaittivu is ample, but the quality of the water is unsatisfactory. Water for all purposes is generally obtained from wells, which are not protected by walls.

In Vavuniya water for all purposes is generally obtained from tanks. There are a few wells, which run dry two or three months after the rainy season.

Vaccination.

The vaccination staff of the Province consists of one Inspector and seven vaccinators. The number vaccinated by them during the year was 6,298. Vaccination was also carried on once a week by the Medical Officers and apothecaries in charge of dispensaries, and the number of persons operated upon by them was 3,204, so that the total number vaccinated in the Province was 9,502. Of this number, 7,951 were successful, 1,268 unsuccessful, and the result was not known in 383. 1,301 persons were re-vaccinated, of which 140 were successful, 169 unsuccessful, and the result was not known in 992. The percentage of successful to total vaccinated at the dispensaries was 81·53, and the percentage of successful to the total number vaccinated by the vaccinators was 88·71.

Hospitals.

Besides the Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital in the town of Jaffna, there are five hospitals in the Province.

Point Pedro hospital.—The number of patients admitted during the year was 616, and the daily average sick 26·28. There were 14 deaths. The male ward of this hospital was overcrowded on 125 days. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, and respiratory diseases.

Mannar hospital.—During the year 383 patients were admitted, and there were 23 deaths; daily average sick was 12·55. There was no overcrowding at any time.

Mantota hospital.—The number of admissions into this hospital was 394 and the daily average sick 15·76. There were 25 deaths. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, pneumonia, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Thirteen cases of parangi were treated in this hospital. The Medical Officer reports that all the patients came from the Wanni district.

Mullaittivu hospital.—458 patients were treated during the year, of which 14 proved fatal, showing a mortality of 3·05 per cent. The daily average sick was 27·67. The accommodation was ample, and there was no overcrowding of any of the wards at any time. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, malarial cachexia, rheumatic affections, and ulcers. There were 51 admissions for parangi; most of these patients were from the village Puthukudyirupu, where the disease prevails to some extent. The diseases that caused the mortality were chiefly malarial cachexia, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

Vavuniya hospital.—The total number of cases treated was 678 and the daily average sick 21·75. There were 49 deaths, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 7·22. About eighteen of the cases that proved fatal were in a moribund condition on admission, and expired within twenty-four hours. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, pneumonia, and parangi.

Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital.—A Committee manages this institution, and it is maintained by the contributions of the Committee members and others, but chiefly by an annual Government grant of Rs. 8,000. It is under contemplation to give over the establishment entirely to Government. The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,762, of which 1,663 were discharged, 60 died, and 39 remained at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 52·11 and the death-rate 3·04 per cent. The very low death-rate of this institution is, I think, in a great measure due to the removal from hospital of many patients by their relatives when they are found to go on from bad to worse and are not likely to recover.

At the outdoor dispensary attached to this hospital 7,463 patients were treated, and the total number of visits was 14,519. The chief diseases treated were malarial fevers, malarial cachexia, rheumatism, scabies, round worms, bronchitis, dysentery, and dyspepsia.

Dispensaries.

There are thirty dispensaries and twelve visiting stations besides the dispensaries attached to the above-mentioned hospitals. At the dispensaries in connection with hospitals 20,240 patients were treated, and the number of visits was 29,727. The total amount collected, chiefly voluntary contributions, was Rs. 1,321·32. The total number treated at all the other dispensaries and visiting stations was 68,998, and the total number of visits 105,953. The money collected at these dispensaries, chiefly voluntary contributions, amounted to Rs. 1,617.

Jail and Jail Hospital.

The number of prisoners confined in the Jaffna jail during the year was of males convicted 497, unconvicted 290; females convicted 7, unconvicted 3. The largest number confined in the jail on any one day was 122, and the average daily strength was 100·65. The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory, and there has been no overcrowding at any time. The number treated in hospital was 71 and the average daily sick 2·04. There was only one death, a case of phthisis in a prisoner who was sent as a convalescent. The diseases that caused the largest number of admissions were dysentery, diarrhœa, and malarial fevers.

The Medical Officer in charge of the jail, Dr. Ludovici, is of opinion that malarial fevers were never contracted in the jail and "always occurred in prisoners who had had malaria before, and which was undoubtedly latent in their systems."

(4) REPORT of H. Keegel, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), Colonial Surgeon (Acting), Southern Province.

I WAS in charge of the Province during the whole of the year.

Return of Population.

Estimated population of Southern Province for 1905	603,270
Number of births registered in 1905	27,690
Number of deaths registered in 1905	15,658
Birth-rate per mille	45·8
Death-rate per mille	25·9

Public Health.

The *Public Health* was up to the middle of June exceptionally satisfactory. The annual recrudescence of malarial fever, which is coincident with the rainy seasons, and which marks the earlier and closing months of the year, was not of a severe character, and subsided by the end of April. Cases of chickenpox of a sporadic character were occasionally reported from various parts of the Province.

Smallpox, however, was introduced in June into the Matara District, the first case occurring in Matara town, having been brought in by a refugee from Colombo, who was successfully concealed in the loft of a small native confectionery boutique in the heart of the town, when it was detected by private information. The case was promptly removed and all the necessary precautions taken, but it was too late. The premises which gave shelter to the patient had been the resort of native residents both of Matara town and of the interior, who came into the town during the period of concealment, and in a few days Kotuwagoda on the Tangalla road was the scene of an outbreak which assumed serious proportions. Cases were also reported from the interior villages, but as regards Matara the infection was successfully localized, and with the exception of a case which occurred in another Moorish quarter on the opposite bank of the river, viz., at Kadaweediya, and a few stragglers suffering from the disease, who went to the Civil Hospital for admission, and who were promptly segregated, the outbreak was quite under control. In a few instances concealment was attempted and carried out till a late stage of the disease, but this was met by a well organized system of house-to-house visitation which ensured the daily examination of the inmates of every house in every infected locality, and which put an end to any chances of further concealment. Removal into hospital and segregation of contacts was strictly carried out, and disinfection and destruction of all infected material which did not admit of chemical disinfection was enforced. Brown's Hill furnished an ideal site for a hospital and camp, and a Medical Officer was placed in charge. Vaccination was rigorously enforced, and also re-vaccination. The early detection of cases and the prompt segregation of sick and contacts enabled the authorities to get the outbreak quickly under control, but this took some months.

The infection was however carried into the Tangalla District, where it spread from that populous centre of trade Belliatta bazaar into the adjoining villages, the cause of such propagation being without doubt concealment. A hospital was run up on the rifle range at Pollamaruwa near Tangalla, as also a camp for contacts. These had to undergo considerable extension later, as admissions increased. A special Medical Officer was told off to attend the sick and administer the hospital, an apothecary was appointed, the hospital was furnished with a sufficiency of servants, and its general working placed in charge of the Medical Officer of Tangalla. I paid frequent visits to it and satisfied myself of its working. The outbreak never at any time assumed an epidemic character, that is, it kept appearing at different centres as fast as each new centre was dealt with effectually. I cannot account for this surreptitious conveyance of infection to various different and distant centres, except by believing in the deficient supervision of the rural headmen, who were doubtless terrified to a great extent by the nature of the disease, but I feel bound to admit that they did their best under the circumstances, which were so trying. The regular police employed for the purpose of guarding infected places, or patients who could not be removed into hospital, did their work well; and the Medical Officers, I feel gratified to add, brought to bear on a duty, so involved with risk and danger, a devotion which no words of mine can adequately characterize, but which maintain the best traditions of the Medical Department. I owe my acknowledgments to Mr. G. Cookson, C.C.S., the Assistant Government Agent of Matara, for assistance rendered at great personal risk both in the removal of cases from Moorish quarters, where resistance was threatened, and for the warm personal interest he took in the erection, equipment, and provisioning of the large hospital and camp for contacts which the exigencies of the situation rendered necessary at Matara; to Mr. J. Conroy, late Assistant Government Agent of Hambantota; and to Mr. Jayawardana, the Mudaliyar of the Giruwa Pattu West, who rendered the officers of this Department great service in carrying out measures in the face of organized opposition in the Tangalla District. The disease continued to prevail in a sporadic manner with occasional recrudescences till the end of the year, but it was fairly, at all times, under control. Twice it reappeared in the Matara District, on both occasions having been imported from Tangalla, but the infection was at once stamped out.

One case occurred in the Municipality of Galle. The patient was detected on the tenth day of the disease, but though he was located in a very crowded locality, next to a much frequented Hindu temple, and in close proximity to the prison, no further case took place. The result of the prosecution of the guilty parties in this concealment was a fine of Rs. 30. A few imported cases from Matara and Tangalla occurred in villages on the Galle-Weligama road, but the infection was speedily stamped out in every instance.

The number of cases reported and the results from the first appearance of the disease till the end of the year is tabulated in the following statement, which shows the mortality in each district:—

District.	Reported.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on December 31, 1905.
Deniyaya ..	2	2	—	—
Matara ..	82	61	21	—
Tangalla ..	144	80	54	10
Galle ..	11	8	3	—
Total ..	239	151	78	10

Sanitary Condition.

The sanitary state of the town of Galle received my best attention. The improvement of the conservancy system taken on hand last year was continued, and populous portions of the suburbs were brought under the regulations. At the request of the Municipal Council I submitted a very detailed report on the working of its Health Department, which led to its reorganization. I have no doubt that under the present system much good will be done. The question of the water supply has not advanced owing to the unsatisfactory results obtained by the gauging of the stream from which it is proposed to draw the supply.

Matara.—This town is fairly clean notwithstanding the radical defects of its drainage and the deficiency of its water supply, which is a precarious one in prolonged droughts, as it is almost entirely derived from a few wells at some distance from the town. The want of a hospital for infectious diseases is greatly felt, but the matter is engaging the attention of the Local Board.

Tangalla.—I am of opinion that the sooner this populous town is brought under the operation of a Sanitary Board the better it would be for its public health. It is at present without any control to speak of, except what the police can afford to give. Its scavenging staff is represented by a couple of sweeping coolies. There is no proper drainage, no public latrines, the markets are in an undesirable state, and the roads are in want of attention. The water supply is most defective, and cannot but affect the health of the public prejudicially.

Hambantota.—The Civil Hospital is still located in the old buildings which have been so often condemned. I do not think it is likely that this town will be provided with a new hospital in the near future. The town is itself sinking fast into a ruinous condition : the small tenements of which it almost wholly consists are fast decaying, and the owners are too poor to restore them ; there is squalor and poverty all round, and nothing like sanitation ; cesspits not cleaned for years abound, and there are no latrines for the public ; the drinking water is of deficient quality, and during droughts bad ; it is derived entirely from wells sunk in the sand hills ; there is no regulation with regard to bakeries or markets. I beg to press this matter as one deserving of serious consideration.

Ambalangoda.—This village, which is under the control of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, has improved as regards its scavenging, lighting, and police supervision, but it is rapidly getting overcrowded, and its small tenements require looking after, road parallels require to be opened out to ensure better ventilation, public latrines should be established to obviate the nuisances on the beach, and in the private gardens, which teem with noisome vegetation, the drains require to be laid out and repaired and properly regulated, cemeteries opened to prevent promiscuous interments in the vicinity of wells from which drinking water is drawn. The water supply of Ambalangoda is also a matter requiring early attention.

Hospitals.

Galle.—Civil Hospital : This institution continued to maintain its efficiency during the year. It was kept in good order, and all necessary repairs received prompt attention. The operating room was completed and equipped with surgical appliances. It now meets all the requirements of the station.

Outdoor dispensary, Kaluwella : This institution worked satisfactorily, and a marked increase in the numbers treated was recorded.

The hospital for females at Kaluwella is worked as a branch of the Mahamodara hospital, and was an useful adjunct for the reception and treatment of a certain class of patients whom it is undesirable to admit into the wards of the General Hospital. The accommodation is for twelve patients. 111 cases were admitted in 1905, as against 117 in 1904.

Jail hospital : The jail was very healthy, and no death was recorded during the year. The house of observation for lunatics was occupied almost daily throughout the year. Nineteen persons pronounced to be of unsound mind were transferred to the Asylum, 25 were discharged, and 9 remained at the end of the year.

Infectious diseases hospitals, Galle : Thirty patients were treated at the Dadalla hospital during the year, one of whom was suffering from smallpox, the case being one admitted from the town. The hospital is by no means a suitable one, and is insufficient for the requirements of this Municipality. The Southern Plague Hospital at Buona Vista and the Bathfield House Segregation Camp are exclusively reserved by the Plague Committee for cases of plague and contacts brought to the Island, and during the year the latter was renovated and placed in a very good state of repair.

Balapitiya.—Both hospital and dispensary are working efficiently. The completion of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary relieved the pressure for space in the hospital, and the outdoor patients are better accommodated now. The dispensary is largely availed of by the public, and is increasing in usefulness. The following are the figures :—

	1905.	1904.
First visits	9,103	8,747
Subsequent visits	23,591	22,300

The boundary wall in front, the gate, and the lamp, the gift of D. M. Wickremeratne, Muhandiram, have enhanced the appearance of the place ; the wall (also a private donation) on the south side is nearing completion ; that on the northern side will be taken in hand soon. These latter will conduce to the better discipline of the hospital. A ward with eight beds, on a duly approved plan, will be begun shortly at the north-eastern angle of the grounds, and this will supply a great need.

Matara.—This hospital had every necessary improvement and repair effected during the year. An operating room was added by the conversion of a disused ward, but this requires to be brought up to date. The drainage is still a matter of difficulty, and this, with the erection of a boundary wall to enclose the whole premises, awaits attention. The Medical Officer now lives about a mile away. The administration of this hospital could be more satisfactorily carried out if his residence was in closer proximity to his charge.

Tangalla.—The new hospital has after much delay been completed to permit of a partial occupation at the end of the year. Its drainage is defective, as the latrine washings run into the side drains of the public street on its northern side. The hospital is well equipped, and the outdoor dispensary which is worked in connection with it is resorted to largely.

Deniyaya.—One case of smallpox occurred at Beverley estate and another at Halpantenne estate during the year. The steps taken were successful in stamping out the disease. The infection was brought in by immigrant coolies from India. There were 94 admissions into hospital for anchylostomiasis with 23 deaths, and the Medical Officer reports favourably on the treatment with thymol followed by iron. The sanitary condition of Deniyaya is by no means satisfactory, the native quarters requiring much attention. The hospital is popular. The death-rate last year however was 16·55 per cent., but this is not a matter of surprise considering the class of patients admitted.

Hambantota.—I have referred to this hospital in an earlier part of this report. It is an obsolete building condemned long ago as unfit for the purposes of a hospital. The provision of a proper hospital cannot longer be postponed.

Outdoor Dispensaries.

I have much pleasure in stating that the outdoor dispensaries in the Province have shown, without a single exception, a very decided improvement, both in the numbers seeking relief and in the collections. I am very satisfied with the interest the officers in charge have taken in their work. A new dispensary was arranged for Kosgoda, the building for its establishment being given by the Constable Arachchi of Kosgoda free of rent till the new building, which is to include a residence for the apothecary, is erected by him and gifted to the Government. Two visiting stations in connection with Wiraketiya will be opened early in 1906, and arrangements are matured for the opening of two new dispensaries at Podalla and Akmimana, two thickly populous villages in the Galle District, the necessary buildings in each case being furnished by the Village Committees. I trust that with the assistance of these bodies the extension of the dispensary system will be furthered.

The following is a statement of the outdoor institutions in this Province at the end of 1905 :—

Dispensaries attached to hospitals	6
Central dispensaries in charge of Apothecaries and District Medical Officers ..	16
Branch dispensaries visited..	17
Itinerating stations	2

The total number treated in all the outdoor dispensaries in the Province during the year was 124,810, as against 92,037 in 1904 ; the total number of visits in 1905 was 231,902, as against 196,823 in 1904.

The Port of Galle.

The arrivals at this port during 1905 showed a decrease of 36 steamers and an increase of 14 sailing craft as compared with 1904. 112 of these were from infected ports, and were dealt with in terms of the quarantine regulations.

Four cases of chickenpox were landed during the year and sent to hospital. Some cases of beri-beri in an arrival from East London were also sent to hospital.

The disinfecting apparatus at Trinity House worked satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 381·25 was recovered for disinfection of linen and credited to revenue. 7,842 cargo coolies underwent personal disinfection, as also 129 deck passengers. 137 cargo lighters were fumigated for the destruction of rats. One hundred bills of health realized Rs. 1,050, which amount went to credit of revenue.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried on very energetically during the year in view of the prevalence of smallpox in the Province. The numbers vaccinated for the year are as follows :—

		1904.	1905.
Primary vaccinations ..	..	22,631	34,191
Successful ..	..	19,307	26,123
Failed ..	..	2,459	5,207
Absent ..	..	865	2,861
Re-vaccinations ..	Total ..	—	4,287
	Successful ..	—	1,296
	Failed ..	—	1,200

Prosecutions were in every instance where the Government Agent reported wilful neglect instituted against defaulters and fines were imposed.

I cannot conclude without paying a tribute to the officers of the Vaccine Department, who worked throughout the outbreak with devotion and energy.

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(5) REPORT of H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), &c., Colonial Surgeon, Eastern Province.

Population, Births, and Deaths.

THE population of the Province on the 31st December, 1905, was 183,237, being a decrease of 1,267 over that of the previous year. The decrease is in the Batticaloa District, the population of which was 153,522, against 154,789 for the previous year. The population of the Trincomalee District remained stationary, viz., 29,715.

2. The total number of births registered was 7,446, and of deaths 8,544. In the Batticaloa District the births were 6,247 and deaths 7,514 ; and in the Trincomalee District births 1,199 and deaths 1,030. The deaths exceeded the births by 1,098 ; in the Batticaloa District by 1,267. In the Trincomalee District the births exceeded the deaths by 169.

3. The total number of births shows a decrease of 982, and the total number of deaths an increase of 3,055, on the previous year. The birth-rate for 1,000 of the population was 40·63 and the death-rate 46·62. The birth-rate shows a decrease of 5·04, and the death-rate an increase of 16·87, on the previous year. In the Batticaloa District the birth-rate was 40·75 and death-rate 48·29 ; and in the Trincomalee District the birth-rate 40·34 and death-rate 34·66.

Prevailing Diseases.

4. The diseases most prevalent were malarial fevers and their sequelæ, parangi, ulcers and other skin diseases, rheumatic affections, and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems.

5. *Malarial diseases.*—Malarial fevers are most prevalent during the wet season, from the beginning of the last to the end of the first quarter, but they also prevail more or less all through the year. Malaria prevailed to a greater extent than the previous year, the total number treated being 59,602, against 27,592 for the previous year. It broke out in an epidemic form in several places, but was at its worst at Katankuddy, a thickly populated Moorish village about three miles from Batticaloa, where the mortality from this cause was high. It prevailed here from April to July immediately after the heavy rains in April. The Medical Officer of Batticaloa was sent to treat cases three times a week, and a vaccinator was deputed to distribute quinine powders. About the same time the disease prevailed to a great extent in Batticaloa town. At Valaichenai it prevailed to a large extent from January to July, and a vaccinator was sent to assist the apothecary. At Oluwil and Palammunai it prevailed in January and February. It prevailed to a very much larger extent in the Batticaloa than the Trincomalee District. Of all diseases treated in the hospitals and at the dispensaries, viz., 108,188, no less than 59,602, or more than half, were cases of malarial fever. The rate per 1,000 of the estimated population who suffered from this disease was 325·27. The largest numbers were treated at the following stations, viz., Eraur 11,382, Kattankudy 9,951, Valaichenai 8,355, Kalmunai 6,485, Batticaloa 5,026, and Nindoor 3,625.

6. *Parangi.*—This disease comes next in order of prevalence. It has been reported from every station in the Province, and all nationalities of the native population are affected by it, though it is chiefly confined to the poorer classes. The disease is kept going by bad food, impure water, and the insanitary habits of the people. The total number of cases treated at the various institutions was 5,711, which is 216 less than the previous year, and as the number for the previous year was less than that for the preceding one, the disease appears to be gradually on the decline.

7. *Ulcers and other skin diseases.*—These were reported from all the stations, and 3,229 cases of ulcer and 4,324 cases of other skin diseases were treated.

8. *Rheumatic affections* were also reported from all the stations, and 2,749 cases were treated.

9. *Diseases of the digestive system.*—The principal of these, dysentery and diarrhœa, prevailed generally, but did not assume an epidemic form. 2,680 cases of dysentery and 1,389 cases of diarrhœa were treated.

10. *Malarial cachexia* was reported from all the stations and 4,414 cases were treated.

11. *Leprosy.*—This disease is very prevalent in the Kalmunai district, and many cases were also reported from the Batticaloa District. The Trincomalee District is practically free from it. The total number of cases reported was 128, which is nineteen more than the previous year. Of these, 90 are in the Kalmunai district, 34 in the Batticaloa District, and 4 in the Trincomalee District. Of this total, 26 are in the early stage and 102 in the contagious stage of the disease. Forty-seven were treated in the leper wards of the Kalmunai hospital and 7 at the outdoor dispensaries—3 at Batticaloa and 4 at Padirippu. Eleven lepers are awaiting admission into the Hendala Asylum.

Relative Mortality in Different Seasons.

12. There are practically two seasons, the wet and the dry. The former begins with the setting in of the rains in October and continues till January, after when the nights are dewy and chilly and the days begin to get warm. This is the unhealthiest season of the year, when malarial fevers and chest and bowel complaints are most prevalent, and the mortality is high. The dry season begins in May and lasts till September and is the healthiest time of the year. During the year under review, however, owing to heavy rains in April, malarial fevers prevailed to a large extent in April, May, June, and July, and the mortality was high in these months. In the Batticaloa District the mortality in April was 749, in May 995, in June 1,035, and in July 683.

Meteorological Conditions and their Effect on Public Health.

13. The climate of the Eastern Province is generally hot and dry. The monsoon rains during the latter part of the year reduce the temperature to some extent, but the public health suffers owing to the outbreaks of fever. The rainfall during this time is generally very heavy, and the country is often flooded in several parts. On the whole the rainfall during the year was less than the previous year.

Remarks on Particular Diseases.

14. *Smallpox.*—This disease made its appearance in Trincomalee town in October, but no information was received regarding the outbreak till the middle of November owing to the cases being concealed. Seven cases were discovered in two days, and all but one of these were convalescent. From this date to the end of the year there were 30 cases with 3 deaths. The source of the infection could not be conclusively traced, but there is strong presumptive evidence that it was brought from India by a resident trader who had returned from there about the time the first cases occurred. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

15. *Chickenpox* appeared at Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Trincomalee, and Katankuddy, and 34 cases in all were treated.

Enteric fever.—One case was treated in the Trincomalee hospital and 4 at their homes. The Medical Officer of this station says he treated several others which were undoubtedly cases of enteric, and he believes the disease is more prevalent than is thought.

Consumption.—Twelve cases were reported, 9 at Batticaloa, 2 at Trincomalee, and 1 at Kalmunai.

Cancer.—Five cases were reported, 4 at Trincomalee and 1 at Kalmunai.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

16. The general sanitary condition of the Province is not very satisfactory. Owing to the nature of the land there are extensive low-lying lands which during the rains are transformed into swamps and marshes. Many large villages, such as Katankuddy, Nindoor, Karankoditivu, Eravur, Valaichenai, Muttur, &c., which are thickly populated by Moors, are in a most insanitary state. The houses are crowded together, are ill-ventilated, and the compounds are used as open latrines.

17. The sanitary condition of Batticaloa is fairly satisfactory, but there is much room for improvement. The drainage is very imperfect and the scavenging requires improvement. The water supply, which is drawn from wells, is ample, but the water in some places is brackish.

18. The sanitary condition of the native part of the town of Trincomalee is very unsatisfactory. The majority of the native houses have no latrines, the males using the seabeach or waste grounds in different parts of the town and the females a small part of the compounds of their houses. The most urgent wants are : (1) water supply ; (2) public latrines ; (3) filling up all cesspits and introducing dry-earth closets ; and (4) improved drainage. The water supply is drawn from wells in the compounds of the houses. It is generally hard and brackish and in the dry season is scarce. The wells and cesspits are in close proximity.

Vaccination.

19. Vaccination was carried on throughout the year. The staff consists of an Inspector and ten vaccinators. Two Moorish and one female vaccinator carry on vaccination almost exclusively among the Moorish community. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector, and on a few occasions by me. The town and outdoor vaccination was frequently inspected by me. Vaccination was also carried on by the Medical Officers and apothecaries at their respective stations. An extra vaccinator was employed at Trincomalee during the outbreak of smallpox, and the female vaccinator was also sent there to carry on vaccination among the Moorish women.

20. During the year 8,407 subjects were vaccinated. Of these, 7,202 were primary vaccinations and 1,205 re-vaccinations. The re-vaccinations were all in Trincomalee during the outbreak of smallpox. Of the primary vaccinations, 3,784 were males and 3,418 females ; and of these 2,336 were infants, 4,612 and 254 adults. Of the primary vaccinations, 5,175 were successful, 1,879 unsuccessful, and 148 unknown ; and of the re-vaccinations, 603 were successful, 292 unsuccessful, and 310 unknown.

21. The number of primary vaccinations by the vaccinators was 5,701, and at the outdoor dispensaries 1,501. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations to the total inspected by the vaccinators was 74·4, and by the apothecaries and Medical Officers at the outdoor dispensaries 69·42.

22. The number of prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance was 82. Of these, 58 were convicted, 1 acquitted, 4 withdrawn or struck off, and 19 were pending at the end of the year. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 49·10.

Other Observations.

24. There are two jails in the Province, one at Trincomalee and the other at Batticaloa. The one at Trincomalee is a mere lock-up. Two sick prisoners were treated there. At the Batticaloa jail hospital 24 prisoners were treated with 1 death. The daily average sick in hospital was ·62. The principal diseases were malarial fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The general health and sanitary condition of the jail was satisfactory

25. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—There are in the Province three civil, one field, and one leper hospital, and twelve permanent and nine visiting dispensaries. Three of the permanent dispensaries are for irrigation coolies. All these dispensaries are doing good work and are increasing in popularity and getting to be more appreciated by the people, as is shown by the very large attendance during the year. The number treated at the various dispensaries and visiting stations was 106,251, against 66,258 last year. The number treated in the hospitals was 1,937.

26. A permanent dispensary is required at Tirukovil, and one at Katankuddy.

27. At the port of Trincomalee there were 358 arrivals ; of these, 60 were steamers and 298 native vessels. One steamer and 3 native vessels were quarantined. At the port of Batticaloa the arrivals were 211, and of these 38 were steamers and 173 native vessels. There were no vessels quarantined, and there were no prosecutions for breach of quarantine regulations.

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(6) REPORT of E. de Livera, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), Colonial Surgeon, North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

THE population of the North-Western Province at the end of the year 1905 was 379,141, showing an increase of 9,742 over the population at the end of the previous year. There were 17,131 births and 13,290 deaths. The birth-rate per mille was 45·18 and the death-rate 35·05, as against a birth-rate of 45·85 and a death-rate of 27·29 in the previous year. As in former years, the death-rate was highest in the Puttalam District, being 49·46, and lowest in the Chilaw District, being 23·9. It was 36·7 in the Kurunegala District.

2. The population in the Province of Sabaragamuwa at the end of 1905 was 324,984, there being an increase over that in the previous year by 4,485. There were 14,628 births and 10,140 deaths. The birth-rate per mille was 45·01 and the death-rate 31·20, as against a birth-rate of 43·32 and a death-rate of 26·63 in the previous year. The death-rate was higher in the Ratnapura District than in the Kegalla District, being 26·29 in the latter and 39·51 in the former.

Prevalence of Sickness.

3. The death-rate for the year under review compares unfavourably with that of any of the years since 1900 in both the North-Western Province and the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the general health in 1905 cannot therefore be considered satisfactory. This must be in a great measure due to the increased prevalence of malarial fever and the consequent increase in the number of cases of other diseases that occurred.

4. Both the Provinces have however been practically free from severe epidemics of infectious diseases.

5. No cases of *Cholera* occurred in either of the Provinces.

6. Two cases of *Smallpox*, of which one proved fatal, occurred in the Karawanella district, on two estates, among new arrivals from India, and both were detected before the infection could spread.

One case of smallpox—a doubtful one—was reported from Todduwa in the Marawila district, but the source of the infection could not be traced. This case was promptly isolated, and steps were taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

7. Thirty-one cases of *Chickenpox* were reported from the North-Western Province and 338 cases from the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

8. Fifty-nine cases of *Measles* were reported from the North-Western Province and 61 from the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

9. The District Medical Officer, Karawanella, reports that in April and May 5 cases of *Acute Diarrhœa* occurred on Dunedin and Degalassa estates, of which 4 proved fatal, and that a threatened outbreak of *Dysentery* also appeared in the District in October, 12 cases having occurred with 5 deaths. Nine cases of dysentery of an epidemic nature were reported from Ratnapura.

10. There were 7,034 cases of all diseases treated in the seven hospitals of the North-Western Province, as against 5,076 cases in the previous year; and 7,545 cases were treated in the six hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, as against 5,472 in 1904.

11. The number of cases treated at the dispensaries and itinerating stations of the North-Western Province during 1905 was 247,652, as against 144,150 in the previous year, showing an excess of nearly 50 per cent. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa too the number treated was much larger than that treated in the previous year, the numbers being 96,528 in 1905 and 74,948 in 1904.

12. It will thus be seen that the proportion of cases treated both in the hospitals and at the outdoor dispensaries in both the Provinces was much larger in the year under review than in the preceding year.

13. The number of estate labourers treated in the district hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa was 957 and at the district dispensaries 4,936, the proportion of estate labourers to the total treated being nearly 1 to 8 in the hospitals and 1 to 18 in the dispensaries.

Remarks on Particular Diseases.

14. *Malarial fever.*—This disease as usual was more or less prevalent throughout the year, but there were two severe outbreaks in both Provinces, the first commencing about the end of April, following the heavy rainfall in March and April and lasting till August, and the other beginning in November, after the October rains, and being continued over December. There were 122,642 cases of malarial fever treated in the North-Western Province during 1905, as against 56,139 treated during the preceding year; and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa the number treated during 1905 was 35,192, while in 1904 the number treated was 16,564, the number treated in both the Provinces being double that treated in the previous year. The proportion of malarial fever cases to the total of all diseases treated was nearly 1 to 3. The stations where the largest numbers were treated were Dandugamuwa (13,223), Wariyapola (12,846), Nikaweratiya (11,866), Anamaduwa (9,336), Kurunegala (6,830), and Narammala (5,760) in the North-Western Province, and Karawanella (3,719), Ratnapura (2,860), Balangoda (2,789), Kolonna (2,630), and Godakawela (2,583) in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. Itinerating Medical Officers had to be appointed to visit villages and treat the sick in the Kurunegala and Chilaw Districts in the North-Western Province, and in the Karawanella district in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and quinine powders were also sent to the headmen for distribution.

15. An experiment was tried at Nikaweratiya, at the direction of His Excellency the Governor, by giving all the residents in the village quinine as a prophylactic against malaria. Each adult was given 10 grains of quinine for two successive days every week, and children half the dose, and infants still less. The experiment commenced at the beginning of November and was to last three months, and so far it has been remarkably successful. The total number of persons treated at the end of December was 232, and they paid 1,122 visits. Of this number, 227 were regularly getting fever before treatment, and during treatment only 36 of them got fever, that is, 15·51 per cent., though this was the season of the year during which malarial fever was usually most prevalent; while 140 cases of fever occurred among unprotected residents, consisting chiefly of boutique-keepers (usually a better-fed class than the ordinary villagers), who number 210, showing a percentage of 66. More than half the cases were cases of enlarged spleen, otherwise the results obtained would have been still more remarkable. The experiment was conducted by the Medical Officer, Dr. Ariyaratne, and the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, Ratemahatmaya, rendered great help in inducing villagers to visit the hospital regularly for the purpose of the experiment.

16. *Parangi.*—The number of cases of parangi treated in the North-Western Province was 16,997 as against 16,608 treated during the previous year, and the number treated in the Province for Sabaragamuwa was 1,651 as against 1,564 treated during 1904. The slight excess in the number is very likely due to the increased prevalence of malarial fever during the year, as attacks of fever cause the symptoms of the disease to get so aggravated as to drive the sufferers to seek treatment in hospitals and at the dispensaries in increased numbers.

17. *Diarrhœa and dysentery.*—There has been an excess in the numbers treated of these diseases over the numbers treated in the preceding year.

18. *Leprosy.*—There were only 8 cases reported of this disease, and nearly all from the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

19. *Phthisis pulmonalis.*—There were 95 cases treated in the hospitals of each Province, as against 99 treated in the hospitals of the North-Western Province and 84 in those of the Province of Sabaragamuwa during the preceding year.

20. *Cancer.*—Ten cases were returned from the hospitals of the North-Western Province and 11 from those of the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

21. *Anchylostomiasis.*—107 cases were treated at Kurunegala, 253 at Karawanella, 120 at Balangoda, 38 at Kegalla, and 3 at Ratnapura. There is a slight diminution in the numbers treated as compared with the previous year.

22. *Pneumonia.*—In the Kurunegala hospital there were 73 cases treated with 33 deaths, and in Puttalam 7 cases with 2 deaths. In the district hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa there were 58 cases treated with 26 deaths.

23. *Enteric fever.*—Two cases were treated in the Kurunegala hospital as against 6 in the preceding year, and none in the other hospitals of the North-Western Province; 14 in the hospitals of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, as against 9 in 1904. The mortality was about 19 per cent.

Meteorological Conditions and their Effects on Public Health.

24. The average rainfall in the chief stations of the North-Western Province during the year was about 58 inches and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa about 131 inches. It was highest in the North-Western Province during the fourth quarter, and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa during the second quarter. Other diseases except those connected with malaria cannot be directly traced to meteorological conditions.

Sanitary Conditions of Chief Towns.

25. *Kurunegala.*—The Medical Officer states :—"Sanitation has been receiving a good deal of attention; there is however much room for improvement in the direction of drainage. The water supply of the town is under the consideration of the Local Board."

26. *Puttalam.*—The swamps surrounding the town require to be filled up or drained, which is a difficult matter owing to the flatness of the country. The Moorish quarter of the town is overcrowded and insanitary.

27. *Chilaw.*—The drainage is said to be far from satisfactory. There is too much overcrowding in some parts of the town, especially the fishers' quarters. The present cemeteries should be closed and a new General Cemetery opened at a distance from the town, and steps should be taken to have the shallow wells in the tobacco gardens closed.

28. *Ratnapura.*—Water supply appears to be insufficient. The drains in the town have been improved.

29. *Kegalla.*—Drains defective and conservancy arrangements unsatisfactory. The public wells are also insufficient.

30. *Balangoda.*—General sanitary condition of the town still unsatisfactory, there being no proper drains. More public wells are required.

31. *Rakwana.*—Two new wells have been sunk by the Sanitary Board. There is only one public latrine, which is insufficient.

32. *Karawanella.*—Water supply good and abundant. Public latrines are required at Karawanella and Ruanwella.

Jails.

33. The number of patients treated in the jail hospital at Kurunegala was 52, and the number treated in the jail hospital, Chilaw, 1, with no deaths. In the jail hospital at Ratnapura 38 patients were treated and in that at Kegalla 15. There were no deaths in either.

Vaccination.

34. The number vaccinated in the North-Western Province was 11,088 with 9,608 successful vaccinations, as against 12,194 successful vaccinations in 1904. The percentage of successful to total inspected was 98·51, and the number vaccinated in the Province of Sabaragamuwa was 12,961, with 10,717 successful vaccinations, as against 10,174 successful vaccinations in 1904. The percentage of successful to total inspected was 89·50.

The increased prevalence of fever was the cause of the numbers vaccinated being less than in the preceding year. Six vaccinators were employed in the former Province and ten in the latter, including four estate vaccinators. A female vaccinator has also been working in both the Provinces, carrying on work chiefly among the Moorish residents. Glycerinated vaccine paste has been chiefly used in vaccinating, but the results from it have not always been satisfactory as regards the number of successful cases.

Port Duties.

35. 339 vessels were inspected at Kalpitiya, as against 283 in the previous year. The vessels were mostly from Mannar, Jaffna, and Negombo.

Other Observations.

36. I would again, as in last year, point out the necessity of opening a field hospital at Pellebedda, between Godakawela and Embilipitiya, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for the treatment of parangi cases, and the reopening of the Anamaduwa hospital, between Puttalam and Nikaweratiya, in the North-Western Province, as well as of the opening of a branch dispensary at Nawagattagama, about eight miles from Anamaduwa, as recommended by the Commission appointed to report on the prevalence of parangi in Demalahatpattu.

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(7) REPORT of F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.), Colonial Surgeon, Province of Uva.

THE means within the reach of the people for obtaining treatment for sickness consisted, as in the previous year, of 6 hospitals, 18 dispensaries, and 12 itinerating stations.

The following dispensaries and hospital are required to provide a complete scheme for the wants of the Province: (1) branch dispensaries at the following villages: Ridimaliyadda, Katabowa, Bogahakumbura, Ekiriya, and Bubula; (2) a hospital at Muppane.

Population; Birth- and Death-rates.

The population of the Province estimated for the middle of the year was 191,643. This gives an increase of 972 over the population estimated for the middle of 1904. 7,443 births and 6,969 deaths were registered. The birth-rate was 38·9 per thousand as against 42·3, and the death-rate 36·3 per thousand as against 33·2, in the previous year.

Public Health.

The general health of the Province has on the whole been good. As in the previous year, the diseases most prevalent were malaria, dysentery, respiratory affections, rheumatism, and parangi.

Malarial fever.—This disease was most prevalent during the north-east monsoon. In no place did it assume an epidemic character, and the cases that occurred readily yielded to treatment. The largest number of cases, viz., 3,059, was treated in Badulla, in the hospital and dispensary.

Dysentery.—This disease was at its height during the north-east monsoon, when malaria was most prevalent. The villages in which it occurred were promptly visited by the apothecaries of the respective districts. The direct mortality from it was not very high, and it did not assume an epidemic form.

Respiratory diseases and rheumatism.—These diseases, as in previous years, were mostly prevalent during the first and last quarters of the year.

Parangi.—This scourge, as previously stated, exists to a great extent among the poor in the following places in the Province, viz., Medagama, Bintenna, Tanamalwila, Badulawela, Buttala, Mupanne, and Wedikumbura. Its prevalence is no doubt due to the want of wholesome food and water and segregation.

Relative Mortality in the Different Seasons.

As in previous years, the death-rate was highest during the last quarter and in January, which was coincident with the rise in malaria and dysentery. Malaria and dysentery were the two diseases that chiefly helped to swell the number of cases and the mortality.

Meteorological Conditions and their Relationship to Diseases.

The rainfall was heaviest during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon. The dry season corresponds with the south-west monsoon, which lasts from April to September. During the wet months malaria, dysentery, respiratory affections, and rheumatism were at their height, and during the dry months the diseases which chiefly prevailed were parangi, skin affections, sore-eyes, and chickenpox.

Particular Diseases.

Smallpox.—There were nineteen cases of this disease among estate labourers, viz., two in Koslanda, eleven in Madulsima, and six in Namunukula. In every instance the disease was imported from India. Five cases proved fatal Of this number, two cases were not under European treatment, as they were concealed.

Chickenpox.—127 cases were reported from eleven stations.

Measles.—Twenty-six cases were reported from one station.

Acute diarrhœa.—Three cases of this disease occurred in Badulla, one in Bandarawela, and two in Bibile. The district apothecary of Welimada reported that seven cases had occurred at Maspana, of which one proved fatal. All the cases that occurred in Badulla, Bandarawela, and Bibile proved fatal.

General Sanitary Condition of the Province.

There is room for improvement in the general sanitary condition of the Province.

Badulla.—The water supply of the town is insufficient, and several families are put to much inconvenience from the want of a water service in their houses. The drainage is defective. Public latrine accommodation is deficient. The scavenging was satisfactorily done.

Bandarawela.—A good water supply is badly needed. The scavenging was satisfactorily done. The condition of the back premises of the bazaar houses remains unsatisfactory for want of drains, light, and ventilation.

Haputale.—The water supply is good and sufficient. The scavenging was satisfactorily done. There is room for improvement in the drainage.

Haldummulla.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is defective. Public latrine accommodation is much needed.

Koslanda.—The water supply is pretty good. The drainage is defective. Public latrine accommodation is wanting.

Passara.—A good water service is much needed. The sanitation was well looked after. Public latrine accommodation is also much needed.

Lunugala.—The sanitary condition is unsatisfactory. The drainage is bad; concrete drains should be constructed to prevent the stagnation of water, which at present occurs in the existing earth drains. The cattle sheds in the bazaar should be removed. The stream which supplies the town is liable to pollution. Another great need is a public latrine. I suggest that Lunugala be brought under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance.

Welimada.—The water supply and drainage are bad.

Vaccination.

Six vaccinators (four district and two estate) were employed during the year. In addition to this the Medical Officers and apothecaries carried on vaccination at the outdoor dispensaries. The work of the vaccinators was regularly inspected by the Inspector of Vaccination, and the vaccination at the outdoor dispensary, Badulla, was regularly inspected by the Colonial Surgeon.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated, with results during 1904 and 1905 :—

Primary Vaccination.	1904.	1905.
Number vaccinated	6,059	7,223
Number successful	5,477	5,853
Number unsuccessful	273	703
Number unknown	309	667
Percentage of successful to total inspected ..	95·25	89·27

Re-vaccination.

	1905.
Number vaccinated	1,574
Number successful	552
Number unsuccessful	773
Number unknown	249
Percentage of successful to total inspected	41·66

Prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance.

There were 93 prosecutions, against 112 in the previous year. The results of the prosecutions were as follows. Twenty-two convictions with fines amounting to Rs. 16, forty-three acquittals, four cases were withdrawn, and twenty-four cases were pending at the end of the year; the fines inflicted by the Government Agent on 154 defaulters amounted to Rs. 77·50.

THE INCIDENCE OF PHTHISIS IN CEYLON.

Compiled by ALBERT J. CHALMERS, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

I.—*Total number of cases.*—The total number of cases was 1,037, which is an incidence of 1 in 3,600 of the total population of the Colony in 1905.

II.—*The racial incidence.*—The racial incidence is as follows :—

Sinhalese	700	Arabs	2
Malabars	169	Kaffirs	1
Tamils	99	Hindu	1
Burghers	30		
Moors	24		
Malays	8	Total ..	1,037
Europeans	3		

Further consideration is again considered under—

(1) Incidence in Sinhalese.
(2) Do. Tamils.
(3) Do. Burghers.

(1) *Incidence in Sinhalese.*—(*a*) Population : The incidence of the total population of Sinhalese is 1 in 3,495.

(*b*) Sex : The relationship to sex is seen in Table 1. The incidence in male Sinhalese is 1 in 2,813, while in the female Sinhalese it is 1 in 4,517.

(*c*) Age : The relationship to age is shown in Table II., and it is seen that the largest number of cases occur between the ages 26–30 in both sexes.

(2) *Incidence in Tamils.*—This is restricted to Tamils born in Ceylon, no distinction being possible between the real Tamils of Ceylon and the children of Indian Tamil coolies born in Ceylon.

(*a*) Population : The incidence is 1 in 5,233.
(*b*) Sex : The incidence in males is 1 in 4,212 ; in females it is 1 in 10,748.
(*c*) Age : In Table II. it is seen that the age of the largest number of cases is between 30 and 40 years.

(3) *Incidence in Burghers.*—The incidence is as follows :—

(*a*) Population : 1 in 813.
(*b*) Sex : Males 1 in 551 ; females 1 in 1,530.
(*c*) Age : There is but little evidence of age influence.

III.—*Geographical distribution.*—The average of three years shows the geographical distribution as follows :—

Province.		Province.	
Western	365	North-Western	86
Central	131	Uva	69
Northern	105	North-Central	25
Sabaragamuwa	95	Eastern	21
Southern	94		

The average rate per unit of population is about—

Province.		Province.	
Western	1 in 2,700	North-Western ..	1 in 4,200
Central	1 in 5,100	Uva	1 in 2,800
Northern	1 in 3,300	North-Central ..	1 in 3,200
Sabaragamuwa ..	1 in 3,600	Eastern	1 in 8,700
Southern	1 in 6,300		

(1) Racial Comparison.

Year.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Burghers.
1903 ..	447	162	30
1904 ..	647	172	56
1905 ..	700	98	30
Total ..	1,794	432	116
Average ..	598	143	38

Therefore there was 1 Burgher case for every 3 Tamil and 15 Sinhalese cases.

(2) Rate per Population.

Year.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Burghers.
1903 ..	1 in 5,300	1 in 3,400	1 in 800
1904 ..	1 in 3,800	1 in 3,200	1 in 400
1905 ..	1 in 3,500	1 in 5,200	1 in 800
Average ..	1 in 4,200	1 in 3,900	1 in 666

There were about seven times the amount of consumption in Burghers as in Sinhalese, and six times as in Tamils.

(3) Sex in the Races.

Year.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Burghers.
1903 ..	1 female to 1·9 males	1 female to 2·4 males	1 female to 1·1 male
1904 ..	1 female to 1·9 males	1 female to 2 males	1 female to 1 male
1905 ..	1 female to 1·8 males	1 female to 2·7 males	1 female to 2·7 males
Average ..	1 female to 1·9 males	1 female to 2·3 males	1 female to 1·5 males

Average of the three races is nearly 1 female to 2 males.

Remarks.—As before remarked, phthisis falls most severely on the Burghers.

Race and Age Table showing the Distribution in the Sexes.

	English.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Burghers.		Malabars.		Malays		Kaffirs.		Hindus.		Arabs.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
0— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
11—15	—	—	7	9	2	2	1	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	28
16—20	—	—	38	32	6	1	3	—	—	—	17	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	38	101
21—25	—	1	44	44	6	4	2	—	5	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	54	120
26—30	—	—	92	58	10	6	7	—	4	2	32	14	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	83	228
31—35	1	—	49	23	9	6	3	—	3	1	14	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	82	39	121
36—40	—	—	79	32	15	4	3	—	1	—	12	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	113	44	157
41—45	—	—	29	11	7	2	2	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	16	61
46—50	1	—	42	23	5	1	1	—	5	—	10	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	28	93
51—60	—	—	62	7	8	—	1	—	3	1	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	10	94
61—70	—	—	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	15
71—80	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
81—90	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
91 and over ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	2	1	455	245	73	26	24	—	22	8	121	48	3	5	1		2		1		704	333	1,037
	3		700		99		24		30		169		8		1				1		1,037		1,037

Province.	English.		Sinhalese.		Tamils		Moors.		Burghers.		Malabars.		Malays		Kaffirs.		Hindus		Arabs.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	
Western	2	—	193	130	17	9	11	—	14	4	38	13	—	5	1	—	2	—	1	—	279	161	440
Central	—	1	45	34	3	—	2	—	2	1	32	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	45	131
Northern	—	—	1	2	42	16	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	19	64
Southern	—	—	64	33	—	—	5	—	3	2	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	39	117
Eastern	—	—	2	1	7	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	16
North-Western ...	—	—	50	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	16	76
North-Central ...	—		12	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4	25
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	45	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	26	90
Uva	—	—	43	14	—	—	3	—		—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	21	78
	2	1	455	245	73	26	24	—	22	8	121	48	3	5	1	—	2	—	1	—	704	333	1,037
Total ...	3		700		99		24		30		169		8		1		2		1		1,037		1,037

REPORT on the General Hospital, Colombo, by T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M.

(1) THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(A) *Administrative.*

The professional staff.—The office of Second Surgeon vacated by Mr. Thomasz, F.R.C.S.E., on the 13th April was filled by Dr. Paul, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Dr. Pestonjee succeeded Dr. Wm. C. Peris as Third Physician. Dr. Brohier acted as Third Physician for a short time.

The resident staff consisted of the full complement of five qualified officers.

The work on th surgical side of the hospital continued to be very onerous. The Second Surgeon and I have done our best, but we both feel the want of assistance, and are glad to hear that it is in contemplation to concede the request made in my last year's report and appoint a Third Surgeon.

On the medical side also the work has greatly increased, and large numbers have been admitted.

The number of operations done during the year was 1,183, as against 1,300 in 1904. A large number of minor operations are not included.

Nursing.—The nursing staff of the General Hospital consisted of the Lady Superintendent and eighteen nurses, fourteen for day duty and four for night. They all belong to a Roman Catholic Sisterhood. I would again tender my testimony to the energy and devotion to duty displayed by the nursing staff. The need of a special nurse for gynæcological work is still greatly felt.

The attendants—male and female—are unsatisfactory. They are very much underpaid, and in consequence a good class of men and women cannot be secured. I have strongly recommended an increase all round of 15 per cent. on the present salaries, or as an alternative the granting to each of the day attendants of a midday meal, so as to ensure their remaining on duty throughout the day. This recommendation has not yet received the sanction of Government, but I hope that it will not be lost sight of.

During the year an extra female attendant was allowed for the children's ward, as it was deemed inexpedient to continue the prevailing practice of admitting the mothers with the children, the extra attendant being intended to render such assistance as the mothers were supposed and expected to give.

An extra medical attendant was appointed to the male medical ward No. 2 on the representation of the First Physician.

I would earnestly request that the servants be supplied with uniforms. This is very necessary for a variety of reasons, and the attendants are too ill-paid to clothe themselves in clean and suitable garments

Steward's Department.—The work in this Department has increased very greatly with the extension of the hospital.

The Dispensing Department.—A third dispenser is urgently required, especially since the transfer of the outdoor dispensary to the hospital.

Disinfection.—The Tresh's disinfector has been in constant use, and has answered all requirements admirably. It was periodically overhauled by an officer of the Public Works Department and kept in perfect working order. The expenditure on fuel amounted to Rs. 328·50.

Disposal of night soil.—This service was entrusted as before to the Health Department of the Municipality and was carried out in a satisfactory way. The cost was Rs. 552.

It is in contemplation to supply the hospital with an incinerator for the combustion of all night soil, garbage, &c. This is an excellent idea, and if successful should prove a great advance.

Washing of hospital linen.—There was a recurrence of the usual difficulty in arranging for this service, and the dhoby entrusted with the work, considering all things, gave a fair amount of satisfaction. A steam laundry worked on the premises would be a great boon, and I hope this suggestion will bear fruit in the near future. The washing of the hospital linen, including that of the paying section and the operating room, cost Rs. 1,920.

Expenditure.—The sanctioned vote for diets for the year was Rs. 63,300 and the expenditure was Rs. 63,524·40. The total cost per head per day for diets alone was 26·99 cents, for extras 5·34 cents, for stimulants 2·09 cents, and the total cost was 34·42 cents.

Revenue.—The total revenue during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
From paying patients	736	90
From casualty cases	121	50
Unclaimed money of patients who died	95	47
Total—Rs.	953	87

Residential buildings.—The quarters for the nurses are satisfactory. The older portions of the building are constantly needing minor repairs. Quarters for the locally trained nurses employed in the paying section are under contemplation. A residence for the officer in charge of the hospital close to or within the precincts of the hospital is for a variety of reasons very desirable.

The new administration block was completed during the year, and it was handed over in April. It forms a handsome and imposing structure, and contains, besides the outdoor dispensary, offices, &c., on the ground floor, residences on the upper floor for the House Officers and for the European nurses employed in the paying section.

Now that a suitable administration building has been furnished, I hope the suggestion already made, that the whole hospital be rebuilt ward by ward on modern lines, will be given consideration. If upper floors are furnished, the inadequacy of the present accommodation will be removed.

Overcrowding.—There has been a great deal of overcrowding, particularly in the lower wards, to which the destitute and debilitated find admission. These consists of the large number of cases picked up by the police cart along the waysides and brought in—cases more in need of food than medicine. It would greatly relieve the congestion of the hospital wards if some means could be adopted to house these cases outside the town and feed and tend them there.

I would draw attention to the fact that in the new administration block there are no porters. I think it very necessary that there should be a day as well as a night porter. There have been repeated complaints of letters addressed to the hospital going astray and of patients not being able to get relief, and I have repeatedly found people wandering about the wards in quest of medical aid, or in an aimless fashion, or from mere curiosity, and this has been due to the want of some person in authority at the entrance to attend to these people and help them.

(B) *Professional.*

Admissions to hospital.—During the year under review the number of patients treated in the pauper section was 12,533, of which 12,114 were new admissions. In 1904 the figures were 13,082 and 12,680. There has thus been a decrease in the numbers.

The daily average sick was 510·40. In 1904 the number was 479·64.

The total number of deaths in the pauper section was 1,200, *i.e.*, 9·57 per cent. of those treated.

The mortality among Malabars was 13·97 per cent., as against 8·89 per cent. amongst patients of other races.

Report of my Work as First Surgeon.

During the year I performed 560 operations. I subjoin a list of these. There were twenty deaths, *i.e.*, a mortality of 3·5 per cent.

Herniotomy for the radical cure of hernia was done no less than forty-eight times. In some cases the operation followed on the relief of strangulation.

Twenty-eight hydroceles were operated on. In twenty-three introversion of the sac or Pratt's operation was performed. In two cases the sac was injected with a solution of perchloride of mercury.

Hæmatocele : Ten cases came under observation, and were treated surgically.

Supra-pubic lithotomy was performed three times with complete success, and the bladder was opened through the perineum on two occasions for the relief of retention of urine consequent on bad strictures and once by the supra-pubic route for a case of villus papilloma of the bladder.

Gynæcological operations : The list of operations show three cases of abdominal hysterectomy for uterine myomata. This is the first time this operation was done in Ceylon. Two of these cases recovered. The third, in which a myoma 26½ lb. in weight was extirpated, died of shock.

The operation of hysteropexy was done once, in a case in which a prolapse of the anterior vaginal wall and a cystocele rendered the patient unfit to carry on her work.

Hepatic abscess : Twenty-two cases were operated on during the year, and of these eight died. All the deaths occurred in cases which came under treatment when greatly debiliated by coexistent dysentery or diarrhœa. The bulk of the deaths occurred among French soldiers from Saigon, who were being sent back invalided to France, and in these the abscesses were generally large and deep-seated, or multiple and almost invariably complicated with dysentery.

Abdominal surgery : The operation of gastrostomy was performed successfully by Frank's method as a palliative measure for cancer of the œsophagus. Laparotomy was done in three cases, once in a patient who was brought in an almost moribund state with symptoms of intestinal obstruction, caused, as I ascertained on the autopsy, by acute hæmorrhagic pancreatitis, with extensive fat necrosis The two other cases in which laparotomy was performed were intestinal obstruction and suppurative peritonitis, both of which proved fatal. Resection of bowel for volvulus, with end to end anastomosis, was done in one case with complete success. The operation of appendicectomy was done five times during the year, and in all cases was completely successful. These constitute the first five cases performed in the Island, so far as I am aware. Operations for division of the bowel, in penetrating wounds of the abdomen, and for the repair of fæcal fistulæ were also done with success.

Trephining for depressed fracture of the skull, generally the result of homicidal violence, was performed in seven cases. Two of these died from extensive injury involving the base of the skull, and from great laceration of the brain substance.

Amputations and disarticulations of limbs : There were thirty-two such operations, and all were successful.

Reduction of dislocations : There were five cases, four of the hip and one of the elbow.

Deaths after operation.—These numbered twenty, and were as follows :—

Suppurating parovarian cyst	1
Suppurating fibro-myoma	1
Myoma of uterus (26½ lb.)	1
Sarcoma of abdomen	1
Large ovarian tumour with adhesions	1
Acute hæmorrhagic pancreatitis	1
Ectopic gestation	1
Intestinal obstruction	1
Strangulated hernia with gangrene of bowel	1
Hepatic abscess	1
Cerebral abscess	8
Depressed fracture of skull	1
	2

The following is the list of operations performed :—

Herniotomy—	(*a*) strangulated, oblique inguinal	Fergusson's	8
		Bassini's	11
	(*b*) for radical cure	Fergusson's	8
		Bassini's	15
		Kocher's	4
	(*c*) strangulated umbilical		1
	(*d*) ventral		1
		Total	48
Hydrocele—	(*a*) Pratt's operation		23
	(*b*) injection of mercuric chloride		5
		Total	28
Hæmatocele—	(*a*) orchectomy		8
	(*b*) incision and drainage		2
		Total	10

Pyocele, orchectomy	9
Varicocele, Bennett's operation	2
Suppurative phlebitis of cord, orchectomy for	3
Repair of ruptured urethra	1
Supra-pubic lithotomy	3
Perineal cystotomy	2
Supra-pubic cystotomy	1
Catheterization under chloroform	14
Circumcision—(*a*) for phimosis	42
(*b*) for paraphimosis	8
Total	50
Excision of papilloma of penis	2
Amputation of penis	10
Hæmorrhoids, excision of	12
Fissure of anus, division of	2
Fistula in ano, division of	4
Colotomy for imperforate anus	2
Gynæcological operations :—	
(1) Perineorrhaphy	2
(2) Colpoclesis	2
(3) Hysteropexy	1
(4) Salpingo-oophorectomy	1
(5) Removal of polypus uteri	1
(6) Hysterectomy, abdominal	3
(7) Ovarian tumours	7
(8) Ovarian sarcoma	1
(9) Ectopic gestation	1
(10) Abdominal myomectomy	2
(11) Repair of vesico-vaginal fistula	1
(12) Curetting of uterus	8
(13) Repair of cervix uteri	1
Excision of carbuncle	13
Incision and drainage of abscesses	51
Hepatic abscess	22
Mastoid abscess	1
Cerebral abscess	1
Trephining for depressed fracture of skull	7
Resection of ribs	5
Excision of hymphaugiectaris	2
Sequestrotomy	25
Sinus, division and scraping	18
Osteotomy, linear	2
Extraction of teeth	1
Excision of half of lower jaw	2
Incision and drainage of hæmatoma	1
Laparotomy—(*a*) for acute hæmorrhagic pancreatitis	1
(*b*) for intestinal obstruction	1
(*c*) for suppurative peritonitis	1
Resection of bowel	1
Repair of bowel	2
Operation for spina bifida	1
Amputation of tonsils	3
Excision of glands—(*a*) neck	2
(*b*) axilla	4
(*c*) groin	55
Amputations of limbs—(*a*) fingers	17
(*b*) forearm	4
(*c*) arm	2
(*d*) leg	3
(*e*) thigh	1
Amputation of breast	2
Amputation of scrotum	4
Disarticulations—(*a*) at metacarpo-phalangeal joint	3
(*b*) at wrist joint	1
(*c*) at shoulder joint	1
Tracheotomy	1
Gastrostomy	1
Appendicectomy	5
Plastic operation for repair of fæcal fistula	4
Excision of varicose veins	2
Suturing of wounds	8
Ligature of arteries	2
Repair of injured thoracic duct	1
Empyema	4
Paracentesis thoracis	3
Reduction of dislocations—(*a*) hip	4
(*b*) elbow	1
Removal of tumours—(*a*) non-malignant	9
(*b*) malignant	2
(*c*) cysts	10
Excision of keloid	4
Enucleation of eye-ball	1
Removal of Mule's globe from orbital cavity	1
Removal of foreign bodies	3

(2) THE PAYING SECTION, GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The accommodation in the paying section will require extension in the near future.

Statistics.—The total number treated during 1905 was 511, and of this number 28 died. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 5·4. There were 246 medical and 265 surgical cases.

Staff.—The professional staff consisted as before of Dr. H. M. Fernando as Physician and myself as Surgeon.

The total number of cases operated on in the paying section was 103, of whom 9 died.

Nursing.—At the beginning of the year the staff consisted of Matron Towell and four Sisters. This staff of nurses was frequently found to be insufficient when large numbers of serious cases filled the wards. The locally trained nurses rendered very valuable assistance.

The clerk and steward of the paying section has performed his very responsible and onerous duties to my entire satisfaction. An assistant steward is very necessary, as within the last few years the work has increased enormously.

Revenue and expenditure.—The total income during the year amount to Rs. 38,267·14 and the expenditure Rs. 27,820·28.

Improvements required.—(1) Electric lights and fans in each room ; (2) better beds ; (3) a store-room ; (4) a mortuary ; (5) a single large central gate with a gatekeeper's lodge ; (6) day and night gatekeepers.

Report of H. Marcus Fernando, M.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), First Physician.

OF the important diseases treated in the pauper section of the hospital during 1905 there were :—

Enteric fever.—164 cases with 41 deaths.
Malarial fever.—1,406 cases with 39 deaths.
Dysentery.—576 cases with 23 deaths.
Anchylostomiasis.—755 cases with 91 deaths.
Pneumonia.—239 cases with 89 deaths.

2. In the male medical wards No. 2 and 3 (thirty-two beds), which are under my immediate care, and where I have kept a record of the important cases on a uniform system for several years, 946 cases received treatment with 42 deaths. Of these cases, enteric fever numbered 58 with 11 deaths ; dysentery 47 with 1 death, which occurred in a case of the chronic form of the disease in a patient who had been neglected for a considerable period ; anchylostomiasis 60 cases with no death ; and pneumonia 44 cases with 11 deaths.

3. The cases of enteric fever do not show any marked increase. In fact it may be stated that unless some important and far-reaching sanitary measures are undertaken the number of cases which received treatment in 1905 may be looked upon as a normal average. Of these cases at least 50 per cent. come from the outskirts of Colombo, from the villages surrounding the town uncontrolled by any sanitary authority, where surface wells and enteric fever go together. Of late years a considerable amount of discussion has gone on with reference to the dissemination of this disease through dust and flies, but from my experience in Colombo and its neighbourhood I am firmly convinced that whilst flies and dust may account for a small percentage of the cases, polluted water from surface wells used for drinking, and more especially for bathing purposes, is the chief cause of enteric amongst the poorer classes ; whilst amongst the well to do, especially amongst the European community in Colombo, infected milk, which is often consumed unboiled with tea, is solely responsible. The milk supply of the town is extremely unsatisfactory. Unregistered dairies occur everywhere which use surface wells in parts of the town where the soil is practically saturated with sewerage. On the other hand a great deal of the town's supply of milk comes from the surrounding villages where enteric is always prevalent.

4. The cases of malarial fever, numbering 1,406 for the year, are really relapses amongst the malariated inhabitants of the town. Unlike in 1904, there was no outbreak in the city itself. These cases are chiefly confined to the coolies who come over from Cochin to work in the Colombo mills and factories and other residents of the town who have contracted the disease elsewhere.

5. *Dysentery.*—During the latter part of this year a considerable outcry was raised in the daily papers about a serious prevalence of this disease in Bambalapitiya in an epidemic form. The number treated in this hospital during 1905 amounted to 576, as against 412 for 1904 and 505 for 1903. These figures do not disclose any serious or abnormal increase. It was further contended by several correspondents that the Bambalapitiya epidemic was due to an increase in flies which were bred in the night soil depôt at Narahenpitiya, but against this theory it must be mentioned that the prevalence of dysentery was not limited to Bambalapitiya, but was quite widespread, and a larger number of cases were admitted into this hospital from Maradana and other wards than from Bambalapitiya.

6. *Anchylostomiasis.*—The numbers treated in Colombo keep on increasing annually. 755 patients suffering from this disease received treatment for the year, as against 734 in the previous year. Almost all these cases come from low-lying and swampy villages outside Colombo, such as the area drained by the Dehiwala flood outlet, the vast tract of low-lying seaboard stretching between Hendala and Kelaniya and extending as far as Negombo. The death-rate (99 for 755 patients) is still very high, due to the fact that these unfortunate patients seek hospital relief when their constitution is completely wrecked. That 60 patients received treatment in my wards without a single death shows conclusively that medical relief if timely administrated is attended with excellent results in this disease.

7. During the year there has been a considerable amount of overcrowding in certain sections of the hospital. Whilst the wards dealing with acute disease seem to be sufficient for the requirements of the town, the diarrhœa block, both male and female, continue overcrowded. In 1901 to remedy such a state of affairs, which became intolerable, ninety beds were provided in a temporary building. This addition to the hospital was only sufficient to last the increasing demand for such cases for only three or four years, as now the overcrowding has again attained intolerable limits. During the year eighty to a hundred patients daily had to be provided bedding on the floor. The class of patients who crowd these wards consist mainly of aged imbeciles, coolies worn out with chronic ailments, and incurables —just the class that is provided by Poor Law infirmaries in England. In the absence of such institutions

provided by local rates these unfortunate patients flock to Colombo from all parts of the Island. They are utterly unsuited for a hospital which is especially worked to deal with acute disorders. The only solution in dealing with the problem of overcrowding is to provide elsewhere, outside the gravets, a special institution run on the lines of a Poor Law infirmary or home for incurables. In the vacant Boer Camp at Ragama good accommodation for such an institution already exists, and it is hoped that during this year a refuge for these helpless people will be provided there and thus relieve the Colombo hospital from the present overcrowding, which interferes with its sanitary condition as well as its efficiency.

8. The nursing of the medical wards of the pauper section is under the control of the Rev. Mother Superior and ward Sisters. Their staff has recently been strengthened with an addition of six Sisters. With this additional staff the nursing is highly satisfactory. The Sisters have shown the same devotion to their work during the year which has always characterized their work. Their knowledge of the vernacular languages and the great local experience which some of the senior Sisters have gained by working continuously in the same group of wards for several years enhance greatly the value of their services. On the other hand the staff of attendants is both defective in number and in efficiency to be satisfactory. A larger staff of night attendants is urgently required, and a better class of attendant can only be secured by improving their emoluments at least up to the level which an intelligent domestic servant can command in Colombo.

9. In the paying wards 246 medical cases received treatment in 1905, as against 289 in the previous year. There were 22 deaths. Enteric fever cases numbered 27 with 5 deaths. Considerable improvement in the nursing of these wards has taken place with the introduction of the present staff of Matron and four Sisters, which is borne out by the fact that the popularity of these wards has greatly increased.

10. The provision supply of the paying wards and of the pauper section was far from satisfactory. In the paying wards the quality of milk occasionally, and fish and chicken constantly, was unsatisfactory. The mutton and beef supplied were so bad that hardly a single patient is put on such provisions. I submit that in catering for the paying wards provision should be made for obtaining Australian lamb and mutton from the Cold Storage Installation.

Report of Allan de Saram, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.), Second Physician.

DURING the year under review I had, as in the previous year, five wards under my charge, *i.e.*, No. 1. medical phthisis, the two upper wards in the lower block, and the female medical, and from the 21st August to 9th October four other medical wards to look after pending the appointment of a Third Physician.

The type of cases admitted into these wards—except the phthisis ward—were more or less of an acute nature, and necessitated very active treatment and constant attention on the part of the House Physician and myself.

The cases treated were enteric fever, pneumonia, malarial fever, dysentery, and anchylostomiasis. During the months of August, September, October, and November a large number of cases of dysentery were admitted from Colombo and the neighbouring villages, as well as a number of malarial cases from a village near the 9th milepost on the Colombo-Ratnapura road near the Tile Works.

The phthisis cases on the male side continue to be treated in a separate ward, but no provision has yet been made for the females, who are still treated with the others in the general ward.

There has been no decrease in the number of cases of anchylostomiasis treated.

Overcrowding existed to a great extent, which entailed additional labour on the nursing staff.

Report of R. Pestonjee, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Third Physician.

I ASSUMED duties as Third Physician of the General Hospital, Colombo, on the 16th October, 1905, and the wards under my charge were the two lower male diarrhœa wards and the female diarrhœa ward with the isolated wards in connection with them.

During the year under review 2,140 males and 753 females were admitted into these wards. There were 372 deaths among the male and 183 among the female patients, the total percentage of mortality being 19·18. This high rate of mortality is due entirely to the class of patients and the condition in which they are brought into hospital. The majority of these are of the destitute class picked up in the streets and brought by the police, or who seek admission of their own accord when they find themselves perfectly helpless. A great many of them have died within twenty-four hours of admission.

The total number of beds assigned to the above wards is 76, but the daily average sick throughout the year has been 110·98, that is, 33 patients more than the accommodation available, with the result that the patients are placed on the verandahs round the wards exposed to all weathers.

I am of opinion that this overcrowding is bound to increase in the near future, and it is very necessary to draw the attention of the proper authorities to relieve this congestion in the hospital by housing elsewhere the pauper class of patients who seek admission into hospital not because they are really ill but being forced by starvation.

The nursing of the patients by the Sisters is very satisfactory, but the ward attendants require constant supervision to keep them up to the mark.

Report of S. C. Paul, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D., Second Surgeon.

I TOOK charge of the Second Surgeon's wards on the 13th of April on the departure of Dr. H. G. Thomasz on leave to Europe.

During the year 623 major operations were performed with 22 deaths. The more important operations that were performed by me during the year are as follows.

Herniotomy.—I performed thirty operations for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. Of these, six were performed according to Bassini's method. In the remaining twenty-four cases I employed the method known as Fergusson's.

Of the individual cases, one deserves mention ; it was a case of a large hernia in which there were 6 feet of small intestine and the cœcum. It took an hour and three-quarters to reduce the contents into the abdominal cavity. The patient made a good recovery.

Hydrocele.—Forty-six cases of this affection were operated upon by my modification of Pratt's operation.

Hœmatocele.—Out of eleven cases, orchectomy was performed in six cases owing to the disorganization of the testis. The remaining cases were treated either by excision of the sac or extroversion.

Hœmorrhoids.—Of fifteen cases, twelve were treated by the usual ligature and excision, and in three cases I employed Whitehead's method with very satisfactory results.

Abscess of the liver.—Of eight cases two died, and in both these the liver was riddled with numerous pyæmic abscesses. All the cases were treated by excision of a rib.

Urethral stricture.—Of eight cases of impassable urethral strictures, seven were operated on by Cock's perineal section, and in one Wheelhouse's operation was performed.

Harelip.—Four cases, of which one was a case of double harelip.

Vesical calculus.—Supra-pubic lithotomy was employed in all the three cases, with very good results.

Epithelioma of the penis.—Twelve cases ; in three Pearce Gould's total excision was employed.

Ovariotomy.—Ten cases were operated on, and all were successful.

Laparotomy.—Nine cases ; of these four were for rupture of the viscera ; two cases died, one from extensive laceration of the liver, and another from septic pneumonia following a penetrating wound of the chest ; two cases were for intestinal obstruction, due to obstruction by bands. Both cases did well. Two cases were done for septic peritonitis, of which one recovered and one died. One case for malignant growth of the ovary ; the tumour was adherent to the structures in the pelvic cavity and the operation had to be abandoned.

Tracheotomy.—Three cases, all for malignant growths of the larym.

Cystic goitre.—One case ; this was a very large tumour, the capsule of which was undergoing inflammatory changes.

Hysteropexy was performed in three cases for prolapse.

Hysterectomy.—Abdominal hysterectomy, one case for fibroid which did well ; and vaginal hysterectomy, one case for cancer of the cervix.

Cholecystotomy.—One case for a large pouch of the gall bladder. As the common bile duct was sclerosed, I had to perform a cholecystenterostomy in this case.

Freyer's operation for enlarged prostate was performed in one case. The patient was 65 years old ; he regained complete control over his bladder.

Iliac colotomy was performed in four cases with one death.

Excision of tongue.—One case.

Trephining.—Nine cases with three deaths.

Removal of the superior maxilla.—Three cases ; all did will.

Removal of the inferior maxilla.—Three cases ; in one case the entire inferior maxilla had to be removed.

Arthrectomy for tuberculosis disease of the knee, one case.

Wards.—The wards are clean and fairly well looked after by the attendants. I cannot get the attendants to wear a decent uniform when they are on duty. The excuse offered is that they cannot afford to dress neatly.

Small sterilizers are badly wanted in each of the wards. Simple disinfection of the dressing instruments in carbolic lotion is not always satisfactory. A water service should also be laid for the supply of hot and cold sterilized water, with suitable basins. Each ward should also possess sterilizing kettles for dressings. At present the method of dressing cases is unsatisfactory.

I append herewith a list of operations performed by me during the year :—

Herniotomy :—	
Bassini	6
Fergusson	24
Hydrocele :—	
Injection with solution of mercury	9
Extroversion of sac	46
Hæmatocele :—	
Extroversion	2
Excision of tunica	3
Orchectomy	6
Removal of breast for cancer	2
Hæmorrhoids :—	
Ligature and excision	12
Whitehead's	3
Excision of rib :—	
Empyæma	7
Liver abscess	8
Caries	7
Stricture :—	
Dilatation	10
Cock's	7
Wheelhouse's	1
Harelip	4
Amputation of penis :—	
Of body	9
Pearce Gould's	3

Cystotomy :—	
Supra-pubic	3
Perineal	2
Operation of varicose veins	2
Trephining	9
Amputation :	
Finger	13
Arm	4
Forearm	2
Leg	3
Thigh	6
Foot	5
Toes	5
Perineorraphy	3
Ovariotomy	10
Laparotomy :—	
Rupture of viscera	4
Intestinal obstruction	2
Peritonitis	2
Tumour	1
Tracheotomy	3
Imperforate anus	1
Varicocele (Bennett's operation)	6
Iliac colotomy	4
Hysteropexy	3
Removal of cystic goitre	1
Repair of fistulæ :—	
Vesico-vagnial	3
Recto-vaginal	1
Hysterectomy :—	
Vaginal	1
Abdominal	1
Excision of tongue (Whitehead's)	1
Cholecystotomy	1
Cholecystenterostomy	1
Prostatectomy (Freyer)	1
Removal of nasal polypi	5
Removal of aural polypi	2
Extraction of teeth	1
Sequestrotomy	22
Incision and drainage of abcess	85
Circumcision	44
Removal of glands	48
Tonsillectomy	14
Operation for scrotal elephantiasis	5
Operation for labial elephantiasis	1
Scraping of sinuses	28
Excision of cysts	19
Curetting of adenoids	4
Curetting for endometritis	5
Setting of fractures	5
Setting of dislocations	2
Removal of non-malignant growths	15
Removal of malignant growths	5
Removal of maxilla	3
Removal of mandible	3
Scraping of ulcers	16
Removal of foreign bodies	5
Arthrectomy	1
Cauterization of nostrils	6
Suturing of wounds	6

(9) REPORT of W. H. de Silva, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon in charge, Grenier Memorial Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary, Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.

Staff.—In April Dr. H. G. Thomasz left the Island temporarily, and his place as Surgeon to the Throat Department is being filled by Dr. S. C. Paul.

Miss Moreira, who was apothecary for five years, left this in December, and her place is taken by Miss Siebel from the Lady Havelock Hospital.

The Out-patient Department (Grenier Memorial) was shifted to the present building in the Victoria Memorial Hospital in August of last year.

Outdoor patients.—Number of outdoor patients treated during the year 9,295, as against 7,848 in 1904, showing an increase of 1,447 for the year.

The patients have been distributed as follows :—

Eye cases	8,854
Ear cases	246
Throat cases	195
Total	9,295

Diseases treated during the year include—

Abrasion	1
Abscess of lid	22
Abscess, lachrymal	55
Anismetropia	1
Adenocele	1
Astigmatism, hm.	8
Do. myopic	13
Do. compound	7
Do. compound and hm.	1
Asthenopia, muscular	1
Atrophy, optic	23
Blepharospasm	1
Burn of cornea	1
Do. with lime	3
Do. with sulphuric acid	1
Do. of eye	2
Do. of conjunctiva	1
Blepharitis	62
Do. ulcerosa	28
Do. squamosa	3
Coloboma iridis	3
Cyst of lachrymal gland	1
Do. of caruncle	1
Do. of cornea	1
Do. Meibomian	37
Do. of ocular conjunctiva	1
Do. of lid	3
Contusion of lid	5
Do. of eye	1
Contusio bulbi	2
Cataract	250
Do. congenital	2
Do. cortical	1
Do. traumatic	7
Do. incipient	1
Do. anterior polar	3
Do. posterier polar	4
Do. with leucoma	1
Do. (glaucoma)	4
Do. diabetic	2
Do. lamellar	1
Choked disc	1
Chemosis conjunctiva	1
Cancer of caruncle	1
Choroiditis	4
Conjunctival hæmorrhage	11
Conjunctivitis	371
Do. phlyctenular	104
Do. acute catarrhal	77
Do. granular	17
Do. follicular	23
Do. lymphatic	1
Do. traumatic	4
Do. chronic catarrhal	9
Dacryo cystitis	8
Degeneration of cataract	1
Do. of leucoma	1
Distichiasis	1
Detachment of retina	2
Disease, fungoid, of cornea	6
Dislocation of lens	4
Eczema of lids	2
Epiphora	2
Episcleritis	1
Exophthalmic goitre	1
Fistula lachrymalis	1
Foreign body in cornea	99
Do. in eye	13
Do. in conjunctiva	2
Glaucoma, chronic	8
Do. sub-acute	2
Do. secondary	3
Glio sarcoma	1
Growth of caruncle, polypoid	1
Do. of lid	2
Do. in eye	1
Do. malignant	2
Gerontoxon	1
Herpes ophthalmia	2
Hernia iris	8
Hordeolum	6
Hyperæmia of iris	5
Do with degeneration	1
Hypertrophy of lachrymal gland	2
Hypermetropia	132
Do. with presbyopia	31
Insect sting	1
Injury to lid	12
Do. to eye	19
Irido cyclitis	3
Iritis	58
Do. traumatic	3
Do. rheumatic	10
Do. rheumatic, chronic	6
Do. syphillitic	1
Do. leprotic	3
Keratitis	22
Do. diffusa	1
Do. superficial	23
Do. traumatic	3
Do. ulcerosa	168
Do. phlyctenular	42
Do. interstitial	8
Do. striata	1
Do. punctate	3
Do. leprotic	1
Leucoma	72
Do. adherent	9
Lithiasis of conjunctiva	1
Macula cornea	15
Micotic disease of cornea	1
Microphthalmos	4
Micro cornea	1
Myopia	43
Do. with presbyopia	1
Muscæ volitans	8
Nebula of cornea	2
Neuralgia of eye	3
Nyctalopia	1
Œdema of lid	2
Optic neuritis	11
Opaque nerve fibres	1
Occlusio pupilli	5
Obstruction, lachrymal	11
Obscuration of vitreous	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	13
Do. gonorhœal	6
Do. catarrhal, acute	408
Do. catarrhal, chronic	27
Do. granular	11
Do. sympathetic	2
Ophthalmoplegia externa	1
Paralysis, facial	8
Panophthalmitis	27
Pfinguecula	6
Presbyopia	113
Polypoid of lid	3
Polypoid growth	8
Pannus	1
Pterygium	48
Phthisis bulbi	22
Scleritis	5
Do. with uveitis	1
Strabismus	3
Do. divergent	1
Staphyloma	12
Do. anterior	14
Do. globular	1
Do. ciliary	9
Do. scleral	1
Synechia, anterior	5
Do. posterior	9
Do. ring	2
Trachoma	31
Tinea tarsi	1
Xerosis of conjunctiva	15
Zanthelasma	2
Nose and throat cases	98
Ear cases	160
Total	3,203

Operations (Outdoor Patients).

Abscess of lid	..	3	Hordeolum, incision for	..	1
Do. lachrymal	..	4	Iritis, for	..	1
Cyst, Meibomian	..	24	Keratitis ulcer (cauterization)	..	5
Do. of caruncle	..	2	Obstruction, lachrymal (probing)		38
Cauterization of cornea	..	1	Polypus of lid	..	2
Dacryocystitis	..	2	Wound, lacerated, of lid	..	1
Excision of iris	..	1	Do. contused, of lid	..	2
Foreign body in cornea	..	10			
Do. in conjunctiva	..	1	Total	..	109
Growth of caruncle	.	3			
Do. of lid	..	8			

Collections.—The collections for the Eye, Ear, and Throat Departments have amounted to Rs. 200·48.

Indoor patients.—Number treated in 1905, 629; in 1904, 464.

Operations (Indoor Patients.)

Cataract (extraction)	..	28	Needling of lens	..	12
Cyst, Meibomian	..	1	Needling of capsule	..	1
Do. conjunctiva	..	1	Panophthalmus, scraping of cornea		2
Do. below eye	..	1	Pterygium	..	7
Enucleation of eye-ball	..	6	Polypus of lid (excised)	..	1
Epithelioma	..	1	Staphyloma (abcision)	..	3
Iridectomy	..	10	Removal of lachrymal sac	..	1
Keratitis ulcerosa, cauterization	..	3	Ulcer of lid	..	1

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(10) REPORT of J. B. Spence, M.A., M.B., Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.

A. *Asylum.*—At the beginning of the year 537 patients (345 males, 192 females) remained under treatment. During 1905 171 persons (112 males, 59 females) were admitted. The total number treated was therefore 708 (457 males, 251 females).

The number discharged during the year was 71 (50 males, 21 females).

Sixty-six patients (50 males, 16 females) died during 1905.

The number remaining at the end of the year was 571 (357 males, 214 females), an increase of 34 (12 males, 22 females) during its course.

The average daily number of patients was 560·39 (males 352·55, females 207·83), an increase of 44·05 (increase in males 19·57, in females 24·47). The total increase is fully 50 per cent. greater than that of the previous year; in the female division it is nearly double.

The largest number resident on any one day was 577; the largest number of males simultaneously resident was 361, and of females 216. This is an increase of 10 in the maximum number of males, of 22 in that of females, over the corresponding numbers for 1904.

The smallest number of males resident at one time was 344, of females 192, and of both together 536. These figures occurred very early in the year, and the numbers have gone on increasing throughout its course.

B. *House of Observation.*—Eight patients (5 males, 3 females) remained at the end of 1904. During 1905 151 persons (110 males, 41 females) were admitted. The total number treated was thus 159 (115 males, 44 females). Of these, 74 (43 males, 31 females) were transferred to the Asylum, and 75 (65 males, 10 females) were discharged without passing into the Asylum.

One patient (a male) died.

The number remaining at the end of the year was therefore 9 (6 males, 3 females).

The average daily number in the House of Observation was 10·09 (average for males 6·99, for females 3·10).

The maximum number of males resident at one time was 13, of females 8, of both together 21 (the maxima chanced to coincide); while the minima were male 1, female 0, both together 3.

From a legal point of view the Asylum and House of Observation are quite distinct, but so far as buildings and management are concerned they are united, and it may be convenient to record the numbers for the two combined. The following table shows these numbers :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained	350	195	545
Admitted	185	69	254
Total treated	535	264	799
Discharged	121	31	152
Died	51	16	67
Remaining	363	217	580

The numbers given are those of different persons treated, or at least of distinct admissions and discharges. In a few instances a patient was sent to the House of Observation more than once during the year, an interval being interposed between his discharge and his re-admission; in such cases the person is counted more than once, but this is not done where the discharge and re-admission are merely technical, as is often the case in the House of Observation.

The average daily number of patients in the whole institution was 570·48 (average for males 359·54, for females 210·93).

The greatest numbers simultaneously resident were males 366, females 223, both together 584. The increments as compared with last year's numbers were males 6, females 27, both together 29.

The smallest numbers resident at one time were males 347, females 195, together 544. These numbers represent an increase of 26 in the case of males, of 20 in the case of females, and of 44 when both are taken together, over the numbers for 1904.

During the quinquennium 1901–1905 the maximum number of males resident at one time has risen from 318 to 366, that of females from 191 to 223. In the same period the average daily number of males has increased from 309·23 to 359·54, that of females from 177·66 to 210·93, and the total average from 486·89 to 570·48. The average yearly increase in males for the period is about 10, but the increase last year was about 20; in the case of females the average is about 6½, while last year's increase was about 25. Some years ago I remarked in my report on the very small proportion of lunatics under care in Ceylon as compared with the proportion prevailing in the United Kingdom. I am far from supposing that the proportion of the insane to the general population is anything like as great in Ceylon as it is in Great Britain, but the real discrepancy is probably not as great as the apparent one, and if so it seems likely that as communications improve and the old order passes away the number of insane persons retained at home will gradually diminish, and the number in the Asylum correspondingly increase, and therefore I think it would be unwise to regard the rapid increase of recent years as being likely to be merely temporary.

Admissions (*Asylum*).—The total number of admissions (171) was the highest on record, the previous maximum being 165 in 1902; both the male and the female admissions exceeded those of any former year. The proportion of serious cases was large: among the number there were 8 cases of epileptic insanity and 2 of general paralysis of the insane (both males), 100 cases (59 males and 41 females) were classed under "mania," 39 (28 males 11 females) under melancholia, and so many as 19 (13 males and 6 females) as "not insane." This appears to point to some abuse of the legal procedure for the confinement of persons as insane.

The ratio of admissions of insane persons to asylums in England and Wales in 1903 was 6·66 per 10,000 of the general population; in 1902 it was 6·93. Taking 6·8 as an approximate mean of these figures, and estimating the population of Ceylon at 3,800,000 (an under-estimate I believe), the admissions here at that ratio would be about 2,600 instead of 171.

Discharges (*Asylum*).—Of the 71 cases (50 males, 21 females) discharged, 40 (27 males and 13 females) were "recovered," 12 (8 males and 4 females) were "relieved," and 19 (15 males and 4 females) were "not improved." The latter number is unduly high in consequence of the excessive proportion of "not insane" cases admitted; several of these had been in the Asylum at some former time, and to them the rule "once insane, always insane" had apparently been applied

Calculated on the number of admissions the recovery rate was 24·10 per cent. for males, 22·03 per cent. for females, and 23·39 per cent. for both together. This is unprecedentedly low, the previous lowest aggregate rate being 25·17 per cent. in 1895, while the average percentage for the previous seventeen years was 45·49. As in the case elsewhere, the recovery rate here has varied in the most eccentric way, the extremes being 81·41 per cent. in 1896 and 23·39 per cent. in 1905. The overcrowded state of the wards has probably influenced the result to some extent, but the character of the cases admitted has, I think, been a more important factor.

A table showing the periods of residence of those discharged recovered is annexed to this report. Five were discharged within three months; 19 within six months; 11 had been here more than a year. Two of these were criminal patients who were discharged at the expiry of their terms of imprisonment after being here for many years; in them the process of amelioration had been very slow, and it did not appear advisable to have them removed back to jail; on the other hand their mental condition seemed to justify their discharge, and the result tends to confirm this opinion, as they have both been absent for some months and I have heard no more of them.

I have already submitted a table showing the forms of mental disorder in those who were discharged, and I have to ask that it may be regarded as an annexure to this report.

Deaths (*Asylum*).—The death-rate (50 males, 16 females, total 66) was high. Calculated on the total number treated, the rate per cent. was 9·32 (10·94 per cent. for males and 6·37 per cent. for females). Calculated on the average daily number resident, the percentage was 11·77 (14·18 per cent. for males and 7·69 per cent. for females).

The number of deaths due solely or chiefly to tubercular disease was 11 (all males), *i.e.*, exactly one-sixth of the total number. In three more cases tubercular disease had contributed to the fatal result, and probably some of the cases of intestinal ulceration not classed under this head had a tubercular origin. It is significant that the mortality from this cause was confined to the male division, in which the evil effects of overcrowding have been most felt.

There were three deaths from general paralysis of the insane, and sixteen others resulted solely or chiefly from some other form of brain disease. In ten other cases degenerative changes in the brain were present and were contributory causes of death.

Heart disease was the chief cause of death in six cases, and a contributory cause in seven more.

Dysentery and other intestinal diseases led to 19 deaths, and in six other cases were combined with other causes. Liver affections were present in nine cases, but constituted the chief cause of death in only one case.

Six deaths were due to old age.

I annex a table showing the causes of death and the probable ages of the persons who died. In this country trustworthy information regarding the age of a patient is very seldom obtainable, and the ages given are generally conjectural. The number given in the table exceeds the actual number of deaths, because when more than one cause seemed to have been operative the case is entered under each disease. Column 1 is reserved for the chief factor in each case, however, and the sum of the cases entered in that column is the total number of deaths; the secondary causes are entered in column 2.

Admissions (*House of Observation*).—244 cases (167 males and 77 females) and 151 persons (110 males and 41 females) were admitted to the House of Observation in 1905; three males out of the 151 account for seven admissions owing to their having been admitted more than once at different periods of the year. For technical reasons a case in the House of Observation has to be discharged at the expiry of the period of remand, and has to be reckoned again on returning to that institution, though his absence may have extended only to an hour or two, hence the discrepancy between the number of cases and that of persons.

Out of the 159 patients under treatment in the House of Observation only 74 (43 males and 31 females) passed into the Asylum. One patient (a male) died, and 9 (6 males, 3 females) were left at

the end of the year. Consequently there were 75 persons (65 males and 10 females) who were discharged as not insane, or at least as not requiring Asylum treatment. This supplies another illustration of the fact, on which I have commented before, that some judicial officers betray a somewhat unreasonable readiness to accept suggestions as to the insanity of persons brought before them, and to remand such persons to the House of Observation, although the evidence of mental aberration may be of a very meagre description. Neither the Lunacy Ordinance nor the Criminal Procedure Code appear to me to contemplate the habitual relegation to the House of Observation of cases in which there is only a suggestion of insanity, and there are obvious objections to the adoption of such a cause—objections which are intensified in existing circumstances, in which the person remanded has to go to an institution already greatly overcrowded with really insane people. In passing I may allude also to the unnecessary labour thus imposed on the medical staff here ; each case involves careful examination and the attendance of a Medical Officer at court, it may be at a great distance, and thus much time is wasted. I do not suggest that in all the 75 cases I have referred to a remand to the House of Observation was unnecessary, but I think it was so in a considerable proportion of them.

General administration : Escapes.—One patient, a prisoner sent here from Welikada jail, succeeded in effecting his escape and in remaining away for about three weeks. In my opinion he was not insane, but was merely a malingerer who had shammed insanity in order to obtain a transfer to the Asylum, from which he believed he could escape more easily than from jail. The circumstances of his escape pointed to collusion on the part of his attendant, who was consequently dismissed. Special instructions had been given to the attendants who were in charge of this prisoner, as I believed from the first that he intended to attempt to escape, and it was clear the attendant referred to had disobeyed orders, whatever may have been his reason for doing so. He had been here for a long time and his previous record was good. The fugitive managed to make his way to the neighbourhood of his home, and his friends appear to have assisted to conceal him there.

Suicidal attempts.—No case of suicide occurred, but at least one serious attempt was made by a female patient who had not previously betrayed strong suicidal tendencies. During the night she succeeded in passing unobserved from the dormitory in which she was, although a night attendant was on duty there, and hanged herself by her cloth attached to the cross bar of a window railing in the verandah. She was observed in time however, was promptly cut down, and resuscitated without difficulty and sustained no real injury.

Several other patients displayed suicidal inclinations and were the subjects of special precautions.

Accommodation.—In previous reports I have repeatedly commented on the deficiency of house room for the patients here, and last year I dwelt specially on this. I need not repeat these remarks ; I shall only say that as there were 43 more patients to be provided for at the end of the year than there were at the beginning, while the space available remained the same, the deficiency has waxed more and more serious. The necessity for ample space in the treatment of the insane is becoming clearer, and is more fully recognized by authorities on the subject day by day. The estimated accommodation here for males (patients and attendants together) is for about 225, and for females for about 153, while about 400 males and 240 females have now to be provided for, and the number is steadily increasing. Any one familiar with Asylum administration, or with the administration of any large institution in which there are many sick people, will perceive how greatly such a condition of affairs must militate against the prospects of the occupants, and how much it must add to the difficulty of management, how serious a risk it really involves.

A country, like an individual, has of course a perfect right to decide for itself how much (if anything) it will expend upon charity, and upon the forms of insurance represented by jails, asylums, &c., but it appears inconsistent to compel people by law to go to a place in which there is no room for them, and if further expenditure on lunacy is not conveniently practicable at present, the alternative would appear to be a suspension of the lunacy law for the time being, or at any rate a restriction of its field of operation.

Much misapprehension seems still to exist in the public mind regarding the comparative weight of the burden of lunacy in Ceylon. Some years ago I tried to demonstrate how relatively light the burden was, but so far as I know my efforts achieved nothing. I am even less sanguine now than I was then, but I think it may be worth while to point out once more how advantageously the taxpayer of Ceylon is situated in this respect as compared with his fellows elsewhere. Let us take Ireland, which is not a great deal larger than Ceylon, with a population of only about half a million more, and which is said to be comparatively poor. At the close of 1903 there were 22,794 insane patients under care in Ireland, of whom I believe about 21,660 were supported by the rates. I have not the figures for later years, but if the former rate of increase were maintained the number of rate-paid patients must now be nearly 23,000. Deducting one-seventh as representing approximately the difference of population of Ireland and Ceylon, the proportional number for this Island would be in round numbers about 20,000, instead of 565 (patients who pay all or nearly all the cost of their maintenance are not included), *i.e.*, about thirty-five times as many. But this is not all. The total cost of maintenance of this Asylum in 1905 was approximately Rs. 96,000, an average of about 46 cents per patient per day. I believe the nett average cost of maintenance of a rate-paid lunatic in Ireland for a year may fairly be taken as about £24, though this is probably under rather than over the real amount. Consequently the cost per head here is less than half the cost in Ireland, and the taxpayer is in respect of expenditure on maintenance of lunatics about seventy times as well off in Ceylon as he is in Ireland. The expenditure on the insane in Ireland in 1903–1904 was over £547,000 for an average of 17·930, *i.e.*, apparently for patients in district asylums alone, apart from those in workhouses, &c. Deducting one-seventh for the difference in population, the proportional sum for Ceylon would be about £469,000, or the equivalent in rupees of over Rs. 7,000,000.

The contrast in the case of England and Scotland is slightly, but only slightly, less startling.

I trust I shall not be misunderstood as criticizing the scale of expenditure on lunacy in Ceylon ; my only object is to make it clear that in comparison with other countries Ceylon is not heavily burdened so far as lunacy is concerned. Unfortunately I have not sufficiently detailed information to enable me to institute a comparison between Ceylon and other tropical countries, but so far as I know such a comparison would show an advantage on her side, though not so great an advantage as in the case of Ireland.

Towards the end of the year operations were begun which will ultimately have the effect of increasing slightly the dormitory accommodation for quiet, easily managed male patients. New houses for the overseers are being built, but some considerable time must elapse before the increased accommodation indirectly rendered available will be ready for occupation, and even then only a minor part of the existing difficulty will be removed. By far the most serious problem just now is the disposal of excited patients, both male and female, for whom the accommodation is quite insufficient; the space acquired through the operations I have referred to will not help us at all in this respect, nor will it extend the grounds, which are far too small for the number of patients now here. Even for the number nominally provided for, the buildings, ground space, and arrangements generally were on a rather restricted scale; they are all very inadequate for a population about 70 per cent. greater.

Expenditure; Maintenance.—The amounts voted under the headings "Diets and Extras," "Contingencies," and "Wages" were exceeded, while there were savings on the votes for "Equipment" and "Funerals." The increase in the Asylum population partly accounts for the excess under the first three heads, but in the case of "Diets and Extras," in respect of which the greatest excess occurred, the original vote was insufficient, being Rs. 6,175 less than the actual expenditure under that head in 1904, when the number of patients was considerably less. As the diets are fixed as regards quantity, and the articles have to be obtained at contract prices, the expenditure is practically governed by the number to be provided for.

Changes in the staff.—A second Assistant Medical Officer, long greatly needed, was appointed in January, 1905, the appointment being conferred on Mr. R. C. Aldons, Licentiate of the Ceylon Medical College.

In August Mr. K. J. de Silva, who had been stationed here since January, 1900, and had discharged the duties of Assistant Medical Officer with much ability and success, was transferred to an outstation, and Mr J. Homer, L.M.C., was appointed in his place. He resigned in November, and after an interval of about three weeks a lady, Miss C. F. Vandort, L.M.S., was appointed temporarily as Assistant Medical Officer (second).

In the course of the year Mr. S. V. Francis was appointed, on trial, to the overseership, which had been vacant for a considerable time.

Nurses.—The usual staff of nurses here is two, but one of the appointments was vacant till September and was filled by the appointment of Nurse N. C. Wittebron.

Attendants.—Two male attendants were dismissed, one for a breach of discipline, the other for his conduct in connection with the escape referred to elsewhere in this report. Three female attendants were dismissed, two for breaches of discipline and one for maltreatment of a patient (burning her hand with hot water; the patient was not seriously injured). Four male and three female attendants resigned; of these, two males and two females had been here only a short time, and did not find the work congenial.

I have again to bear testimony to the excellent work done by the attendants generally, and specially to that done by a few of them in very trying circumstances. The overcrowding of the wards adds greatly to the difficulty of their task in many cases.

In conclusion I desire to record my sense of obligation to you and to the Official Visitors for the kindness and support you and they have always extended to me.

I annex a tabular statement of the funds at credit of the Industrial Department, which continues to be a great help in the working of the institution.

[For Tables 1 and 2 see next page.]

3.—Table showing the Length of Residence of those discharged recovered and of those who died during 1905 in the Asylum.

Discharged recovered.

	Under 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 9 months.	From 9 to 12 months.	From 1 year to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 4 years.	From 4 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	Total.
Males	4	10	1	3	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	27
Females	1	4	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Total	5	14	7	3	5	1	2	1	—	1	1	40

Died.

Males	5	5	3	5	6	5	2	5	8	2	4	50
Females	1	1	1	2	4	3	—	—	3	1	—	16
Total	6	6	4	7	10	8	2	5	11	3	4	66

1.—Table showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in those Admitted, Discharged, and Died in the Asylum in 1905.

Mental Disorder.	Remained.			Admitted.			Total treated.			Discharged.												Died.			Remaining.			Remaining re-classified.		
										Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.			Total.											
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Mania ...	151	82	233	59	41	100	210	123	333	20	12	32	5	—	5		—	—	25	12	37	22	7	29	163	104	267	103	68	171
Melancholia ...	115	64	179	28	11	39	143	75	218	7	1	8	3	1	4		—	1	11	2	13	18	7	25	114	66	180	72	39	111
Dementia ...	53	32	85	1	—	1	54	32	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	51	31	82	152	95	247
Idiocy and imbecility	4	7	11	1	—	1	5	7	12	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	4	5	9	4	3	7
General paralysis ...	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity ...	14	7	21	7	1	8	21	8	29	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	18	6	24	20	7	27
Alternating insanity	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Stupor ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Not insane ...	6	—	6	13	6	19	19	6	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	18	14	4	18	—	—	—	5	2	7	4	2	6
Total ...	345	192	537	112	59	171	457	251	708	27	13	40	8	4	12	15	4	19	50	21	71	50	16	66	357	214	571	357	214	571

2.—Table showing the Causes of Death and the Ages of those who Died in the Asylum and House of Observation in 1905.

		Under 20.			20—30.			30—40.			40—50.			50—60.			60—70.			70 and over.			Total.		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
General paralysis ..	I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
	II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other brain diseases ..	I.	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	2	6	3	1	4	5*	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	14*	3	17*
	II.	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1				—		—
Heart disease ..	I.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
	II.	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Chronic pneumonic phthisis ..	I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
	II.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other lung diseases (not tubercular)	I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular diseases of intestine, &c.	I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
	II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery and intestinal diseases (not tubercular)	I.	—	—	—	4	3	7	4	1	5	1	2	3	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	9	20
	II.	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver disease ..	I.	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	II.	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney diseases ..	I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia ..	I.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old age ..	I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	6	—	6
	II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51*	16	67*

* Includes one male in the House of Observation.

4.—Statement of Account of the Industrial Department, Lunatic Asylum, for 1905.

Balance on 31st December, 1904 :—			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cost of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (Rs. 8,480)		..	8,629 85	
Do. do. (Rs. 4,000)		..	4,400 0	
				13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank		..	—	2,106 21
Current account, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank		..	4,186 81	
Cash in hand		..	63 55	
				4,250 36
				19,386 42
Receipts in 1905 :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
Interest on current account, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank ..	75 5			
Interest on fixed deposit, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank ..	84 24			
Dividend on Government Stock ..	499 20			
Sale of produce, &c.	1,179 5			
		1,837 54		
Expenditure in 1905 :—				
General current expenditure ..	—	1,448 85		
Balance profit ..				388 69
		Total Funds—Rs.		19,775 11
Invested as follows :—		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
In 4 per cent. Ceylon Government Stock		.. 8,629 85		
Do. do. ..		.. 4,400 0		
				13,029 85
Fixed deposit, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank		.. —		3,000 0
Current account, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank		.. 3,681 30		
Cash in hand		.. 63 96		
				3,745 26
		Total—Rs.		19,775 11

(11) REPORT of W. H. Meier, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Hendala.

1.—*Statistics.*

THE general statistics for the year are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Remained on 1st January, 1905 ..	256 ..	72 ..	328
Admitted during the year	145 ..	20 ..	165
Total treated	401	92	493
Discharged	94 ..	8 ..	102
Died	62 ..	12 ..	74
Remained on 31st December, 1905 ..	245 ..	72 ..	317

The total number admitted was 165, 10 in excess of the previous year. The largest number resident was 330, the lowest 319, and the daily average males 250·23, females 71·79, total 322·02. The average amount of cubic space was 994·77 cubic feet ; the superficial area 64·39 square feet. The number of beds available for males 278, females 54, total 332. The female wards continued to be overcrowded. The male wards had sufficient accommodation for admissions without overcrowding. The extension of the female section of the Asylum by the inclusion of No. 1 ward is under consideration, and is in view of its present overcrowded state a pressing necessity.

Admissions.—The number admitted was 165 (145 males and 20 females), being 10 in excess of the previous year ; 91 were new admissions and 74 re-admissions. Of the former, 22 were of the tubercular, 32 of the anæsthetic, and 37 of the mixed form of leprosy. The Western Province, including Colombo and Colombo District, contributed the largest number of new admissions, viz., 49, Southern Province 22, Central Province 5, Province of Uva 1, Province of Sabaragamuwa 3, North-Central and North-Western Provinces 1 each, and South India 9. Of the admissions, the number of new cases was 14 less than the previous year, the duration of the disease previous to admission being from six months to fifteen years. Although the Leper Ordinance has been in operation since 1902, the number of new admissions has not sensibly increased, but there is every reason to infer that a great many cases are still unreported and at large, especially in the town of Colombo. More police and Municipal supervision is necessary for the detection and removal of lepers to the Asylum, especially of vagrant lepers in the advanced stage of the disease, who are seen begging about the streets, frequenting bazaars, and using public conveyances, and are a menace to public health.

Discharges.—One hundred and two were discharged, 14 of whom were allowed home isolation, 13 were granted temporary leave sanctioned by Government, and 65 absconded, of whom 19 are still at large. There are no effective means of preventing patients from absconding, the Asylum having an open river frontage and a low wall easily surmounted.

The only punishment for absconding is stoppage of their betel supply for three months and refusal of leave. Five Malabar immigrants who were desirous of returning to India were discharged and sent to their homes at the expense of Government. Five others were discharged under special circumstances by authority of Government.

Deaths.—There were 74 deaths during the year, the percentage to total treated being 15·01, an increase on the death-rate of 1·95, the mortality being chiefly due to causes already referred to in my previous annual reports. Some of the older inmates, who had been in the Asylum since 1886, succumbed during the year in the advanced stage of the disease.

The treatment of leprosy with Dr. Rost's "leprolin" was discontinued, the supply being exhausted and the continuance of the manufacture and distribution of the serum withheld at the instance of the Government of India till further experiments were made with it at Kasauli to establish its reliability and therapeutical value in the treatment of the disease. It has since been ascertained that the serum did not admit of the expectations formed by Dr. Rost.

2.—Administration.

There were no changes in the administration of the Asylum ; the staff remained the same as in the previous year, and continued to do their work efficiently. In view, however, of the further extension of the institution and the increasing number of patients admitted under the Leper Ordinance entailing more work and supervision, I would venture to suggest the necessity of appointing an Assistant to the Superintendent to help him in the work and administration of such an extensive and important institution. The Asylum, which has been considerably extended since I had charge for nearly a quarter of a century, compares favourably with similar institutions in other Colonies, and is considered as the largest in the East, "by far the best maintained," and "as one of the model charities in the world."

3.—Buildings.

There were no structural additions to the Asylum during the year. A new ward of fifty beds and four cells for the confinement of refractory inmates were sanctioned, and will be completed during the ensuing year.

4.—Water Supply, &c.

The water supply, dietary, and sanitation were in every respect satisfactory.

The Christmas gratuity to the patients from Government at 50 cents each, a handkerchief each, and camboys to the females were distributed on Christmas Eve.

GARDEN FUND.

The receipts from garden produce, Government allowance, and expenditure on betel, &c, during the year were as follows :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Balance on January 1, 1905		2,257 32	
Receipts from garden during the year ..	1,173 49		
Government allowance	881 49		
		2,054 98	
		4,312 30	
Expenditure on betel, &c.		1,767 38	
		2,544 92	
Deposited in Bank of Madras		2,000 0	
Balance in hand—Rs.		544 92	

I take this opportunity of thanking the public for their benefactions to the patients of the Asylum, and the editors of the Colombo papers for their daily issues contributed to the Asylum Library during the year.

(12.) REPORT of Alice de Boer, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), Medical Officer in charge of Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children.

Mrs. FYSH, Medical Officer, Lady Havelock Hospital, went on leave on 13th October, 1905, and I assumed duties as Acting Medical Officer on that date.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,030, showing a decrease of 129. But the average daily sick was higher than last year, being 32·22 as compared with 31·83. Of this, 301 were children up to twelve years of age.

The number of paying patients was slightly increased, being 20 as against 18 in 1904. Of these 11 were Europeans, 6 Burghers, and 3 Sinhalese.

There were 142 cases of diseases peculiar to women.

There were 60 cases of dysentery with 5 deaths ; last year there were 46 cases with 5 deaths.

Out of 38 cases of enteric fever there were 9 deaths, as compared with 51 cases in 1904 with 16 deaths.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of malarial fever during May and June.

The total death-rate was 6·99. It was 6·98 in 1904 and 9·76 in 1903.

There were 93 operations performed. Of these, 64 were major. There were three deaths. One was that of an infant with imperforate anus, who died of shock shortly after the operation ; the second was that of a child with tetanus due to a septic wound ; the third was a case of retained placenta with puerperal septicæmia.

There were four laparatomies, two for ectopic gestation, one for pyo-salpinæ, and one for appendicitis. All made good recoveries. The operation for appendicitis was the second performed in this institution, the first having been done in May, 1898.

There were four asteotomies, two for bow-leg and two for knock-knee, which proved very successful.

Nursing staff and Training School.—Since August the nursing staff has been complete, viz., matron, assistant matron, two charge nurses, and six pupil nurses.

On 16th August Miss Newman took up duties as assistant matron, and Nurse Anderson, who had been doing the work, resumed her post as senior charge nurse.

Three candidates have been accepted during the year. Two have been appointed pupil nurses and are doing well. The other candidate, whose work was not satisfactory, resigned. Two pupil nurses were sent here from the Civil Hospital, Kandy. In March, 1905, four pupil nurses presented themselves for examination; one, a Sinhalese nurse, failed to gain a certificate.

There has been some sickness among the nurses. Three had to go on sick leave.

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(13) REPORT of M. Sinnetamby, M.D. (Brux.), F.R.C.S.E., Medical Superintendent, De Soysa Lying-in Home.

THE total number of patients treated during the year was 877, as against 776 in 1904. Of the total number treated, 830 were discharged cured, 9 were removed by relatives, 9 transferred to the General Hospital for treatment of intercurrent diseases, 13 died, and 16 were remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1·48, as against 1·30 in 1904. Of the 13 deaths recorded, 5 were due to accident of childbirth, 3 to puerperal causes, and 5 to non-puerperal causes (*vide* table below) :—

Table I.

Accidents of childbirth	Puerperal eclampsia	2
	Toxæmica of pregnancy	1
	Pulmonary embolism	1
	Retained placenta	1
Puerperal causes	Puerperal sepsis	3
Non-puerperal causes	Dochmius duodenale	3
	Meningitis	1
	Pneumonia	1
	Total	13

The cases of puerperal eclampsia, retained placenta, and dochmius duodenale that proved fatal were admitted in a moribund state.

2. Four cases of eclampsia were admitted during the year, of which two proved fatal; of these, one case presented symptoms more or less resembling those of acute yellow atrophy with marked jaundice and leucine and tyrocine in the urine. Induction of labour probably contributed to the favourable termination of the case. Three cases of placenta prævia were admitted, one of which (a case of central placenta prævia) proved fatal from puerperal sepsis, contracted before admission to the institution.

3. Of the 860 admissions, 809 were admitted before delivery, 18 after delivery, and 20 before commencement of labour.

4. Subjoined I give in tabular form the classifications of obstetric cases :—

Table II.—Classification of Obstetric Cases.

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.	Number admitted.	
I.—Natural	Purely natural	Occipito anterior	580	
		Occipito posterior	17	
				597
II.—Difficult	Tedious	Natural powers over twenty-four hours	—	
	Laborious	Forceps (face)	2	
		Forceps (head)	84	
		Version, podalic	3	
		Symphiscotomy	1	
		Craneotomy	2	
		Cæsarian section	1	
				93
III.—Preternatural	Inverted	Breech	26	
		Foot	2	
		Craneotomy after-coming head	2	
				30
	Transverse	Arm (Cæsarian section)	1	
		Arm (version)	2	
		Elbow (version)	1	
	Compound	Head and hand	4	
		Face and hand	1	
		Head and foot	1	
				10
IV.—Complex	Plural births	Twins	15	
		Triplets	1	
	Hœmorrhage	Accidental (7)		
		Placenta prævia (3)		
		Post-partum (3)		
	Retained placenta	Simple retention (4)		
	Puerperal convulsion	Morbid adhesion (3)		
		Eclampsia (4)		
	Descent of funis	With head	1	
		With breech	—	
		With foot	—	

Class.	Division.	Subdivision.	Number admitted.	
V.—Abortion ..	Disease of chorion	Hydatiform mole	1	
	Disease of Decidua	Carneous mole	2	
		Macerated fœtus	23	
VI.—Not classified	Not classified ..	Delivery before arrival ..	18	
		Spurious	86	
			——	877

Table III.—Classification of Diseases complicating Pregnancy at the time of Delivery.

General diseases ..	Anchylostomiasis	..	11
	Dysentery	..	8
	Syphylis, secondary	..	1
	Fever, malaria	..	1
	Tubercular disease of the uterus ..	..	1
	Eclampsia	..	4
	Asthma	..	1
	Anæmia	..	1
	Rheumatism	..	1
	Pneumonia	..	1
	Toxæmia of pregnancy	..	1
Nervous system ..	Epilepsy	..	1
Circulatory system .	Morbus cordis	..	2
Digestive system ..	Diarrhœa	..	12
	Total ..		46

Table IV.—Mortality Table.

Mothers ..	Recovered	..	864
	Died	..	13
Children ..	Born alive	..	600
	Born dead	..	55

Table V.—Obstetric Operations.

Forceps ..	Difficult ..	Brow	..	2
		Head	..	63
	Complex	Twins	..	2
	Preternatural compound	Head and hand ..	..	1
Version, podalic ..	Complex ..	Placenta prævia	..	3
		Transverse	..	8
	Difficult ..	Face	..	2
	Premature births ..	Small head	..	8
	Difficult ..	Flat pelvis	..	3
Decapitation ..	Preternatural ..	Transverse	..	1
Craneotomy ..	Difficult ..	After-coming head ..	..	2
		Large head	..	2
Ovariotomy ..	Difficult ..	Ovarian tumour ..	..	1
Evacuation of uterus	Abortion ..	Removal of placenta and ovum ..	..	4
Acceleration of labour by water bag	Complex ..	Placenta prævia ..	..	3
		Puerperal eclampsia	..	1
		Premature rupture of membranes ..	..	3
Laparotomy and removal of ruptured tube	Preternatural ..	Ruptured extra uterine gestation ..	..	1
Harelip ..	— ..	Infant	..	1
Cæsarian section ..	Difficult ..	Achondroplasic dwarf ..	..	1
Cæsariansection with supra-vaginal hysterectomy	Difficult ..	Transverse birth ..	..	1
Symphiscotomy ..	Difficult ..	Flat pelvis	..	1
Curetting ..	Incomplete abortion .	Removal of placenta	..	20
Trachlorrhaphy ..	Difficult ..	Rupture of cervix ..	..	8
Perineorrhaphy ..	Difficult ..	Rupture of perineum	..	14
		Total ..		156

Table VI.—Presentation and Position classified.

Presentation	Position.	Variety.		
Vertex ..	Left (first)	Accipito anterior ..	..	481
		do. posterior ..	..	11
	Right (second)	do anterior ..	..	180
		do. posterior	..	5
			——	677

Presentation.	Position.	Variety.						
Brow ..	Left (first)	Occipito	anterior	..	..	—		
		do.	posterior	..	..	1		
	Right (second)	do.	anterior	..	..	—		
		do.	posterior	..	..	—		
						—		1
Breech ..	Left (first)	Sacro	anterior	..	..	34		
		do.	posterior	..	..	—		
	Right (second)	do.	anterior	..	..	4		
		do.	posterior	..	..	—		
						—		38
Footling ..	Left (first)	do.	anterior	..	..	2		
		do.	posterior	..	..	—		
	Right (second)	do.	anterior	..	..	1		
		do.	posterior	..	..	—		
						—		3
Face ..	Left (first)	Mento	anterior	..	..	—		
		do.	posterior	..	..	3		
	Right (second)	do.	anterior	..	..	—		
		do.	posterior	..	..	—		
						—		3
Transverse ..	Left (first)	Dorso	anterior	..	..	3		
		do.	posterior	..	..	4		
	Right (second)	do.	anterior	..	..	—		
		do.	posterior	..	..	—		
						—		7
Not classified ..	Delivered before arrival ..			..	..	18		
	Spurious ..			..	..	143		
						—		161
						Total ..		890

5. Of the 156 operations performed, two cases of Cæsarian section, one case of symphiscotomy, and one case of abdominal section and removal of ruptured tube for ruptured tubal pregnancy require special mention. Of the two cases of Cæarian section, one was for extreme rigidity of the os in a case of transverse presentation. The indication for the other was contracted pelvis in an achondroplasic dwarf.

6. Although operations for ectopic gestation (secondary abdominal and intra-ligamentary) have been performed from time to time, I do not think operations for removal of the gravid tube soon after rupture have been ere this performed in Ceylon.

7. The popularity of the institution, I am pleased to observe, is steadily increasing, especially with Mohammedan patients, who in several instances seek admission, not as a last resource by sheer necessity to escape death, but by choice.

8. The paying section is also getting more popular than before; the number of admissions during the year far exceeded the average number in previous years.

9. The Lying-in Home as a training institution is doing excellent work. The European method of conducting labour under aseptic principles, which has been hitherto denied to the poor villagers, will be gradually introduced.

10. During the year ten pupils (seven Sinhalese, three Tamils) have been trained and sent out to various Provinces. My application to increase this set of pupils to eight having received a sympathetic response, the gradual introduction of European midwifery to remote villages is now secured. The process will extend over several years, and to ensure success it is necessary to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of Government Agents and the headmen of various Provinces.

11. This institution trains also two other classes of midwives, paying and free pupils.

Table VII.

Class.	Remained from 1904.	Admitted during 1905.	Passed in 1905.	Out of those passed			
				Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Burghers	Europeans.
Paying pupils	2	3	4	—	—	2	2
Free pupils	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stipend pupils	6	10	10	7	3	—	—
Total ...	8	14	14	7	3	2	2

12. *Equipment.*—The vote allowed under this head has been inadequate to meet the growing demands of the institution. To ensure perfect asepsis the old-fashioned wooden delivery beds should be superseded by aseptic cots with either marble or glass tops.

13. *Staff.*—Although a permanent midwife has been sanctioned for 1906, yet the institution is under-staffed. An assistant matron and three permanent midwives are required for the better management of the institution.

14. *Accommodation.*—Although provision has been made for quarters for the matron and for a septic ward, yet the question of accommodation cannot be considered as satisfactorily settled. A new operating room and three or more delivery wards are urgent items requiring consideration.

15. *Instruments.*—To carry out aseptic technique to perfection various aseptic appliances are required. The wooden-handled instruments should be superseded by aseptic metal-handled instruments.

(14) REPORT of E. R. Loos, L.M.S., Ceylon, Medical Officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.

DURING the year under review the following infectious diseases were treated:—

	Treated.	Died.
Measles	168	1
Chickenpox	631	1
Mumps	28	—
Smallpox	57	19
Cholera	—	—
Under observation for smallpox	12	—
Whooping cough	5	3
Diphtheria	1	—
Under observation for diphtheria	1	—
Under observation for pneumonia (?) plague	1	1
From plague-infected ports with fever	11	—
Total ..	915	25

Measles was prevalent throughout the year, and there was one death due to broncho-pneumonia.

Chickenpox was prevalent throughout the year; cases were admitted throughout the town. There was one death in a debilliated subject.

Mumps prevailed to a less extent than in former years.

Smallpox.—There were 57 cases of smallpox treated during the year, one case remaining from the previous year. Nine of these cases were from ships, four of which were infected at Shanghai, two at Bombay, two at Zanzibar, one at Calcutta.

In the month of April there was an outbreak of this disease at Kotahena and it spread to other parts of the town. Thirty-nine cases were admitted into hospital. This outbreak was finally checked in July.

In the month of September there was a small outbreak in Messenger street, which spread to the village of Mulleriyawa. There were eight admissions to the hospital, and the outbreak was stamped out by the end of that month.

Cholera.—No cases of cholera were admitted during the year.

Diphtheria.—One case of diphtheria was admitted into hospital on the 17th February, a female two years old brought from Dehiwala. This case was bacteriologically examined and found to be a true case of diphtheria. The child recovered under the anti-diphtheritic serum treatment. Another child was kept under observation for diphtheria, as she had come from an infected house.

Under observation with pneumonia.—One case of pneumonia from plague-infected port was admitted and died. Bacteriological examination of sputum gave negative results as to plague.

From plague-infected ports.—Eleven cases with fever were admitted from plague-infected ports. None were plague.

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(15) REPORT of S. Hallock, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), &c., Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment.

I WAS in medical charge of the Convict Establishment during the last three and a half months of the year, having relieved Dr. Johnson.

The general health of the prisoners confined in the various prisons of the Convict Establishment during the year under review was satisfactory. A study of the usual statements, which I append, will show that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of patients treated in the hospitals.

The diseases chiefly prevalent during 1905, and which caused the largest number of admissions to the hospital, were diseases of the digestive system and malarial fevers, these alone contributing 1,004 cases out of the total of 2,090 treated at the Borella Convict Hospital, and claiming a little over half the number of deaths.

I am glad to say there was no epidemic of fever this year, both at Mahara and Mutwal, as a result of the prophylactic treatment. The administration of quinine as a prophylactic measure was started at Mahara on the 18th June, 1905, and was suspended on the 29th July. This was again started on the 16th August and kept on till the end of the year. The dose was at first 7 grains daily till November, when the dose was increased to 10 grains twice a week on two consecutive days. I annex a table showing the strength and number attached.

At Mutwal the prophylactic treatment was started from November till the end of the year and of the same strength of 10 grains twice a week on two consecutive days. I annex a table showing the number administered and cases of attacks.

Lung diseases also caused a slightly larger number of admissions and accounted for 14 deaths. Larger number of cases of pneumonia and bronchitis appeared to have been admitted during the months of May and June in Welikada and during the north-east monsoon months in Mutwal. I find the months of June, July, August, October, and November were unhealthy.

It is not very satisfactory to note that a larger number were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year. I find that not less than 156 cases were treated, against 40 during last year.

Mumps contributed 146 out of the 156 admissions. Of these, 52 were from Mutwal, 79 from Welikada, 8 from Mahara, and 7 from Hulftsdorp.

There were only 3 cases of enteric fever with 1 death, against 10 cases with 2 deaths during the previous year. Of these, 2 were from Mahara and 1 from Welikada.

A large number of eye affections came under treatment during this year. The number treated was 280, against 168 in 1904.

Labour.—The prisoners confined in the various prisons were put to the usual forms of labour, pingo-carrying, husk-beating treadmill, carpentry, and blacksmith work and jail service at Welikada. At Mutwal and Mahara the prisoners were engaged in work outside the prison, such as quarrying, stone-cutting, earth excavating, &c. I did not notice any injurious effects on the health of the prisoners attributable to these works.

Accommodation.—Welikada jail was overcrowded during the months of February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, and a large number of prisoners were regularly transferred to Kandy, Mutwal, and Mahara.

At Mutwal there was no overcrowding during the year. The daily average strength was 456·96, the accommodation available being 456.

At Mahara there was no overcrowding; the average strength was 485·79 with an accommodation of 657.

The daily average of Hulftsdorp, 101·68 with an accommodation of 129.

Drainage.—This is very satisfactory, as considerable improvements have been done during the past years.

Diets.—The food allowed to prisoners in the various classes appear to me to be sufficient, except the light labour and penal diets. I think it would be advantageous for some improvement to be effected as regards the better dieting of the light labour class of prisoners, so as to reduce the sick rate and average stay in hospital.

Water supply.—The hospital and all jails in Colombo draw their water supply from Labugama. At Mahara drinking water is obtained from a well. The water is good and usually boiled for drinking. Bathing is done in a shallow stream which cannot be pronounced satisfactory, though a great deal of improvement has been effected.

Night soil.—The night soil both at Welikada and Mahara is disposed of by incineration. At Mutwal it is cleared by Municipal carts. At Borella Convict Hospital the night soil is removed in covered buckets after disinfection for incineration at Welikada. The incinerating system has been very satisfactory.

Borella Convict Hospital.—There has been no addition to the hospital buildings this year. The only improvment done was fixing up of additional windows to B ward, which improved light and ventilation. The wards, grounds, and surroundings were always kept in good order and in a proper sanitary condition.

Improvements.—I would suggest the present cadjan wards be replaced by tiled buildings and cemented floors. Improved latrine seats to the hospital wards and increase of latrine accommodation for the S ward.

Nursing.—I cannot speak in favour of the present nursing arrangements; there are day and night nurses. The nursing is generally done by prison attendants, and the so-called nurses do more of guard's work than nursing. The only work they are supposed to be doing is administering medicines at prescribed hours, taking down temperatures, and keeping an account of the diets. I would suggest a matron for B and S wards or another apothecary with an assistant in charge of the nursing with a sufficient number of trained and well-behaved prisoners as attendants.

Sick return.—2,009 patients were admitted at the Borella Convict Hospital including the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as against 1,857 in. 1904, *i.e.*, 152 more than last year. Of these, 946 were received from Welikada, 803 from Mutwal, 205 from Mahara, 55 from Hulftsdorp. 54 cases proved fatal during the year, as against 29 during the preceding year. Of these, 54 deaths occurred at Borella Convict Hospital. Mutwal contributed 15 deaths, Welikada 33 deaths, Mahara 1, and Hulftsdorp 5.

There were 10 deaths in the jails of the Convict Establishment. Of these, 5 deaths were at Mahara, 2 at Welikada, and 3 at Mutwal. The two cases which occurred at Welikada were sudden deaths from heart disease, and the three at Mutwal were from pneumonia; these cases were so severe from the outset that there was no possibility of transferring them to the Borella Convict Hospital, as they were not in a fit state to be removed. The rapidity with which death ensued in these cases justified their detention at Mutwal.

At Mahara there is a hospital where patients are treated for seven days only.

Annexures.

1.—Return of Prophylactic Treatment for Malarial in 1905.

Mutwal Jail.

Date of commencement of prophylactic treatment ..	13th Nov., 1905
Number of cases administered with quinine as a prophylactic ..	3,451
Number of cases of fever treated during the year	113
Number of cases of fever treated during the last year	267

2.—Table showing the Prevalence of Malaria at the Mahara Jail during the period of Prophylactic Treatment.

Months.	Average Strength.	Number of Cases.
June	452·70 ..	68
July	452·41 ..	23
August	496·16 ..	32
September	494·40 ..	13
October	496·69 ..	21
November	512·83 ..	12
December	523·86 ..	35

3.—Table showing the Strength, Rate of Sickness, and Mortality.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Average daily strength ..	1,612·37 ..	1,630·51 ..	1,629·30
Average daily sick ..	96·65 ..	97·73 ..	104·75
Percentage of sick to strength ..	5·99 ..	5·99 ..	6·42
Percentage of deaths to strength ..	3·90 ..	2·33 ..	3·62
Percentage of deaths to total treated	2·10 ..	1·22 ..	1·95

4.—Table showing the Average Number of Days the Patients stayed in the different Hospitals of the Convict Establishment and the Average Daily Sick.

Hospital	Average Number of Days.			Average Daily Sick.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Borella Convict and Infectious Diseases	9·79 ..	9·66 ..	11·24 ..	75·97 ..	70·82 ..	88·28
Mahara	6·26 ..	5·23 ..	5·39 ..	19·02 ..	25·60 ..	15·46
Female Welikada	10·21 ..	4·79 ..	4·02 ..	1·66 ..	1·31 ..	0·01

5.—Table showing Chief Diseases with Mortality.

Diseases.	Admissions. 1903.	1904.	1905.	Deaths. 1903.	1904.	1905.
Fevers	654	1,198	658	7	7	3
Diarrhœa	547	558	563	8	5	5
Dysentery	422	323	457	18	17	26
Diseases of the eye	228	168	280	—	—	—
Pneumonia	53	32	37	24	7	17
Injuries	148	99	85	—	—	—
Other diseases	839	1,113	850	6	8	13
Total ..	2,891	3,491	2,930	63	44	64

6.—Table showing the Admissions for Dysentery and Diarrhœa from different Jails.

Diseases.	Welikada.			Mutwal.			Mahara.			Hulftsdorp.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Dysentery	253	150	156	76	62	56	10	22	46	55	27	21
Diarrhœa	207	176	195	57	93	175	35	42	31	13	22	8
Total ..	460	326	351	133	155	231	45	64	77	68	49	29

7.—Table showing the Summary of Deaths.

Died within the Convict Hospital, Borella	..	54
Died at Mahara Jail Hospital	..	5
	Total ..	59
Died at Mutwal jail	..	3
Died at Welikada jail	..	2
	Total ..	64

(16) REPORT of the Acting Registrar, Ceylon Medical College, S. C. Paul, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

IN submitting the annual report of the Medical College for 1905 I have the honour to state that the improvements in connection with the teaching staff and the apparatus of the College are now almost complete.

The rules for the general working of the College referred to in the previous year have been printed and circulated among the staff.

The following changes took place in the staff during the year under review. Early in April Dr. Chalmers, the Registrar of the College, proceeded home on leave, and Dr. S. C. Paul, the Lecturer on Anatomy, is acting for him. Dr. H. G. Thomasz, the Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, having obtained leave, proceeded to England, and Dr. Paul in addition to his duties was appointed Lecturer on that subject. Dr. D. Rockwood has been appointed to act as Lecturer on Physiology until the return of Dr. Chalmers. During the latter part of the year Dr. A. Castellani, Professor of Pathology, proceeded to England on leave, and part of his College duties were attended to by Dr. Rockwood. In December last Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., England, was appointed as Lecturer on Anatomy, relieving Dr. Paul, who was appointed as the Third Surgeon of the General Hospital.

The building for the Public Analyst, containing the experimental physiological laboratory, common room for the students, and the lavatories for the students and lecturers, is nearing completion, and will be occupied in a short time.

The Technical College laboratories for the medical students have been fitted up and will be occupied soon.

The students' library continues to get the yearly supply of new and up-to-date books.

One of our students will be taking up the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the London University.

Four of our students and several licentiates of the College proceeded during the year to England for British qualifications. The number of students at the end of 1905 is as follows :—

Medical students	..	97
Apothecary students	..	24
Casual students	..	2
	Total ..	123

The number of new students entered during the year were—

Medical students	..	10
Apothecary students	..	12
Casual students	..	1
	Total ..	23

There is a decrease of two medical students and five apothecary students. This decrease is due to the fact that the admissions during the year are the same as that of the previous year, whilst the number of students who passed out and who left the College owing to illness or to proceed to England were more than the admissions.

The total amount of fees collected in 1905 was Rs. 15,321·50, which is a decrease of Rs. 1,304·50 on the last year's fees, which is due to the above stated causes and owing to the completion of payment of the composition fees of a good number of students.

The only College prize not awarded was the Clinical Surgery Medal.

An additional gold medal for only a year has been presented to the College by Peter de Abrew, Esq., in memory of his sister, the late Miss Lucy de Abrew, who was one of our students. This medal was for Practical Zoology and was awarded.

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who passed the College examinations during 1905 :—

Medical Preliminary	9
First Professional	21
Second Professional	19
Third Professoinal (Part I.)	22
Third Professional (Part II.)	8

The license of the College has been conferred on the following, who passed the second part of the Third Professional Examination :—Messrs. J. T. Nagappar, R. L. Spittel, B. Fernando, J. W. E. Mendis, E. L. Raffel, Miss C. F. Vandort, Messrs. W. E. de Silva and E. C. Van Eyck.

Passes in the Apothecaries' Examinations are as follows :—

Apothecaries' Preliminary	7
First Apothecaries'	11
Second Apothecaries'	9

(17) REPORT of the Director, De Soysa Bacteriological Institute, Dr. Aldo Castellani, M.D., Florence.

Introduction.—I was on leave of absence from the 29th September, 1905, until the 4th February, 1906, during which period Dr. H. M. Fernando acted for me.

The European Assistant, Mr. E. F. A. Kemp, was invalided home in June, 1905. His place was taken by Mr. Arthur C. de Silva, who has given me complete satisfaction. The laboratory attendant, Albert Gurusinghe, has done his work most satisfactorily.

2. *Bacteriological examinations carried out during the year.*—The total number of specimens submitted for examination during the year was 1,752, as against 1,628 during the previous year.

The following is a list of specimens examined :—

Blood for Widal reaction	989
Do. malarial parasites	190
Do. Filaria nocturna (Manson)	2
Do. streptococci	2
Do. anthrax bacillus	3
Bacteriological examination of vomit	1
Sputa for tubercle bacillus	334
Membrane for diphtheria bacillus	3
Evacuation for cholera vibrio	16
Other material for cholera vibrio	4
Water for bacteriological examination	10
Urine for tubercle bacillus	173
Secretion for gonococci	8
Secretion for tetanus bacillus	1
Discharge for streptococci	1
Intestine for tubercle bacillus	1
Discharge for tubercle bacillus	2
Gland for tubercle bacillus	2
Secretion for plague bacillus	3
Plueritic fluid for tubercle bacillus	1
Secretion for Koch-Weekes bacillus	1
Lymp for anthrax bacillus	1
Secretion for anthrax bacillus	2
Scraping for anthrax bacillus	1
Urine for gonococci	1
Vaginal discharge for gonococci	1
Total ..	1,753

3. The following is a list of the various institutions from which specimens have been received :—

(*a*) Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta	3
(*b*) De Soysa Lying-in Home	1
Government Civil Hospitals.	
General Hospital, including paying section	593
Lady Havelock Hospital	113
Negombo	1
Kalutara	10
Panadure	2
Kandy	72
Katugastota	1
Gampola	1
Nuwara Eliya	10
Matale	7
Galle	17
Balapitiya	3
Trincomalee	3

Kurunegala	18
Anuradhapura	2
Kegalla	2
Field or Parangi Hospital.	
Alutnuwara	1
Immigrant Hospital.	
Mannar	6
District Hospitals.	
Dikoya	20
Kelebokka	1
Karawanella	30
Rakwana	6
Avisawella	1
Ramboda	189
Pussellawa	1
Madulkele	1
Jails and Jail Hospitals.	
Borella Convict Hospital	22
Welikada	13
Kandy	19
Mahara	342
Government Outdoor Dispensaries.	
Female Outdoor Dispensary	38
Moratuwa	8
Ja-ela	1
Henaratgoda	1
Grenier Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary	2
Wattegama	2
Colonial Surgeon, Kandy	3
Colonial Surgeon, Uva	1
Port Surgeon, Colombo	3
Private Practitioners, Municipal and Local Boards	114
Military Department	35
Infectious Diseases Hospital	5
Medical Officer, Kankesanturai	2
Medical Officer, Friend-in-Need Society Hospital, Jaffna	1
Medical Officer, Bibile	1
Total ..	1,752

The total income of the institute from fees recovered from medical practitioners, &c., amounting to Rs. 406, against Rs. 418 of the previous year, was deposited in the Bank of Madras on Government account.

4. *Bacteriological examination of the Colombo pipe water.*—The water has been examined regularly once in every three months. The maximum number of organisms per cubic centimeter was found in June, the minimum in December. Pathogenic germs were constantly absent. The principal results of the various examinations are collected in the following table:—

Date of Examination. 1905.	Number of Germs per cubic centimeter.	B. coli.	B. enteritidis sporogenes.	Germs liquefying Gelatine.
March ..	.. 520 ..	Absent ..	Absent ..	Very few
June ..	.. 590 ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
September	.. 494 ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.
December	.. 458 ..	do. ..	do. ..	do.

5. *Diphtheria.*—Several cases have been investigated bacteriologically with positive results. The experience of this year as well as last year clearly shows that the disease is far from being non-existent in Ceylon. Probably a certain proportion of the cases which are locally known as malignant sore-throat would turn out to be, if properly investigated, cases of diphtheria. In the tropics—according to experience—the only reliable treatment is the anti-toxic serum, provided the serum is well kept and used in the proper doses.

6. *Leukemia.*—The blood of cases of leukemia of the spleno-medullary type, as well as one case of the lymphatic type, were investigated for Lowit's parasites, with negative results. Neither the *hæmamœba leukemia magna* nor the *hæmamœba von parna* were observed.

7. *Hœmatozoa.*—Further investigations on this subject were carried out by Dr. Willey, F.R.S., and myself. Our results have been published in the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (November, 1905). It will be sufficient therefore to name here briefly the new parasites of blood discovered by us.

8. *Gregariniform bodies in blood of man and birds.*—Peculiar oval bodies—which do not contain pigment—were observed in two prisoners suffering from a form of fever. Identical or very similar bodies were found in the blood of several birds.

9. *Trypanosomes.*—Several species of fish of the Colombo lake were found to harbour trypanosomes. A species found in the *Sacchobranchus fossilis* (Tr. Sacchobranchii, Castellani & Willey) is characterized by the centrosome being extremely close to the posterior end of the parasites.

10. *Filaria.*—Embryos of three new species have been observed: *F. Tuberosa* (Castellani & Willey) and *F. Flavescens* (Castellani & Willey) in the blood of lizards; *F. Scopsiana* (Castellani & Willey) in the blood of a bird (*Scops bakkamœna*, var. *malabarica*). The embryo of the last-named filaria is characterized by being of very large dimensions.

11. *Investigation into an outbreak of acute contagious conjunctivitis.*—Sir Allan Perry and myself have investigated a peculiar epidemic of conjunctivitis which occurred in Colombo during the months of

March and April, 1905. In all the cases examined we observed a micro-organism presenting the characters of the Koch-Weekes bacillus. It is to be noted that occasionally a strain was met with which could be grown on blood agar or any other medium.

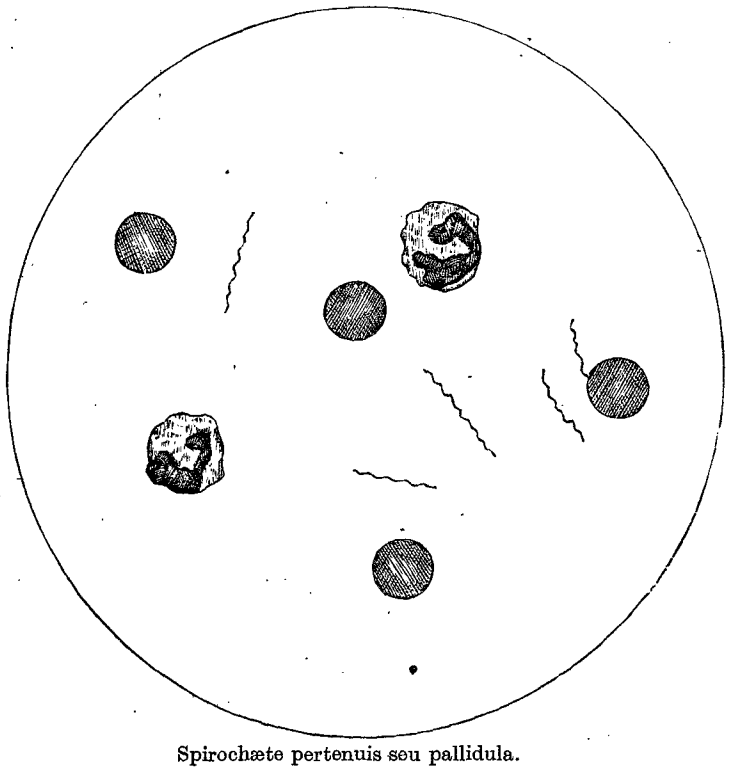
Researches on Tropical Diseases.

12. I was allowed to use the House of Observation as a Hospital for Tropical Diseases. It is hoped that this small hospital may in future be enlarged and equipped as a clinic for the scientific investigation and treatment of diseases proper of the tropics.

13. *Parangi.* (Yaws, Frambœsia Tropica, Pian, &c.).—Various bacteria have been described in yaws. Eijkmaun found some peculiar bacilli ; Parisz observed numerous micrococci. Breda described a bacillus which he called " Boubas, or Frambœsia bacillus." Powell in 1896 cultivated in two cases a yeast which was present in the granulomata and also between the epithelial cells. Nicholas and Watts in 1899 found a coccus which they cultivated in pure culture. The same coccus was found once in the lymphatic glands. Inoculation into animals did not succeed. My researches have been published *in extenso* in the British Medical Journal and " Deutschen Medizinischen Wochenschrift," in which I have described the technique and staining methods to be used. I may limit myself to state here the conclusion to which I have arrived. The ulcerated lesions of parangi present all sorts of bacteria, cocci, bacilli, sarcinæ. Besides these innumerable bacteria, often spirochætes of various kinds are observed. One form is rather thick and takes up easily the stain; it is morphologically identical with the *S. refringens* of Schaudinn. Another form is thin, delicate, with waves varying in size and number, and with blunt extremities ; I proposed for this variety the name of *S. obtusa.* A third form is also thin and delicate, but is tapering at both ends. I named it *S. acuminata.* The spirochætes of the *pallida* type, as found in non-ulcerated lesions, may also be present. In non-ulcerated lesions, and sometimes also in open sores of yaws, there may be found an extremely delicate organism which morphologically, in the present state of our knowledge, I do not think can be distinguished from the *S. pallida* of Schaudinn.* The organism takes up generally a pale reddish tint when stained by Leishman's or Giemsa's method. It is extremely thin ; some individuals are, however, thicker and better stained than others, though always much thinner than any spirochæte of the *refringens* type. The extremities are often pointed, but, possibly due to the manipulation of the film, forms may be met with presenting blunt extremities, or one extremity blunt and the other pointed. In a few individuals one of the extremities may present a rather large roundish or pear-shaped expansion. The length varies from a few microns to 18 and 20 microns and even more. The number of waves varies also, but they are generally rather numerous, uniform, and of small dimensions. Sometimes a portion of the spirochæte shows numerous narrow, uniform waves, while the rest of it has no waves at all. Sometimes also two spirochætes may be attached together or apparently twisted one on the other. Two organisms close together and nearly parallel, but united at one end as described in *Spirochæte pallida* by Schaudinn, have been seen. On the minute structure of the parasite I have not any observation of importance, but in a few individuals I have observed a few chromatoid points here and there.

In rare cases several preparations presented, besides the spirochæte, some peculiar bodies, extremely rare. Those bodies are generally oval or roundish, 5 to 8 microns in length and 4 to 6 in breadth. Sometimes they may have smaller or much larger dimensions.

In preparations stained by Leishman's method these bodies are stained slightly purplish or bluish, and contain chromatin. The chromatin may be collected at one point near one of the extremities, or scattered at several points. Whether these bodies have anything to do with a developmental stage of the spirochæte I cannot yet say. For the spirochæte of the *pallida* type I have suggested the name *Spirochæte pertenuis* (June, 1905) seu *S. pallida* (November, 1905).



Spirochæte pertenuis seu pallidula.

* Mesuil however, examining several of my preparations, has come to the conclusion that some slight morphological differences exist between the *S. pallida* of Schaudinn found in syphilis and the specimen observed by me in yaws.

14. *Is yaws syphilis.*—The theory is well known according to which parangi is simply a form of syphilis. Although this hypothesis is supported by so high an authority as J. Hutchinson, in my humble opinion the two diseases, though having many points of resemblance, are not identical. It seems to me that the study of the geographical distribution, clinical symptoms, and histo-pathology proves this. Syphilis is pandemic; yaws is localized to some parts of the tropics. In yaws, in contrast to syphilis, the primary lesion is generally extragenital, the eruption is of one type only, viz., the papule which proliferates into a papillomatous growth, the pruritus is practically a constant symptom. Yaws is not hereditary and not congenital.

15. *Treatment of yaws.*—The experiments carried out by me in the Hospital for Tropical Diseases (*vide* Journal of Tropical Medicine, 1st January, 1906) clearly show that the potassium iodide treatment, as recommended by Sir Allan Perry, &c., is the only reliable one, though I am prepared to admit that cases may exceptionally recover spontaneously. Potassium iodide in large doses is much more effective than mercury.

16. *Diarrhœa from flagellates.*—During the year I have observed twice a peculiar form of diarrhœa, already described by Epstein, &c., characterized by the presence of a huge number of flagellates in the stools. The protozoa found were the following: *Trichomonata, Cercomonata, Lamblia intestinalis* (Lambl.), *Entamœba undulans* (Castellani). Intestinal irrigations of a 1 in 3,000 solution of methylene blue were very effective. The action of the methylene blue on the parasites is striking. Mixing one loopful of the stools, teeming with flagellates, with one loopful of a solution of methylene blue (1 in 1,000) and observing microscopically, the parasites are seen to take up the colour and stop almost instantly their movements, losing their ordinary shape and becoming globular without exihibiting any flagella or undulating membrane. For more particulars on these two cases of diarrhœa from flagellates, I refer the reader to my paper published in the British Medical Journal, November, 1905.

Observations on some Tropical Tricophytic Diseases.

17. According to my observations there are in Ceylon many forms of tricophytic diseases.

Dhoby itch.—This is a tricophytic intertrigo which generally presents the clinical signs of *Eczema marginatum* of Hebra. The fungi found belong most probably to the tricophytons, but in my opinion they are different from those found in *Tinea Circinata*. It is very probable that there are several species of dhoby itch tricophytons.

18. *A rare peculiar type of dhoby itch* may be observed identical probably to the trycophytic affection described by Sabouraud in Indo-China patients. The fungus cannot be grown on the usual media. I proposed for this fungus the name *Tr. Sabouraudi.*

19. *Tinea Circinata* is not rarely met with in Ceylon. In the cases examined the fungus was of the megalosporon type.

20. *Mixed infections of dhoby itch and Tinea Circinata* may occur, presenting the two fungi growing on the same patient, though on different regions of the body.

21. A case of *Tinea Irubricata* (Manson) has been observed.

22. Ringworm of the scalp is met with. In the cases I examined the fungus was a *tricophyton megalosporon endothrix.* So far I did not see cases due to the *microsporon uoudini.* The complete investigation has been published in the British Medical Journal, November, 1905.

23. *Tropical forms of Pityriasis versicolor.*—Two principal types may be distinguished, one black (*Pityriasis versicolor nigra*), one yellow (*Pityriasis versicolor flava*). The fungus found in *Pityriasis nigra* is very abundant, has a mycelium of rather large size, and very large spores which run into clusters; it grows well on maltose agar and also on ordinary agar giving rise to black colonies. I called this fungus *Microsporon Mansoni* in honour of Sir Patrick Manson. In *Pityriasis versicolor flava* of the variety which generally affects the neck and chest the fungus is rather scanty, the mycelium being thick, irregular in shape, the spores few, not very large, and rarely running into clusters. I have never been able to grow this fungus, which I named *Microsporon Tropicum* (British Medical Journal, November, 1905). In another form of *Pityriasis flava*, which is found often on the arms and legs, the fungus is easily detected, the mycelium is thin and regular in outline, the spores small, oval, numerous, often grouped in clusters. On two occasions only I have been able occasionally to grow this fungus using Sabouraud's maltose agar; subcultures however constantly failed. I named this fungus M. Macfadyen after Dr. Allan Macfadyen.

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(18) REPORT of H. Bawa, F.R.C.S., (Edin.), Port Surgeon.

THE duties of Port Surgeon were carried on during the year by myself, assisted by Assistant Port Surgeons G. W. R. Fernando, M.B., C.M., and Hugh P. Joseph, L.M.S. On the 19th December Dr. Fernando was transferred to Galle. Mr. E. A. Anderson, Immigration Officer, retired on pension on the 30th September, his duties being taken up by Dr. Fitzroy Keyt, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).

The disinfecting station at Kochchikade is in charge of Apothecary Mr. E. W. de Silva under my supervision.

2. The fresh ports declared infected during the year were:—Broach Port, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Rangoon, and Sydney.

3. The number of vessels calling at this port during the year was—

British and foreign steamers	..	..	..	2,800
Indian and native sailing craft	..	..	..	450

4. Of these, (*a* 2,531 were granted free pratique; (*b*) 702 having arrived from infected ports were allowed to work as healthy in quarantine; (*c*) 17 vessels were kept in strict quarantine for infectious disease or suspected infectious disease.

5. Six vessels were kept in strict quarantine owing to the occurrence of smallpox on board on arrival. In all cases the sick were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the crew vaccinated or re-vaccinated, vesse disinfected when possible with the Clayton apparatus, all clothing and bedding disinfected at the station at Kochchikade. After these precautions shore coolies were allowed on board to work the vessels, due precautions being taken to prevent contact with the ship's crew or access to possibly infected parts of vessel.

6. Only two vessels were kept in strict quarantine for cholera during the year. On 11th August a German tramp from Bangkok called at this port with an epidemic of cholera on board. There had been eight attacks with three deaths before arrival. The vessel was kept in an isolated berth, the sick segregated and medically treated on board by myself and the Assistant Port Surgeons. Thorough disinfection was carried out by Clayton's apparatus and chemical disinfectants. There were no fresh attacks or deaths after arrival in Colombo.

7. A case of cholera was found on the ss. "Huntsman" from Calcutta on 28th August. The vessel was kept in strict quarantine and all the above precautions taken. The patient was convalescent when the vessel left port.

8. Eleven vessels were kept in strict quarantine during the year, having come from plague-infected ports with cases with symptoms suspicious of plague on board. In all these instances pratique was suspended pending further clinical observations of the sick. In no instance did the suspect prove to be suffering from plague, and the exact nature of the case being diagnosed the vessel was allowed pratique, or allowed to work as healthy under instructions from the Plague Committee. The M.M. ss. "Ville de la Ciotat" arrived on the 25th November from Fremantle with what was evidently an epidemic of plague among the rats on board. Four cases of plague among the crew had been removed at Fremantle nine days previously. The vessel was kept in strict quarantine, no passengers or cargo landed, the mails were disinfected by Clayton's apparatus in a lighter, previous to landing; coaling was effected by the vessel's own crew. The Commander refused disinfection by the Clayton apparatus.

9. On the 29th November the British transport "Dunera" arrived from Southampton with three cases of scarlet fever on board. The vessel was kept in strict quarantine pending removal of the sick to a segregation camp by the military authorities. The military drafts for Ceylon—299 rank and file—were removed to Diyatalawa by special train, from the root of the Breakwater, for segregation for the required period. Disinfection was thoroughly effected.

10. A new disinfecting station fully equipped with an Equifex disinfector has been erected at the root of the Breakwater. The building is provided with separate bathing accommodation for coolies, tally clerks, and male and female saloon passengers. This station is almost complete, and will shortly be handed over by the Public Works Department. It is a great improvement on the Kochchikade station. The number of persons disinfected during the year were—

Tally clerks	6,032
Cargo coolies	39,231
Coal coolies	19,256
Passengers	6,430

11. The Immigration Depôt at the root of the Breakwater worked satisfactorily. There have been no complaints as to the quantity or quality of diet supplied by the contractor.

12 The total number of native passengers arriving in Colombo during 1905 was—

Traders	80,321
Estate coolies	138,371

13. Vaccination of deck passengers from the South Indian ports is effected immediately on landing at the root of the Breakwater. During the year 16,394 persons were vaccinated.

Revenue.

Bills of health.—The sum realized by the sale of bills of health for the year was Rs. 14,511, which was duly credited to revenue. Monthly returns of the recoveries were forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

The following is a summary of the revenue from this source :—

Outstanding at end of December, 1904			18
Issued during 1905			1,465
			1,483
Deduct—			
Free bills	85		
Outstanding at end of December, 1905 ..	16		
			101
Total ..			1,382

At Rs. 10·50 each = Rs. 14,511.

Cattle disease certificates.—Two cattle disease certificates were issued during the year, and the sum of Rs. 21 which was realized was credited to Government.

The amount realized from the disinfection of soiled linen during 1905 was Rs. 1,227·02, which was duly credited to revenue.

Table I.—Estate Medical Aid Receipts and Expenditure in the Civil and District Hospitals during 1905.

RECEIPTS.	Amount Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets: paid by estates at 30 cents a day ...	49,688 80	
2. Diets: paid by Government for "others" at 50 cents a day	93,828 0	
3. Funeral expenses of "others"	945 7	
4. (*a*) Medicines sold and prescriptions compounded at dispensaries ...	15,201 59	
(*b*) Collections at dispensaries ...	1,828 19	
(*c*) Medicines used by "others" in hospitals	19,431 78	
(*d*) Medicines used by "others" in dispensaries ...	22,237 37	
5. Paid by estates for visits ...	21,312 50	
6. Sale of drugs, unserviceable articles, &c., from Civil Medical Stores ...	2,291 55	
7. Recoveries made for maintenance of "others" ...	2,136 43	
		228,901 28
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Paid by estates for labourers at 30 cents a day ...	16,505 40	
2. Paid by estates for visits ...	2,531 0	
		19,036 40
Grand Total ...	—	247,937 68
Export Duty ...	—	159,488 68
Deficit ...	—	168,617 17
Total—Rs.		576,043 53

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
1. Diets: for estate labourers and "others" ...	136,723 2	
2. Medicines supplied from Civil Medical Stores ...	41,086 36	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers and "others" ...	2,896 14	
4. Salaries of District Medical Officers and allowances ...	116,137 41	
5. Departmental expenditure ...	4,610 98	
6. Maintenance and repairs to buildings	82,769 82	
7. Rents of outdoor dispensaries	9,568 0	
8. Transport of medicines, &c.	2,767 50	
9. Equipment	13,020 96	
10. Wages of attendants, &c. ...	28,263 56	
11. Contingencies ...	7,287 38	
12. Printing	2,518 12	
13. Nursing service ...	6,133 8	
14. Exchange compensation ...	2,274 11	
15. Salaries and allowances of apothecaries	22,652 49	
		478,708 93
Civil Hospitals.		
1. Diets: estate labourers ...	17,921 4	
2. (*a*) Medicines used by estate labourers in hospitals ...	6,168 64	
(*b*) Medicines used by estate labourers in dispensaries	413 1	
3. Funeral expenses of estate labourers	—	
		24,502 69
1. Value of medicines supplied to district dispensaries ...	30,196 76	
2. Value of medicines, &c., supplied to estate dispensaries ...	42,635 15	
		72,831 91
Total—Rs.		576,043 53

Table II.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance (Estates Branch) during 1905.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of Patients.	Number of Days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries. Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Other Articles.	Total Provisions.	Equipment.	Rent.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Apothecaries, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines supplied from the Civil Medical Stores.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
District Hospitals.																
Dikoya ...	713	18,024	374	7,053	8,318 31	—	112 18	8,430 49	1,525 42	—	300 0	1,580 56	532 51	2,459 56	14,828 54	
Lindula ...	839	19,730	189	2,761	12,054 91	60 38	237 19	12,352 48	1,336 68	—	340 5	1,777 57	490 60	2,581 24	18,878 62	
Kelebokka ...	401	8,316	163	2,274	3,353 90	3 23	111 56	3,468 69	530 19	—	120 0	930 77	231 75	1,124 34	6,405 74	
Uda Pussellawa ...	202	3,517	266	2,179	3,488 57	1 42	61 66	3,551 60	500 55	—	187 99	540 0	350 65	1,674 8	6,804 87	
Haputale ...	322	6,579	427	4,754	7,149 7	101 95	331 54	7,582 56	704 68	—	—	1,714 38	475 24	2,566 93	13,043 79	
Lunugala ...	354	8,231	333	4,318	3,897 71	—	65 96	3,963 67	389 97	—	125 0	930 0	160 74	2,364 99	7,934 37	
Karawanella ...	781	27,150	1,339	19,459	19,171 86	37 1	360 82	19,569 69	977 53	240 0	240 0	2,707 50	992 94	3,029 65	27,757 31	
Maskeliya ...	266	5,768	14	227	2,857 84	24 28	190 95	3,073 7	142 55	—	156 88	705 0	127 46	1,818 52	6,023 48	
Deltota ...	233	4,703	349	1,514	2,512 51	—	28 60	2,541 11	318 50	—	—	960 0	84 85	2,058 15	5,962 61	
Rakwana ...	459	10,126	812	98,238	6,550 21	19 79	328 99	6,898 99	622 32	—	137 50	1,258 0	281 0	2,184 83	11,382 64	
Balangoda ...	493	18,317	1,528	16,671	14,314 37	32 98	822 14	15,169 49	1,100 16	—	210 75	1,596 41	469 98	2,818 27	21,365 6	
Nawalapitiya ...	580	14,077	357	4,821	7,426 97	21 66	309 75	7,758 38	726 23	—	355 80	870 0	388 41	2,303 21	12,402 3	
Avisawella ...	930	22,627	489	6,686	8,080 69	9 59	298 53	8,388 81	975 55	480 0	165 0	1,530 0	611 98	2,270 45	14,421 79	
Neboda ...	1,191	20,358	74	682	7,201 33	27 97	45 26	7,274 56	723 57	—	156 80	1,301 52	234 83	1,880 66	11,571 94	
Teldeniya ...	231	5,331	559	4,060	3,383 70	36 65	130 67	3,551 2	397 86	—	—	1,026 0	209 30	2,308 4	7,492 22	
Deniyaya ...	231	8,219	243	2,693	4,914 35	111 60	195 41	5,221 36	434 21	—	150 0	900 0	267 34	1,027 29	8,000 20	
Ramboda ...	238	5,209	83	904	4,931 24	—	6 99	4,938 23	123 4	—	150 0	1,182 0	226 86	1,371 25	7,991 38	
Dimbula ...	373	6,275	107	1,520	5,426 25	—	121 37	5,547 62	363 15	—	39 12	1,200 0	336 93	1,813 55	9,300 37	
Maturata ...	189	3,727	328	4,688	5,139 75	33 85	119 6	5,292 66	525 17	—	—	790 50	449 20	1,963 38	9,020 91	
Pussellawa ...	151	3,226	201	2,154	2,104 17	—	44 37	2,148 54	286 80	—	61 25	750 0	86 29	1,467 97	4,800 85	
	9,177	219,510	8,235	187,656	132277 71	522 36	3,922 95	136,723 2	12,704 13	—	2,896 14	24,250 21	7,008 86	41,086 36	225388 72	
Civil and District Hospitals...	3,233	78,463	15,318	188,492	—	—	—	17,921 4	—	720 0	—	—	—	6,168 64	24,089 68	
Total ...	12,410	297,973	23,553	376,148	132277 71	522 36	3,922 95	154,644 6	12,704 13	720 0	2,896 14	24,250 21	7,008 86	47,255 0	249478 40	
District Dispensaries.																
Elkaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 75	720 0	—	120 0	7 35	1,440 19	2,293 29	
Madulsima ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 37	360 0	—	120 0	11 43	611 50	1,103 30	
Muppane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 91	360 0	—	120 0	8 51	860 18	1,364 60	
Agrapatana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 20	960 0	—	150 0	4 50	1,010 33	2,138 3	
Watawala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 56	540 0	—	120 0	18 93	1,244 84	1,929 33	
Bogawantalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 78	480 0	—	119 32	33 25	1,659 43	2,303 78	
Dolosbage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 14	600 0	—	150 0	10 49	1,364 7	2,161 70	
Koslanda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 30	480 0	—	120 0	7 81	841 18	1,458 29	
Haldummulla...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10	—	—	120 0	12 84	638 6	774 0	
Rattota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 14	240 0	—	150 0	10 89	1,462 10	1,882 13	
Kotmale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 50	660 0	—	120 0	16 64	1,119 18	1,929 32	
Galagedara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 45	—	—	120 0	5 82	1,152 84	1,281 11	
Bandarawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 65	—	—	120 0	11 11	1,065 79	1,198 55	
Rangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 75	—	—	120 0	4 21	1,099 71	1,229 67	
Passara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 15	360 0	—	150 0	17 53	1,012 84	1,546 52	
Gammaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 68	—	—	120 0	13 26	1,110 32	1,282 26	
Watagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 6	240 0	—	144 0	10 48	702 22	1,104 76	
Aranayaka ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 94	420 0	—	720 3	14 68	1,253 87	2,420 52	
Udugama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 64	84 0	—	120 0	6 11	2,107 59	2,319 34	
Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 11	240 0	—	120 0	8 51	1,222 86	1,605 48	
Elpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 54	—	—	120 0	7 69	1,199 87	1,337 10	
Pundalu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 6	420 0	—	120 0	7 56	570 2	1,139 64	
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240 0	—	—	—	1,780 35	2,020 35	
Kitulgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 75	480 0	—	120 0	5 48	1,029 51	1,635 74	
Nanu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 35	360 0	—	150 0	8 80	584 58	1,125 73	
Namunukula ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 67	260 0	—	120 0	8 1	787 92	1,204 60	
Wattegama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 53	264 0	—	120 0	4 85	1,265 41	1,661 79	
Bulatkohupitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 75	80 0	—	120 0	1 78	—	202 53	
Estate Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316 83	8,848 0	—	4,013 35	278 52	30,196 76	43,653 46	
Civil Dispensaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,635 15	42,635 15	
														413 1	413 1	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316 83	8,848 0	—	4,013 35	278 52	73,244 92	86,701 62	
Grand Total ...	12,410	297,973	23,553	376,148	132277 71	522 36	3,922 95	154,644 6	13,020 96	9,568 0	2,896 14	28,263 56	7,287 38	120499 92	336180 2	336,180 2

General.—Salaries and Allowances of Government Medical Officers (Personal Emoluments and Other Charges) ...	116,137 41		
Exchange Compensation	2,274 11		
Nursing Service	6,133 8		
Salaries and Allowances of Apothecaries	22,652 49		239,863 51
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c.	4,610 98		
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings	82,769 82		
Transport of Medicines and other Miscellaneous Charges	2,767 50		
Printing	2,518 12		
			576,043 53

Table III.—List of Drugs, &c., supplied to Estate Dispensaries during the Year 1905.

Name of Estate.	District where situated.	Cost of Drugs supplied. Rs. c.
Abbotsford, &c.	Nanu-oya	289 14
Agar's Land, &c.	Balangoda	275 44
Alton Group	Norwood	430 49
Ambalamana, &c.	Deltota	448 80
Attabage, &c.	Pussellawa	315 40
Avington, &c.	Yatiyantota	80 0
Avisawella, &c.	Avisawella	682 49
Bambarabotuwa, &c.	Ratnapura	968 36
Beverley, &c.	Morawak korale	480 51
Cabragalla, &c.	Koslanda	501 89
Campion	Bogawantalawa	244 12
Chesterford	Veyangoda	495 9
Clodagh	Matale	385 48
Clunes	Dehiowita	473 41
Cocagalla, &c.	Lunugala	180 55
Concordia, &c.	Nuwara Eliya	256 36
Condegalla, &c.	Ramboda	295 54
Daisy Valley	Kurunegala	92 92
Degalessa, &c.	Karawanella	567 28
Dehiowita	Dehiowita	130 0
Delwita	Kurunegala	400 0
Delta, &c.	Pussellawa	242 61
Dewalakanda	Dehiowita	250 0
Drayton, &c.	Dimbula	279 74
Duckwari	Rangalla	312 2
Dunedin	Karawanella	290 40
Dunsinane	Pundalu-oya	211 4
Diyagama	Agrapatana	506 28
East Holyrood	Dimbula	300 0
Eadella	Polgahawela	250 0
Edarapola, &c.	Yatiyantota	354 16
Eila	do.	319 20
Elfindale, &c.	Watawala	356 24
Erracht	Dehiowita	252 47
Ganepella	Karawanella	300 60
Galatura, &c.	Ratnapura	664 48
Gikiyanakanda	Neboda	500 0
Glassel, &c.	Dehiowita	341 40
Glenanore	Haputale	68 94
Glenlyon, &c.	Agrapatana	760 31
Goorookele	Deltota	324 65
Glen Alpin, &c.	Badulla	527 76
Halwatura	Panadure	550 0
Halgolla, &c.	Yatiyantota	458 95
Hauteville	Agrapatana	445 82
Hayes, &c.	Morawak korale	200 0
Helbodde	Pussellawa	308 36
High Forest, &c.	Maturata	423 46
Hope	Hewaheta	227 0
Katooloya	Madulkele	263 90
Kandaluoya	Dolosbage	309 92
Katugastota	Katugastota	120 45
Kelani	Yatiyantota	316 70
Kepitiyagala	Matale	68 58
Knavesmire	Kegalla	159 94
Lavant, &c.	Karawanella	110 77
Laxapana, &c.	Maskeliya	499 51
Lebanon, &c.	Madulkele	577 31
Lethenty	Hatton	553 83
Mahaoya, &c.	Dehiowita	269 18
Mahadova, &c.	Lunugala	275 64
Mahayaye	Dehiowita	39 0
Medakoombra	Watagoda	573 13
Midland Group	Nawalapitiya	318 50
Mipitikanda	Yatiyantota	175 0
Mocha	Maskeliya	424 37
Mooloya, &c.	Kandy	485 44
Moray, &c.	Maskeliya	199 80
Mudamana, &c.	Kitulgala	182 84
Nahalma	Avisawella	503 8
Needwood	Haldummulla	311 70
Nilambe	Deltota	268 88
Nilfield	Dehiowita	83 0
North Matale, &c.	Matale	650 0
Osborne, &c.	Hatton	213 84
Pallegoda	Bentota	325 0
Pallekellie, &c.	Kandy	583 93
Panawatta, &c.	Yatiyantota	345 0
Pantiya	Neboda	550 12
Panilkanda	Deniyaya	207 50
Pitakanda, &c.	Kurunegala	400 0
Pitakanda Group	Matale	414 49
Polatagama	Karawanella	279 78
Queensberry, &c.	Kotmale	233 60
Ragalla, &c.	Kandapola	434 37
Rassagala, &c.	Balangoda	672 97
Rayigama	Horana	409 11
Roeberry, &c.	Lunugala	268 20
Rondura Group	Kitulgala	336 71
Rookwood	Hewaheta	312 12
Sapumalkanda, &c.	Dehiowita	410 96
Sarnia	Badulla	416 21
Silvakanda	Deniyaya	264 65
Spring Valley, &c.	Badulla	302 52
Sunnycroft, &c.	Veyangoda	664 48
St. Leonard's, &c.	Nuwara Eliya	671 65
Tangakellie	Lindula	420 26
Theresia, &c.	Bogawantalawa	205 3
Troy, &c.	Karawanella	425 0
Udabage	Kitulgala	350 0
Unugalla, &c.	Badulla	391 52
Uva	do.	151 62
Ury, &c.	Passara	419 60
Vellai-oya, &c.	Watawala	438 92
Venture Group	Norwood	380 15
Vogan, &c.	Neboda	276 69
Waharaka, &c.	Kegalla	339 64
Warwick, &c.	Ambawela	405 69
Watagoda	Watagoda	366 38
Waverly	Agrapatana	457 21
We-oya, &c.	Yatiyantota	312 18
Westhall, &c.	Kotmale	400 0
Weywelhena	Badulla	388 42
Wiharagala	Haputale	199 58
Yataderiya	Kegalla	546 99
Yatawatta, &c.	Matale	497 61
Yogama, &c.	Dehiowita	430 0
Yoxford, &c.	Watagoda	355 82
	Total—Rs.	42,635 15

Table IV.—Statement showing the different Centres where Outbreaks of Cholera occurred during 1905, giving the Date and Duration of each Outbreak, the Number of Cases, and classifying them into different Races.

Nil.

Table V.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during the year 1905, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

Stations.	Total treated.										Total died.									
	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.				Chickenpox.	Total.	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.				Chickenpox.	Total.
	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.			Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.		
Western Province.																				
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta	40	9	31	—	16	—	16	—	613	669	19	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	20
Horana District ...	8	1	7	—	7	—	7	—	41	56	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1
Talagalla Hospital, Ragama ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ragama ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadawata ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	42	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaduwela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aturugiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelaniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panadure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ja-ela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minuwangoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moratuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirigama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veyangoda ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanwella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neboda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leper Asylum, Hendala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borella Convict Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	54	12	42	—	25	—	25	—	1,216	1,295	21	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	22
Central Province.																				
Deltota ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Matale ...	10	7	3	—	6	—	6	—	76	92	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nanu-oya ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gampola ...	9	2	7	—	7	—	7	—	10	26	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kotmale ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dikoya ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	22	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watawala ...	2	2	—	—	4	3	1	—	47	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pussellawa ...	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	32	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ramboda ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rattota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maturata ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanguranketa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelebokka ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogawantalawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dimbula ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galagedara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pundalu-oya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganmaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maskeliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nalanda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolosbage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wattegama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elkaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mausahiriya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teldeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agrapatana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindula	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,502	1,502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	46	17	29	—	17	3	14	—	2,349	2,412	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

* T is case died before it was discovered.

Table V.—*continued.*

Station.	Total treated.										Total died.									
	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.				Chickenpox.	Total.	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.				Chickenpox.	Total.
	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.			Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.		
Northern Province.																				
Kayts ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarliapitty (Jaffna)	2	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point Pedro ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delft ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandattivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valvettyturai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kangesanturai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticotta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pallavarayakadu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	1	2	—	4	—	4	—	69	76	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Southern Province.																				
Kotuwagoda ...	25	11	14	—	11	5	6	—	—	36	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Civil Hospital, Matara ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox Hospital, Matara ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Segregation Camp, Matara ...	7	3	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	10	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kadewidiya, Matara	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanattagoda ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hithetiya ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nupe ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Denepitiya ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godapitiya ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dissagewatta ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dondra ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uyanwatta ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uduwa ...	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kapugama ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weeragampita ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilladuwa ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dodampahala ...	12	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kottegoda ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Weligama ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	18	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mulatiyana ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Galle ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kataluwa ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heenatigala ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malalagama ...	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koggalla ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Deniyaya ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Segregation Camp, Tangalla ...	33	8	25	—	3	—	3	—	—	36	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Madeketigoda ...	5	2	3	—	2	—	2	—	2	9	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Beliatta ...	15	6	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	16	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pattiawala ...	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Buddiagama ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kudawelikella ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Beligalla ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kudaheela ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Halpandeniya ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Okewala ...	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Danketigoda ...	18	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Nakulugamuwa ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambala ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kahandemodara ...	9	2	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	10	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rekewa ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medilla ...	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heenakaduwa ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mawella ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Omara ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Camp Police Guard	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table V.—*continued.*

Station.	Total treated.										Total died									
	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.						Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.					
	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Chickenpox.	Total.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Chickenpox.	Total.
Southern Province —contd.																				
Galmulla ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gurupokuna ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tangalla Town ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Palatuduwa ...	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Tillawatuwana ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pahalagoda ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedigama ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akuressa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamburupitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thihagoda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakmana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batapola ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elpitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katukurunda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pallikudawa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	212	64	148	—	27	5	22	—	360	599	78	37	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kattankudy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kokkadicholai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee Town	4	2	2	—	23	1	22	—	9	36	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nadunkuda ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanniye ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	5	3	2	—	25	1	24	—	34	64	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
North-Western Province.																				
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marawila ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dankotuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Makandura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																				
Maradankadawela...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.																				
Alutnuwara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koslanda ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madulsima ...	3	2	1	—	8	1	7	—	8	19	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Maspana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namunukula ...	1	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	18	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taldana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welimada ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	2	4	—	13	1	12	—	127	146	3	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	5

Table V.—*contd.*

Station.	Total treated.										Total died.									
	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.				Chickenpox.	Total.	Smallpox.				Modified Smallpox.				Chickenpox.	Total.
	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.			Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.	Number of Cases.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated.		
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Karawanella ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolonna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godakawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rakwana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulatkohupitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aranayaka ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitulgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	338	340	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table VI.—Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1905.

Province.	Primary Vaccination.							Re-vaccination.				Percentage of Successful to Total inspected.	
	Age.			Results.				Results.					
	Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
Western	4,906	30,350	3,244	35,617	1,406	1,477	38,500	4,051	1,556	1,001	6,608	96·21	72·24
Central	2,568	9,407	335	9,869	1,150	1,291	12,310	97	32	115	244	89·56	75·19
Northern	710	5,503	85	5,368	683	247	6,298	140	169	992	1,301	88·71	45·31
Southern	2,279	23,793	2,758	21,995	4,162	2,673	28,830	1,192	1,106	1,778	4,076	84·08	51·87
Eastern	1,622	3,830	249	4,151	1,428	122	5,701	603	292	296	1,191	74·41	67·35
North-Western ...	211	9,450	89	8,694	362	694	9,750	—	—	—	—	96·01	—
North-Central ...	165	3,431	46	3,189	394	59	3,642	—	—	—	—	89·01	—
Uva	1,548	1,914	6	2,847	286	335	3,468	—	—	—	—	90·87	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	866	7,293	53	6,708	733	771	8,212	318	62	132	512	90·14	83·68
Total ...	14,875	94,971	6,865	98,438	10,604	7,669	116711	6,401	3,217	4,314	13,932	90·27	66·55
Estate Vaccinators ...	3,217	11,423	6,958	18,025	2,034	1,539	21,598	1,673	1,579	350	3,602	89·85	51·44
In District Outdoor Dispensaries	539	1,201	136	1,495	292	89	1,876	6	103	6	115	83·65	5·51
In Civil Outdoor Dispensaries...	3,671	9,980	254	10,797	2,496	612	13,905	—	—	—	—	81·21	—
Grand Total ...	22,302	117575	14,213	128755	15,426	9,909	154090	8,080	4,899	4,670	17,649	89·31	62·25
In 1904 ...	14,990	114540	10,176	118884	12,946	7,876	139706	3,446	1,138	808	5,392	90·17	75·17

Table VII.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1905.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers	250	221	276	252	245	223	223	237	216	228	202	227	2,800
Native Craft ...	52	55	39	23	28	18	32	36	30	28	42	67	450
Traders.													
Men	6,329	5,351	4,212	4,507	5,077	5,944	6,653	5,717	7,062	6,153	4,896	6,783	68,684
Women	353	394	457	428	516	593	574	593	558	442	375	441	5,724
Children	325	276	332	289	296	435	463	379	464	348	239	395	4,241
Infants	79	107	135	145	146	147	170	169	202	117	112	143	1,672
Total ...	7,086	6,128	5,136	5,369	6,035	7,119	7,860	6,858	8,286	7,060	5,622	7,762	80,321
Coolies.													
Men	2,950	4,730	7,190	11,764	15,273	9,805	8,055	5,978	4,911	3,579	3,462	3,254	80,951
Women	966	1,598	2,621	3,958	5,682	4,402	3,067	2,255	1,747	1,113	1,058	905	29,372
Children	635	1,072	1,899	2,112	4,564	2.821	2,134	1,506	1,143	707	645	548	19,786
Infants	285	442	770	1,122	833	1,377	1,067	780	602	364	347	273	8,262
Total ...	4,836	7,842	12480	18,956	26,352	18,405	14,323	10,519	8,403	5,763	5,512	4,980	138,371
Vessels placed in quarantine	49	55	71	69	63	56	60	53	63	65	57	60	721
Number of Cases of Small-pox sent to Hospital ...	—	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Number of Cases of Small-pox isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox sent to Hospital ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Number of Cases of Chicken-pox isolated on Board ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of Cases of Measles sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of Cases of Measles isolated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number remaining on Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Fees	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dr. H. Bawa ...	367·50	378·0	493·50	404·25	467·25	288·75	341·25	456·75	456·75	346·50	388·50	267·50	4,656·50
Dr. G. W. R. Fernando ...	183·75	189 0	246·75	202·12½	233·62½	144·37½	170·62½	228·37½	228·37½	173·25	194·25	66·87½	2261·37½
Dr. H. P. Joseph ...	183·75	189·0	246·75	202·12½	233·62½	144·37½	170·62½	228·37½	228·37½	173·25	194·25	133·75	2,328·25
Dr. F. Keyt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66·87½	66·87½

For Tables VIII. and IX. see the Ceylon Blue Book, 1905, pages AA 37 and AA 46, Nosological Return and Return separating the Malabars into those sent in by the Police, &c.

Table X.—Return of Lepers treated in the Hospitals and Outdoor Dispensaries in the Island during 1905, excepting those treated in the Leper Asylum at Hendala and the Leper Wards at Kalmunai Hospital.

Institution.	Number treated.
Western Province.	
Neboda Hospital	1
General Hospital, Colombo ...	1
Kesbewa Outdoor Dispensary ...	2
	4
Central Province.	
Civil Hospital, Kandy	2
Do. Matale ...	1
Do. Katugastota ...	1
Do. Gampola ...	1
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	4
Do. Dambulla ...	1
District Hospital, Dikoya ...	7
Do. Dimbula ...	1
Do. Ramboda ...	3
Do. Kelebokka ...	3
Do. Teldeniya ...	1
Do. Watawala ...	2
	27
Northern Province.	
Outdoor Dispensary, Jaffna ...	2
Southern Province	
Outdoor Dispensary, Galle ...	8
Eastern Province.	
Outdoor Dispensary, Batticaloa ...	3
Do. Paddiruppu ...	4
	7
North-Western Province.	
Kurunegala Hospital	1
North-Central Province.	
Nil.	
Province of Uva.	
Badulla Hospital	2
Lunugalla Hospital	1
	3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Karawanella Hospital	1
Balangoda Hospital	5
Kegalla Hospital	1
Rakwana Hospital	1
	8
Grand Total ...	60

Table XI.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1905.

Hospitals, &c.	Number of Patients treated.	Average Daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet.		Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
				Stimulants.	Other Articles.							
I.—Asylums.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta	—	—	63,065 20	248 21	3,062 65	66,376 6	6,001 66	94 50	—	12,209 69	4,106 52	88,788 43
Leper Asylum, Hendala	—	—	39,335 45	490 61	1,512 35	41,338 41	4,132 66	95 22	—	4,851 57	3,415 31	53,833 17
Total ...	—	—	102,400 65	738 82	4,575 0	107,714 47	10,134 32	189 72	—	17,061 26	7,521 83	142,621 60
II.—De Soysa Lying-in Home	—	—	2,581 73	38 0	47 94	2,667 67	835 28	12 5	—	1,229 95	1,373 96	6,118 91
III.—Civil Hospitals.												
Colombo	—	—	51,647 47	4,551 13	7,401 6	63,599 66	4,806 24	484 0	—	15,075 63	10,681 40	94,646 93
Seamen's, Planters', and Passengers' Wards	—	—	9,284 64	1,131 47	6,029 61	16,445 72	2,932 32	—	—	4,395 0	4,451 23	28,224 27
Lady Havelock Hospital	—	—	6,494 6	189 88	1,509 75	8,193 69	1,267 0	198 90	—	3,550 38	1,991 92	15,201 89
Negombo	—	—	4,017 41	27 95	140 72	4,186 8	408 5	180 0	—	1,092 0	480 25	6,346 38
Kalutara	—	—	4,949 80	75 30	92 53	5,117 63	648 41	186 0	—	1,054 0	266 9	7,272 13
Panadure	—	—	2,630 23	12 40	32 98	2,675 61	340 8	159 50	—	613 25	83 89	3,872 33
Kandy	—	—	20,964 38	779 74	2,735 9	24,479 21	3,791 11	788 5	—	4,219 18	1,988 74	35,266 29
Katugastota	—	—	1,095 58	—	—	1,095 58	74 65	96 50	—	270 75	73 0	1,610 48
Gampola	—	—	4,867 55	34 33	455 22	5,357 10	755 93	192 0	—	987 1	306 32	7,598 36
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	7,781 23	111 41	496 37	8,389 1	801 86	136 51	—	1,196 0	772 19	11,295 57
Matale	—	—	6,573 81	50 37	1,337 80	7,961 98	1,216 82	280 86	—	1,197 11	719 25	11,376 2
Mulhalkele	—	—	1,354 82	—	15 20	1,370 2	14 10	15 60	—	290 65	68 65	1,759 2
Mullaittivu	—	—	2,500 41	—	72 97	2,573 38	261 24	30 0	—	583 50	113 35	3,561 47
Vavuniya	—	—	2,298 5	25 76	46 58	2,370 39	200 46	113 0	—	480 0	105 97	3,269 82
Point Pedro	—	—	2,993 74	7 75	98 65	3,100 14	389 15	16 50	—	528 37	162 59	4,196 75
Mantota	—	—	1,638 15	9 30	141 59	1,789 4	205 42	28 0	—	680 0	103 8	2,805 54
Galle	—	—	8,052 24	257 77	894 8	9,204 9	1,409 79	5 50	—	3,071 5	1,242 14	14,932 57
Balapitiya	—	—	1,757 45	17 31	74 51	1,849 27	224 1	125 0	—	425 96	128 69	2,752 93
Matara	—	—	3,822 41	24 63	77 22	3,924 26	595 11	87 50	—	626 0	464 24	5,697 11
Tangalla	—	—	697 81	19 52	89 49	806 82	393 70	234 0	—	333 0	211 25	1,978 77
Hambantota	—	—	1,176 43	19 56	123 86	1,319 85	133 97	69 0	—	562 50	282 13	2,367 45
Batticaloa	—	—	2,028 95	17 91	132 81	2,179 67	509 86	120 0	—	1,083 0	284 98	4,177 51
Trincomalee	—	—	1,543 79	0 76	16 54	1,561 9	254 55	72 0	—	552 0	101 56	2,541 20
Kalmunai	—	—	4,029 41	16 38	308 8	4,353 87	462 57	49 0	—	1,051 68	361 8	6,278 20
Kurunegala	—	—	10,321 30	297 73	760 57	11,379 60	1,024 16	458 45	—	1,975 0	595 16	15,432 37
Puttalam	—	—	2,629 41	4 50	107 72	2,741 63	282 63	174 0	—	667 50	146 44	4,012 20
Marawila	—	—	4,133 28	69 10	117 16	4,319 54	531 43	163 50	—	786 25	322 59	6,123 31
Chilaw	—	—	1,520 69	—	15 16	1,535 85	170 44	147 0	—	351 37	96 27	2,300 93
Anuradhapura	—	—	7,070 64	9 30	152 23	7,232 17	377 47	150 94	—	1,195 0	280 0	9,235 58
Badulla	—	—	10,332 40	221 72	604 89	11,159 1	2,533 12	250 0	—	2,369 30	781 98	17,093 1
Ratnapura	—	—	9,333 25	10 57	446 42	9,790 24	639 55	119 32	—	1,140 0	197 94	11,887 5
Kegalla	—	—	5,242 24	17 93	155 43	5,415 60	515 21	245 83	—	878 0	141 62	7,196 26
Total ...	—	—	204,783 3	8,011 48	24,682 29	237,476 80	28,170 41	5,376 46	—	53,280 44	28,005 59	352,309 70

IV.—Field or Parangi Hospitals.												
Dandugama	...	—	—	3,077 58	6 20	11 40	3,095 18	279 5	91 25	—	600 0	131 45	4,196 93
Nickeweratiya	...	—	—	2,775 12	18 48	199 44	2,993 4	93 25	97 0	—	468 0	91 11	3,742 40
Alutnuwara	...	—	—	2,854 91	9 90	75 28	2,940 9	192 91	100 0	—	1,614 50	179 65	5,027 15
Medagama	...	—	—	2,762 71	24 3	29 1	2,815 75	277 85	100 0	—	970 0	166 71	4,330 31
Buttala	...	—	—	3,594 66	32 10	173 73	3,800 49	235 3	102 50	—	1,094 25	108 81	5,341 8
Kolonna	...	—	—	4,403 7	22 23	21 25	4,446 55	347 34	65 97	—	1,056 50	201 14	6,117 50
Godakawela	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 58	—	—	120 0	29 42	178 0
Mahaoya	...	—	—	1,459 1	3 10	69 94	1,532 5	113 85	112 86	—	735 71	147 4	2,641 51
Total	...	—	—	20,927 6	116 4	580 5	21,623 15	1,567 86	669 58	—	6,658 96	1,055 33	31,574 88
V.—Immigrant Hospitals.												
Dambulla	...	—	—	4,062 39	171 93	67 90	4,302 22	253 39	25 51	—	570 0	178 13	5,329 25
Mannar	...	—	—	1,371 80	—	189 33	1,561 13	174 90	42 0	—	545 33	226 5	2,549 41
Puliyadi-irrakkam	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1	—	—	287 50	0 37	311 88
Pesalai	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 50	—	—	132 0	6 59	143 9
Mihintale	...	—	—	2,102 33	8 45	26 20	2,136 98	207 52	97 50	—	654 0	332 29	3,428 29
Total	...	—	—	7,536 52	180 38	283 43	8,000 33	664 32	165 1	—	2,188 83	743 43	11,761 92
VI.—Nursing Service	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,006 46	—	—	45,006 46
VII.—Branch Hospital, Borella	...	—	—	1,239 58	1 14	14 61	1,255 33	324 17	10 45	—	344 0	164 34	2,098 29
VIII.—House of Observation, Galle	...	—	—	210 1	—	0 22	210 23	21 39	—	—	569 17	160 9	980 88
IX.—Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta	...	—	—	2,208 86	45 24	616 13	2,870 23	687 38	95 85	—	1,697 0	467 6	5,817 52
X.—Salaries and Allowances of Apothecaries	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,973 86	—	81,973 86
Total	...	—	—	3,658 45	46 38	630 96	4,335 79	1,032 94	106 30	45,006 46	84,604 3	791 49	135,877 1
Grand Total	...	—	—	341,887 44	9,131 10	30,799 67	381,818 21	42,405 13	6,519 12	45,006 46	165023 47	39,491 63	680,264 2

Table XII.—Cost of Establishment, 1905.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	—	374,852 23
Exchange Compensation	—	12,830 77
Allowances.		
House allowance to Surgeon in charge, General Hospital	840 0	
House allowance to Medical Officer, Lady Havelock Hospital	600 0	
House allowance to Assistant Medical Storekeeper	150 0	
House allowance to Overseer of Packers, Civil Medical Stores	240 0	
		1,830 0
Medical College.		
Registrar, Medical College	6,378 8	
Allowances to Lecturers	10,006 34	
Clerk for College	600 0	
Librarian	240 0	
Assistant in Anatomy and Biology ...	360 0	
Scholarship for Female Students	—	
Pay of head servant	240 0	
Pay of carpenter and cooly	150 0	
Laboratory Assistants	2,600 0	
Servant, Medical Museum	150 0	
Attendant for female dissecting room ...	180 0	
		20,904 42
Other Charges.		
Remuneration to private medical practitioners ...	2,526 39	
Bookbinding, office furniture, and petty expenses ...	1,923 15	
Boatmen for Health Officer, Colombo ...	1,412 70	
Animal Vaccination, Central Depôt ...	6,989 19	
Do. Southern Province ...	—	
Subscription to Colonial Medical Library ...	510 40	
Appliances to illustrate lectures	1,143 7	
Prize medals, Medical College	120 0	
Purchase of glass almirahs. &c., for the Medical College	156 31	
Medical College Library	510 40	
Examiners' fees (Preliminary Examination) ...	350 0	
Upkeep of Laboratories	1,971 93	
Stationery	2,053 2	
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Jaffna ...	150 0	
Do. Kurunegala ...	300 0	
Rent of Temple House	1,348 48	
Rent of Medical Officer's quarters, Chilaw ...	240 0	
Rent of Vaccine Stations, Colombo ...	2,055 83	
Horse allowance to Principal Civil Medical Officer	420 0	
Horse allowance to Colonial Surgeon, Western Province	420 0	
Carriage allowance to Chief Inspector of Vaccination, Western Province... ...	420 0	
Horse allowance to Medical Officer (Police) ...	420 0	
The relieving of Medical Officers at solitary stations	335 60	
Extra clerical assistance for work in connection with tenders	160 0	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., General	25,174 68	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., in the Provinces	21,387 97	
		72,499 12
Hospitals and Dispensaries	—	783,498 44
General.		
Purchase of medicines and instruments ...	151,473 96	
Do. in India	496 89	
Do. in Ceylon	11,367 13	
Transport of medicines	3,978 86	
Articles for Civil Medical Stores	3,767 25	
Repairing instruments	56 90	
Contingencies	239 93	
Petty expenses	330 0	
		171,710 92
Harbour Service.		
Harbour service	800 0	
Plague precautions	10,339 0	
		11,139 0
	Total—Rs.	1,449,264 90

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1905.

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1.—GENERAL.

THE Department has undergone but little change during the past year, but the work done has increased. The buildings at headquarters are now inadequate. The old Museum has been entirely closed and given up to Clerks' offices, the Library is in almost hopeless confusion from the books having to be stacked on the floors, and the growth of the Herbarium has had to cease. A new Museum block at least is very urgently required.

Mr. Pëtch, the new Mycologist, took up duties in the middle of February, and has already become well acquainted with the Ceylon diseases. The vacant post of Scientific Assistant was filled in November by the appointment of Mr. A. M. Smith of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Head Office.—The Director was absent from March to September, having met with an accident while exploring the irrigable land in the North-Central Province, and Mr. Wright acted during that period in addition to his own duties.

Correspondence continues to increase, the year again showing an increase of 26 per cent. on the total of the preceding year.

Scientific Division.—Owing to the want of a Scientific Assistant, the absence of the Director, and the consequent devolution of double duties on the Controller, Experiment Station, comparatively little could be done. Only one number of the "Annals" appeared, containing papers by Messrs. Wright and Lock. A considerable number of Circulars were issued, and this little journal has now a circulation of 750. Although the Department has now undertaken the editing of the "Tropical Agriculturist," it is not intended to abandon the Circulars, which are far more handy and convenient, and can contain long original articles too bulky for the "Tropical Agriculturist." It is intended to issue about ten per annum.

Diseases have been kept well in hand during the year, but none the less great vigilance is always required. The report of the Committee on Sanitary Legislation has been made public and discussed at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, but nothing further has been done.

The Library has continued to grow, but cataloguing and arranging have been neglected for want of space. About 450 new books have been simply piled on the floor, and to consult them is now a work of much time and labour in searching.

Division of Botanical and Horticultural Gardens.—Great improvements have been made at Peradeniya in 1905, chiefly by the opening up of the land east of the fernery to extend the flower garden. This work has been projected for years, but, owing to the presence on the land of unique specimens, has not been previously possible of accomplishment. The East drive has been closed from the fernery to the Royal Palm avenue and a driving road opened in its place down the Palmyra avenue. The land east of the fernery up to the Bat drive has been partly laid out with walks and flower beds. It is intended to still further extend the flower garden here in 1906.

The branch garden at Badulla was closed in February, and that at Anuradhapura will be closed early in January, 1906, the movable plants being transferred to Maha-iluppalama, where it is intended to open a Botanic garden on a small scale on some of the land between the Experiment Station and the Superintendent's house. This is at present covered with jungle, and it is intended to cut paths through this and label all the important trees in it to serve as a guide to the "dry" flora of Ceylon, and to plant the foreign trees and plants on a clearing in it. These two branch gardens, which were opened by the late Dr. Trimen, have unfortunately in no way fulfilled their purpose. The Department will now be much more concentrated, and all the stations will be under control of Europeans actually residing upon them, excepting only Henaratgoda and Jaffna and Nuwara Eliya, all of which will be under pretty constant supervision.

Division of Experiment Stations.—Great interest has been manifested by the general public in the work of the Experiment Stations during the year, and the effects of it, in green manuring, cacao spraying, and what not, are widely shown throughout the Island. Visitors come daily to Peradeniya to see what is going on there. A word of warning, however, needs to be seriously uttered in this connection. Many visitors see something going on which is simply an experiment, and with a faith in this institution which is touching, though unwarranted (for the majority of experiments, perhaps, must be failures), take for granted that it must be good, and go away and imitate it. When it fails they proceed to blame the Peradeniya Department, though it is entirely their own fault. Let it be fully understood that the Department takes *no responsibility whatever* for anything that has not been officially published by it. If a visitor comes to the Superintendent of an Experiment Station and asks what is going on here or there, the latter cannot without being churlish always refuse to tell, especially as it is one of the great objects of this Department to encourage cultivators to make their own experiments in their own land, but it must be clearly understood that no departmental responsibility is incurred for any statements that may pass. Until an experiment is properly completed, it is impossible and unsafe to make any definite statements about it, and those who take action on incomplete results do so entirely at their own risk and on their own responsibility.

The cacao spraying and canker excision experiments have met with a further success, the yield of cacao having further increased by 1·51 cwt. an acre over last year, while the cost of excision and spraying has further decreased. This experiment is now completed, and with very satisfactory results, which are being imitated on many of the best managed estates, so that cacao canker is no longer regarded as a very serious menace to cacao as it was in 1898. Green manuring has also come into considerable vogue. Lemon grass shows signs of being taken up, and other experimental work is also meeting with success.

2.—CEYLON AGRICULTURE: ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

In general, agriculture has had a very prosperous year, though tea still shows some depression. Native agriculturists show signs of taking an interest in other products than rice and cocoanuts, especially since they have been stimulated by the formation of local Agricultural Societies all over the Island.

Among the more notable features in local agricultural progress have been the following :—

(*a*) The most important action taken, so far as this Department is concerned, is the taking over of that long-established journal, "The Tropical Agriculturist," which is now edited by the Director and contains papers by the Peradeniya staff, by local agriculturists, and others, in addition to reprints from most of the principal tropical journals. The magazine is also illustrated, and may now perhaps claim to be the best tropical agricultural journal.

(*b*) The continued success of the work done at the Experiment Stations. Agriculturists visit Peradeniya in large numbers, and a fair number have even been to Maha-iluppalama to see the cotton, rubber, &c., growing there.

(*c*) The great "boom" in rubber planting, about 45,000 or 50,000 acres being now planted in this product, while most of the spare capital in Ceylon has gone to plant rubber in the Federated Malay States, where climate and soil seem to be (though this has yet to be proved) even more favourable to the growth of the tree than here. Owing to the high prices ruling, profits of bearing rubber estates have this year been very large.

The various economic products are dealt with below in the usual order.

1. *Gums, Resins, Rubbers, &c.*—Planting of Para rubber has gone on vigorously, and there are now probably about 45,000 acres in this product, while extension is proceeding rapidly. Exports have more than doubled. Prices have been extremely high, reaching 6*s.* or over almost throughout the year.

Numerous machines and improved methods for tapping and curing rubber have come out during the year, but none seem really first class.

Mr. Wright has published a book on Para rubber, which has met with general acceptance.

There has been a considerable revival of interest in Ceara rubber this year, and several up-country estates are planting it again. This rubber was largely planted in 1880-1884, but the low prices and yield, and the rush into tea, soon extinguished it. Now, with the much higher prices obtained for the biscuits—practically the same as for those of the Para rubber—it shows signs of being again taken up, the more so as it will grow at a much greater height above the sea than the Para rubber, and also in much drier parts of the country.

2. *Oils.*—The export of coconut oil shows an increase of over 100,000 cwt., though it does not yet reach to the record figures of 1903. Cinnamon oil shows an enormous increase, but the export of this product is always extremely variable. Citronella oil shows a considerable increase, almost equalling the figures of 1902, and the price obtained has been considerably better. Much discussion as to tests for this oil has gone on during the year, the home manufacturers adhering to tests which experience here with pure oils shows to be unreliable. The home manufacturers have never been able to get really pure oils to work with, and this explains the position. Some of the very finest oils producible in Ceylon, and absolutely pure, will not pass even Schimmel's simple test.

3. *Dyes and Tans.*—There is a considerable increase in the export of sapanwood.

4. *Fibres.*—Interest has again centred in cotton, but as yet the results from the experiments in the North-Central Province are unready for publication, though it begins to look as if we might be fairly successful with cotton in that district. At present, however, every one is either planting or investing in rubber, and no one wants to go into an unhealthy district, provided with a very poor and expensive labour supply, and plant such a comparatively unremunerative product as cotton—for even Sea Island cotton does not, and cannot, pay even half as well as rubber.

5. *Drugs, &c.*—There has been a small rise in the increase of cinchona bark, up to the figures of 1903, but the export of this product now hardly counts for anything in the list of Ceylon trade. Ceylon coca leaves continue to bring the best prices, and are much sought after by the manufacturers ; in fact they now form the standard of the trade : but it is not recommended to extend the planting of this product, which has only a very small market. Camphor has risen in price, and the cultivation in Ceylon, though as yet very small, shows signs of being remunerative.

6. *Edible Products.*—A considerable number of villagers and native capitalists are trying the Madras "sixty days paddy," which gives its crop in two months from sowing, but it is as yet too early to report any results.

The export of copra shows a decrease to the figures of 1902, but those of desiccated coconut, poonac, coconuts, and coir show a considerable increase, while the prices have been normal, so that this trade, in spite of the great increase in it that is going on all over the world, may be regarded as in a very healthy condition.

The fall in green tea exports has continued, though not to such an extent as last year, but the export of black tea has risen by over 17,000,000 lb. to by far the highest figure on record. The price was 6·99*d.* against 7·17*d.* last year. The duty was lowered by 2*d.* a pound. Exports to Russia fell off, but those to Australia and other countries continued to increase. Mr. M. K. Bamber, who went to Formosa in 1904 to study the question, has apparently succeeded in making good "oolong" teas in Ceylon from the local leaf, and should this prove feasible it may mean a considerable expansion of our sales of black teas in America.

Cacao exports show a slight increase, but with the interplanting with Para and Castilloa rubbers that is going on they have probably about reached their highest point.

Cinnamon exports show a small increase all round, and almost equal the figure of 1903. Cardamoms show a considerable fall, as was rather to be expected.

J. C. WILLIS,
Director.

SUPPLEMENTS.

1.—LABORATORY, HERBARIUM, MUSEUM, &c.

Owing to the Director's accident, the lack of a Scientific Assistant, and to other causes the amount of scientific work done was but small. It is described in the separate reports below. A Museum and Laboratory attendant was granted this year, and Mr. Alexander Newman was appointed, but owing to the terrible congestion of business the old Museum has had gradually to be devoted to offices for clerks, and there is at present only the Laboratory to attend to, and Mr. Newman has given his spare time to rubber tapping experiments.

The mounting of specimens in the General Herbarium was continued, but the Herbarium also suffers from the lack of space, and extension has had to be stopped.

2.—REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MYCOLOGIST.

The dry weather of 1905 has been unfavourable to the development of fungus diseases and fung in general. The only serious outbreak—the decay of the fruits of *Hevea brasiliensis*—occurred in the wet season, and was checked when the rains ceased.

The change of Mycologist renders any comparison with former years impossible. On the whole the various cultivated products appear to be comparatively free from disease. Several fungi have been recorded as attacking various plants, but, as a rule, only a single plant has been affected in each case, and the record is due to the more careful oversight exercised by the planter rather than to any abnormal increase in plant diseases.

The fungi observed during the year are referred to in detail below.

Tea.

Leaf Diseases.—Leaves attacked by Gray Blight (*Pestalozzia guepini*, Desm.) were received at intervals throughout the year. One case was reported in which the fungus attacked the leaf stalk only and defoliated the bushes without producing the usual discolouration of the leaf. In some districts the occurrence of Gray Blight on young shoots is quite common: the fungus attacks the half shoots left after plucking and kills them back to the base, leaving a "crowsfoot" structure of half a dozen dead twigs. These should be lightly pruned and the prunings burned. In one instance Gray Blight was found on an old stem, one inch in diameter. Experiments have been instituted to establish the identity of, or difference between, the Pestalozzias on tea leaves, tea twigs, Hevea, coconut, and rose, and to discover further information about the process of infection, &c.

Towards the end of the year Brown Blight (*Colletotrichum camelliæ*, Mass.) was frequently reported; in some cases this was accompanied by Gray Blight, causing the more serious form of the disease known as "Marginal Corrosion." *Læstadia theicola*, Rac., was generally abundant on leaves attacked by Brown Blight, and in many instances appeared to be the chief cause of the disease.

Cercospora theæ, Rac., a fungus which is always present in small quantity without causing serious injury, was exceptionally abundant in one instance. It forms thin circular red spots on the young leaves: these spots become white and semi-transparent as the leaves grow older, but do not affect the remainder of the leaf tissue. It is generally distributed, but seldom necessitates any special treatment.

Various other appearances of leaves have received attention, *e.g.*, leaf "scab," "water-logged" leaves, and black leaves (due to a blue cell sap). None of these is of economic importance; they have been taken in hand merely with the object of elucidating all abnormal conditions of tea leaves.

Root Diseases.—Work in this subject has been directed chiefly to the separation of the numerous diseases which have hitherto been grouped under the name of *Rosellinia*. This will increase the number of tea root diseases, but does not signify an increase in the number of bushes attacked; by ascertaining

more completely the life-history of the separate fungi, it will be possible to alter methods of prevention to suit each individual case. Typical *Rosellinia* covers the root with black strands of fungus hyphæ and forms at the base of the stem a black velvety coat which bears innumerable conidia (the first form of fruit) as soon as—often before—the bush is dead: the hyphæ which penetrate the bark spread out in star fashion over the wood. In view of the early production of conidia it is most important that bushes should be burnt as soon as they are dead. There appears to be a second species of *Rosellinia* at medium elevations; in this the fungus strands are at first white and afterwards become smoky gray or almost black; it usually causes a decay at the collar, or, in such plants as Panax, of the whole root.

Rosellinias are essentially external fungi. The root disease of the low country is due to a fungus which is chiefly internal and forms fan-shaped patches of mycelium between the wood and bark. These patches often show a black edge; this is always present when the fungus emerges through a crack in the bark. The fructifications of the specimens sent have not been sufficiently developed to admit of specific identification, and those kept under cultivation have been destroyed by white ants, but they have shown that it is a *Xylaria* which probably spreads by contact from jungle stumps. Apparently it is not common. Another fungus which spreads in white, continuous sheets of mycelium between the wood and bark of tea and jungle trees is also under investigation.

Stem Diseases.—Branch canker received much attention during the first half of the year, and inoculations were made with diseased wood and with the numerous fungi found thereon. The latter include *Sphæropsis undulata*, B. & Br., *Erinella*, sp., *Dasycypha*, sp., *Diplodia zebrina*, n. sp.

Nectria hæmatococca, B. & Br., and *Nectria diversispora*, n. sp., which may be found on stems of tea bushes killed by *Rosellinia*, &c., have also been tried. Up to the present, however, the experimental bushes do not show any signs of "canker." It is becoming more and more evident that the decay which sets in at a pruning cut and runs down the branch is not due in the first instance to fungi, but is simply a "die back" caused by sun and rain which should not occur on a vigorous bush. These have been completely healed by the application of a properly balanced artificial manure. This leaves open the question of the large wounds on horizontal branches; the observations of a planter who has taken the trouble to discover the initial stages of these seem capable of an interpretation which does not demand the agency of fungi.

A new stem disease is at present confined to a few estates in one district. The fungus (*Massaria theicola*, n. sp.) attacks the stem and runs upwards and downwards in the vessels of the wood. It frequently affects one side only, crossing the bases of the branches and cutting them off from the water supply, thus causing them to wither without being actually attacked by the fungus. When it is more generally distributed through the stem, the leaves turn yellow and fall off; new sickly shoots are then produced which exist until the water supply is cut off altogether and the bush dies. If the top of the bush is killed before the mycelium has reached the collar, new shoots are produced there. The fungus is not visible externally; internally the discoloured wood definitely indicates the diseased areas, and in the blackened bark the minute perithecia appear as white circular spots if the stem lightly is scraped. Owing to the manner in which the stem is affected the disease is most evident in dry weather. Various methods of treatment are being tried, and the results will be published in due course.

A similar stem disease restricted to one estate differs from the above in producing black thorns along the dead branches and in its slower progress from branch to branch. The fungus is *Aglaospora aculeata*, n. sp.

Horse-hair Blight.—This disease, which is common in India on tea and jungle trees and occurs in the West Indies on cacao, was reported from a low-country estate in 1903. A second attack occurred in 1905, again in the low country, when it spread to *Hevea brasiliensis* planted among the tea. The methods to be adopted for its extermination were published in the "Tropical Agriculturist." The mycelium of the fungus is black and about the thickness of a horse hair. It spreads over the bush in all directions, adhering to branches and leaves, and suspending them when dead in tangled masses. The same, or a similar, fungus lives on nutmeg trees at Peradeniya and in the jungle at Henaratgoda. That on nutmeg is *Marasmius rotalis*, B. & Br. The fructification produced by the mycelium when attached to the tree is small and probably does not produce spores, but it has been proved experimentally that the normal fructification springs up in abundance on the dead leaves and twigs after they have fallen to the ground. Prunings attacked by Horse-hair Blight should therefore be burnt, not buried. Further experiments to determine the identity of these "horse-hair" fungi are in progress. Hitherto they have all been attributed to *Marasmius sarmentosus*, Berk.

Hevea brasiliensis.

Leaf Diseases.—The leaves of seedling *Hevea brasiliensis* are extremely liable to injury by mechanical means or by fungi. These injuries are usually local, *i.e.*, they affect a small part of the leaf only and do not interfere with the functions of the remaining tissue. The appearance of a diseased leaf depends to a great extent upon the structure of the leaf itself, and in the present case practically all injuries cause a whitish semi-transparent area bordered by a brown line. Leaves of older plants appear to be immune to most of the fungi which attack seedlings. The commonest leaf fungus is that of Gray Blight, *Pestalozzia guepini*, Desm.; this is comparatively harmless on leaves, but kills the seedling when it attacks the stem at the collar; the diseased patch usually takes the form of a white ring surrounding the stem, bordered by a narrow red-brown line. Equally abundant, but of still less importance, are the leaf spots caused by *Helminthosporium heveæ*, n. sp.; these are small, circular, semi-transparent, and bordered by a purple-brown line. In one instance in which the first leaves of seedlings turned yellow and dropped off, two fungi, which have been named *Glœosporium brunneum* and *Colletotrichum heveæ*, were found on the leaves. *Phyllosticta heveæ*, Zimm., and *Glœosporium elasticæ*, Cke. & Mass., have also been observed.

Root Diseases.—The first specimens of root disease were forwarded to Peradeniya as examples of the damage caused by white ants. In old trees the fungus attacks the tap root; this is subsequently eaten by termites. The tree, however, continues to obtain a sufficient supply of water from the side roots until it is blown over by stronger winds than usual. As a rule, it is impossible to detect the fungus before the tree is uprooted. Saplings die before the mycelium reaches the surface. In the majority of cases the fungus appears to be identical with that reported from the Straits in 1904, viz., *Fomes semitostus*, Berk. No fructifications have been found in the field, but several have been grown at Peradeniya

on diseased stumps from affected areas. This species spreads underground along the roots of grasses, &c. In one instance the fungus was *Poria vincta*, B. & Br.; it seems impossible, however, to distinguish the two by mycelium alone.

A third root fungus which attacks Hevea is practically omnivorous, specimens having been sent in on cacao, dadap, tea, Castilloa, and Caravonica cotton. The mycelium only has been observed: this forms a yellow-brown or whitish felt on the root to which stones, &c., adhere firmly. It seems to be identical with the cacao root fungus prevalent in Samoa and attributed to *Hymenochæte*, sp.

It should be noted that all these root fungi are common on dead wood or stumps in the jungle and spread to cultivated products from stumps in clearings.

Stem Diseases.—With regard to canker, the outlook is decidedly improved. Excision of diseased tissue has in all cases proved efficacious, without injuring the subsequent growth of the tree. At the beginning of the year, when I wished to become acquainted with this disease in the field, I had great difficulty in finding an affected tree. It must not be thought, however, that the periodic inspection of trees is now unnecessary; the disease may easily be kept in check if the first stages are noted, but neglect results in the death of the tree. I have seen a 12-year old tree completely killed by it. The Government plantation near Badureliya was inspected in June after the jungle had been cleared away, and again in July when the trees were being tapped. Hardly any "canker" was found on either occasion. A few facts which may throw further light on the origin of the disease have been ascertained. The nectria on the dead bark has been named *Nectria diversispora*.

Megalonectria pseudotrichia (Schw.), Speg., was observed in one instance on living branches of Hevea.

Fruit Diseases.—The blackening and decay of Hevea fruits which has been a constant feature during the last few years was exceptionally prevalent in June, and gave rise to the fear that there would be a shortage in the crop, but a dry July stopped the disease almost entirely, and the price of seed dropped in consequence from Rs. 30 to Rs. 2 per thousand. This disease is due to a *Phytophthora* similar to that found on cacao pods in other countries. On the rotten fruits grow *Sphæronæma album*, n. sp., *Nectria diversispora*, n. sp., and *Diplodia zebrina*, n. sp. There is no doubt that this decay will always occur in wet seasons, and to minimize the possibility diseased fruits should be collected and burnt. It is not possible to form any opinion as to the success of the other preventive measures employed owing to the exceptional weather conditions of the last season.

A clear (*i. e.*, not sodden-looking) blackish discolouration, studded with minute black points, is caused by a fungus, *Asterina tenuissima*, n. sp., which also discolours the green stems. This is quite superficial and does no damage.

Miscellaneous.—A "die back" of Hevea saplings has been reported from one district. Two fungi have been found on the dead branches, but infection experiments with these have given negative results. *Vermicularia*, sp., has been observed on seedlings which have died from decay of the root; this would probably be prevented by a change of nurseries and sterilisation of the soil. It too often happens that owing to difficulties in the matter of water supply the same ground is used for nurseries every year without any special treatment.

Notes on the effect of bad tapping have been published in the "Tropical Agriculturist.

Two instances of "fasciation" have been reported, but these are apparently not of fungus origin. Details of these will be published elsewhere.

Among the saprophytic fungi on dead Hevea are *Hirneola hispidula*, B. & Br., *Pleurotus flabellatus*, B. & Br., *Tryblidiella leprieurii* (Mont.), Sacc., and *Ceratosporium productum*, n. sp.

Experiments on the disinfection of Hevea seed were vitiated by the low germinative capacity of the sample experimented with. Those submerged for twenty-four hours in half per cent. formalin showed a higher percentage of germination than the control, but the percentages in all cases were so low that no definite conclusions could be drawn.

Cacao.

The *Hymenochæte* which attacks Hevea has also been found as a root parasite of cacao in a few instances.

The value of canker excision and the spraying of pods is now proved beyond dispute by the results obtained at the Experiment Station and elsewhere. Attention should now be directed to the possibility of reducing the cost of spraying by the adoption of more modern appliances.

Colletotrichum incarnatum, Zimm., was found on brown pods; this is usually associated with the pod diseases in other countries.

Castilloa.

Two trees on the Experiment Station were damaged by fire early in the year. The injured bark was afterwards attacked by a fungus, *Botryodiplodia elasticæ*, n. sp., which converted it into a soft, rotting mass, riddled by insects and permeated by fungi of all kinds. All diseased tissue was cut out from one tree, leaving a wound 3 feet long and 4 to 5 inches wide. After a few months this was almost completely healed. Except for the removal of a portion of the dead bark, the second tree was left untreated to determine the ultimate effect of the fungus. The wound increased in size for several weeks and then dried up, a healthy callus being formed round it. Subsequently, however, the fungus hyphæ remaining in the wood resumed their former activity and the tree died.

Castilloa attacked by the same fungus has since been sent in from another district. It appears to be a wound parasite, *i.e.*, it obtains entrance through a previous injury to the bark. The same fungus has been found living as a saprophyte on felled Hevea and on the root of dead Hevea saplings (stumps).

Cotton.

Cotton is at present free from serious fungus diseases. Early discolouration of leaves and "Black Rust" have been reported, but these, according to American authorities, are due to errors of cultivation. *Uredo gossypii*, Lagerh., has been found on a stray plant of native cotton at Peradeniya.

Caravonica cotton is said to have suffered severely from the attacks of leaf fungi and insects, but no definite results were obtained from the specimens submitted for examination. *Hymenochæte*,

sp., destroys the root. I agree with the opinion expressed by the Government Entomologist that it is inadvisable to introduce a perennial variety when equal or better results can be obtained from an annual one. Isolation of the two varieties will not prevent the infection of the annual by wind-borne spores from the perennial.

Ground Nuts.

The leaf fungus so common on ground nuts is *Septoglœum arachidis*, Rac., which is found wherever this plant is cultivated in the Eastern Hemisphere. It usually appears when the plants are about a month old. In a series of pot experiments, Brazil ground nuts were sterilized by soaking them without removing the shell in a 2 per cent. solution of formalin for several hours. The experiment was conducted in a locality where no ground nuts are grown, and the pots were protected by bell glasses. It was found impossible to infect the plants until they had acquired four leaves, though the spores germinated freely in water; the characteristic spots first appeared on the oldest leaf and spread upwards, there being always three or four unattacked leaves at the top of the plant. Successful infections were made with spores from fallen leaves and from leaves still attached to the plant. Healthy plants placed near those attacked acquired the disease in a few days. The control plants remained unaffected. All the plants died naturally in August and the pots were left exposed. New plants sprang up in November, and, though nearly all the old leaves had been blown away, this second generation became diseased at the end of the first month.

The experiment shows that the fungus may be transferred to a succeeding crop by means of the dead leaves in the soil; that the disease spreads rapidly after the plants are about a month old; and that it might have been prevented by disinfecting the nuts first introduced.

Crotalaria striata.

Parodiella perisporioides, Speg., is generally present on *Crotalaria striata* in varying amount. It is comparatively common on wild crotalarias and allied plants, specimens having been gathered by Thwaites forty years ago on *Crotalaria verrucosa*, *Indigofera flaccida*, and *Desmodium triflorum*. The fungus covers the upper surface of the leaf with small hemispherical black perithecia. It is practically confined to the upper epidermis, but causes an inward curl of the leaf and dwarfs the plant. It is said to be most abundant on crotalaria which has been pruned.

Sphœrella crotalariœ, n. sp., causes brown patches, marked with concentric rings, on the leaves. The centre of the patch often falls out. It has been observed in one instance only, and did very little damage.

Betel.

Several specimens of diseased betel leaves and shoots were sent in during the early part of the year. Instructions for spraying were drawn up and issued by the Agricultural Society, but I have not heard whether this treatment was adopted.

Dadaps.

A few instances of the death of dadaps, apparently through fungus disease, were reported. A closer investigation showed that the cuttings, planted in very poor soil or in exposed situations, had not produced a root system sufficient to support the new shoots, and that the "die back" was due to this alone.

Hymenochœte, sp., was found on the roots of dadap in one instance.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to those already referred to, the following saprophytes or parasites have been found on specimens sent in for report and advice:—

Bixa orellana, L., Anatto	..	*Ovularia bixœ*, Rac.
Dillenia retusa, Thunb.	..	*Cercospora dilleniœ*, n. sp.
Poinciana regia, Boj.	..	*Fomes applanatus*, Wallr.
Erythrina lithosperma, Bl.	..	*Trametes*, sp.
Grevillea robusta, Cunn.	..	*Polystictus persoonii*, Fr.
Acacia decurrens, Benth.	..	*Polyporus*, sp.
Manihot glaziovii, Mull.	..	*Cercospora cearœ*, n. sp.
Brassica oleracea, L., Cabbage.	..	*Plasmodiophora brassicœ*, Wor.
Grevillea robusta, Cunn.	..	*Rosellinia*, sp.
Panax fruticosum, L.	..	*Rosellinia*, sp.
Citrus aurantium, L.	..	*Meliola amphitricha*, Fr.
		Glœosporium, sp.
		Erysiphe, sp.
Myrtus communis, L.	..	*Meliola camellid*, Sacc.
Coleus, sp.	..	*Meliola penzigii*, Sacc.
Myristica fragrans, Houtt.	..	*Meliola camellœ*, Sacc.
		Marasmius rotalis, Berk.
		(*Stilbum nanum*, Mass.?)
Flacourtia inermis, Roxb.	..	*Capnodium*, sp.
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, L.	..	*Nectria pityrodes*, var. *saccharina*, Berk.
		Eutypa heteracantha, Sacc.
		Graphium fasciculatum, Sacc.
Erythrina lithosperma, Bl.	..	*Phyllosticta erythrinœ* n. sp.
Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Bl.	..	*Pestalozzia guepini*, Desm.
		Xylaria, sp.
Cassia, sp.	..	*Erysiphe*, sp.
Rosa indica, L.	..	*Actinonema rosœ* (Lib.), Fr.
		Pestalozzia suffocata, E. & E.
Piper nigrum, L.	..	*Colletotrichum*, sp.
Piper Betel, L.	..	*Cercospora*, sp.
Cattleya sanderiana	..	*Colletotrichum*, sp.
Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	..	*Uromyces fabœ*, de Bary.
Coix lachryma, L.	..	*Uredo*, sp.
Justicia procumbens, L.	..	*Æcidium acanthacearum*, Cke.
Ricinus communis, L.	..	*Vermicularia*, sp.

Fragaria vesca, L.	..	*Sphœrella fragariæ*, Sacc.
Pisum sativum, L.	..	*Ascochyta pisi*, Lib.
Musa paradisiaca, L.	..	*Fusarium*, sp.
Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill.	..	*Fusarium*, sp.
Zingiber officinale, Rosc.	..	*Fusarium*, sp.
Mangifera indica, L.	..	Bacterial fruit rot.

An investigation (in progress) into the habits and food of Termites will, it is expected, decide whether these insects should be regarded by the planter as friends or enemies, and suggest new methods for their extermination. Experiments in the cultivation of the common edible fungus of Ceylon have been unsuccessful.

Advantage has been taken of the removal of the Satinwood bridge to secure specimens of the fungi causing the decay of timber.

The accumulated specimens of plant diseases have been re-examined with the object of establishing a reference collection for office use, and selected specimens have been prepared for exhibition in a future museum. Sections of the Herbarium collection of fungi made by Dr. Thwaites have been examined and re-arranged; many of the fungi represented have been re-described from fresh specimens; and several additions have been made. Work in this branch is at present directed to the acquirement of a complete collection of Ceylon Nectrias. The importance of this side of mycology cannot be over-estimated. In temperate climates the plant pathologist can affect to ignore it, since he can at any moment avail himself of the wealth of information amassed by students of fungi in general, but until the fungi of tropical countries have been more thoroughly studied in their natural surroundings investigations in plant diseases will involve an enormous amount of unproductive labour. It is impossible to assume that genera or species are harmless merely from experience in temperate countries.

The *in* and *out* letters in the last ten months number 467. The correspondence of the last five years has been classified and filed on the vertical filing system, a letter register has been initiated, and a card catalogue formed which includes all the available literature relating to the diseases of plants cultivated, or likely to be cultivated, in the Island.

A lecture on "Spraying" was delivered before the Agricultural Society, and a Circular on the same subject was afterwards published. Notes on fungus diseases, &c., have appeared monthly in the "Tropical Agriculturist," and several Circulars are in course of preparation.

A fortnight was spent in the Kalutara District, including two inspections of the Government Plantation at Badureliya; Gampola, Talawakele, Badulla, Hakgala, and Henaratgoda were also visited in order to investigate diseases in the field.

3.—REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ENTOMOLOGIST.

The monthly publication of entomological notes, in the Magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, obviates the necessity for detailed particulars of the various insect pests that have attracted attention during the past year. The present report, therefore, will be in the form of a general review of the work of the Department.

An analysis of the letters received shows—

437 relating to miscellaneous pests and other entomological subjects;
298 (= 33 per cent.) connected with sericulture;
108 (= 12 per cent.) inquiries about tea pests; and
53 (= 6 per cent.) referring to pests of rubber-producing plants.

In spite of abnormally dry seasons, we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the past year has been unmarked by any specially widespread or alarming attacks; though the records of miscellaneous insect pests have been more numerous than ever. This, however, does not indicate any real increase in injurious insects, but points to the greater attention now given to the subject, and to a general apprehension of the importance of prompt action in such cases.

Most of the old established tea pests—such as Tortrix, Tea-mites, and "Shot-hole Borer"—are still with us. Tortrix, in particular, continues to defy all attempts at mitigation, and most planters have now given up remedial measures against this pest in its later stages. It really seems as if the partial thinning of the pest—that alone can be effected—re-acts beneficially, keeping the survivors in better health and condition. When left to itself overcrowding brings a natural check in the form of disease. Both bacterial and fungal diseases have been observed to attack the caterpillars. There is also a small Ichneumon fly that aids in their destruction. These natural remedies should be assisted by the systematic collection of the egg masses.

The employment of sulphur against tea-mites has very largely increased, with marked beneficial results to the tea bushes. Unfortunately there have been a few complaints of the deterioration of tea manufactured from the sulphured bushes. This is a point that will require careful attention. It is possibly due to a careless method of application. It is, at any rate, doubtful if the supposed loss through the deterioration of the made teas for a short time can equal the loss in the actual amount of leaf that would have resulted from the action of the tea-mites if left unchecked. The effect upon the manufactured tea can be appreciable only for two or three weeks, while a bad attack of tea-mite will so affect the bushes as to greatly reduce the yield for at least as many months. No one can look at a field of tea badly infested with the "Scarlet-mite" (*Brevipalpus obovatus*)—all the branches bare of leaves—without realizing the enormous injury that can be inflicted by this obscure and microscopic pest. Sulphur has well upheld its reputation as a sure specific against the various species of tea-mites.

"Shot-hole borer" (*Xyleborus fornicatus*) appears to be slowly extending its area, though on many individual estates it has been kept in some check by the systematic burning of the prunings. Unfortunately the good effects of such work are minimized by the inaction of neighbouring estates. At present there is no concerted action in such matters, nor any legal compulsion. An Ordinance to deal with this difficulty has been under consideration for more than a year, and will probably be enacted in the course of a few months.

The following miscellaneous tea pests have been recorded during the year. This list does not represent the actual occurrences, but only such as have been reported to the Department.

"Tea Tortrix" (*Capua coffearia*, Nietn.): January, February, March, May, August, September, October.
"Red Slug" (*Heterusia cingala*, Moore): January, February.
"Tussar Silkworm" (*Antheræa paphia*, L.): February.
"Atlas Moth" (*Attacus atlas*, L.): October.
"Small Nettle Grub" (*Natada nararia*, Moore): March, April.
(*Narosa conspersa*, Wlk.): December.
"Lobster Caterpillar" (*Stauropus alternus*, Wlk.): August.
"Bag-worms" (*Clania variegata*, Snell.): February, March.
(*Psyche albipes*, Moore): March.
"Twig Caterpillar" (*Boarmia bhurmitra*, Wlk.): January, March.
"Scale-bugs" (*Lecanium hemisphæricum*, Targ.): January.
(*Chionaspis biclavis*, Comst.): January.
"Green Weevil" (*Astycus lateralis*, Fabr.): March, June, August.
"Shot-hole Borer" (*Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eichhoff): September.
"Cockchafer" Grubs: October.
Grubs of "Click Beetles" (*Elater, sp.*): May, July, October.
"White Ants" (*Termes, sp.*): August, October.
"Tea-mites:" (*Phytoptus carinatus*, Green): August, October.
(*Tarsonymus translucens*, Green): August, October.
(*Brevipalpus obovatus*, Donn.): October.

The pests of the various rubber-producing trees have naturally attracted considerable attention, but, with the exception of a leaf-rolling caterpillar that defoliates "Kickxsia" rubber (*Funtumia elastica*), no really serious insect pests have yet asserted themselves in Ceylon.

We cannot, however, rely upon any long-continued immunity. With the great extension of rubber plantations now in progress fresh pests are sure to appear. It will behove rubber planters to keep a careful watch for any signs of attack. If taken in time most insect pests can be checked. Fortunately, latex-bearing trees—while in good health—are self-protected from bark and wood-boring insects. This protection is lost when, from any cause, the supply of latex is reduced. Root diseases have so far proved the most fertile source of such debility, and are almost invariably followed by the invasion of "white ants" (Termites) and boring beetles of various kinds. These insects are generally wrongly credited with the death of such fungus-infested plants. Any attempt to penetrate the latex-bearing tissues of a healthy rubber plant must inevitably result in the defeat and probable death of the invader. The period of latex-reduction that follows systematic tapping will be a time of danger, and artificial means of protection may be necessary at such times. Careless tapping, resulting in injury to the cambium, will render the trees particularly susceptible to attack. "Ceara rubber" trees, under tapping, appear to be exceptionally liable to disease, and many fatalities from this cause have been recorded.

The cultivation of "Kickxsia rubber" is rendered impracticable in Ceylon owing to the systematic assaults of a leaf-rolling caterpillar (*Caprinia conchylalis*, Guen). Defoliation commences even in the nursery and is continued during the growth of the plant, at more or less regular periods of three months, when the young trees are denuded of every single leaf. Under such circumstances, it is impossible for the plants to make good growth, and it is surprising that they even continue to exist. The pest can be checked by repeated spraying with arsenical compounds; but on a large clearing this would be quite impracticable, or at least would render the cultivation of this species of rubber unprofitable in comparison with the hardier Hevea.

The following miscellaneous pests have been recorded from rubber-bearing plants in Ceylon during the past year:—

On *Hevea brasiliensis*:
"Black Bug" (*Lecanium nigrum*, Nietn.): on leaves and stems of young plants; June.
"Mussel Scale" (*Mytilaspis, sp.*): on foliage of old trees; October.
"Spotted Locust" (*Aularchus miliaris*): destructive to foliage of young plants; September, October.
"Paddy-bug" (*Leptocorisa acuta*, Thun.): punctures shoots of young plants; March.
"Cockchafer" grubs: at roots of young trees; August, October.
Grub of Longicorn beetle: said to have been taken from within the root of a young tree; September.
Larva of a Tineid Moth: feeds upon the outer bark of the stems; February.
"White ants" (*Termes, sp.*): attacking roots of diseased plants; February, October.
Boring beetle (*Xylopertha mutilata*): in stems of diseased trees; January, February, July, October.
"Shot-hole Borer" (*Xyleborus, sp.*): in dead part of diseased trees; March.
Slugs (*Limax*, 2 sp.): on remains of latex, in wounds after tapping; July.

On *Castilloa elastica*:
"Mealy-bugs" (*Dactylopius crotonis* and *D. citri*): on leaves and lateral branches of young trees; February, August.
Caterpillar of a butterfly (*Telchinia violæ*): feeding on foliage of young plants; July.
Grubs of Longicorn beetle: in stems of young trees; December.

On *Manihot glaziovii*:
Longicorn bettle (*Pterolophia annulata*): bred from diseased bark; December. (This species has also been received from India, where it is said to girdle the stems of young Hevea trees.)

On *Funtumia elastica*:
"Leaf-roller" (*Caprinia conchylalis*): destructive to foliage of young plants and trees.

But little attention appears to have been paid to pests of cacao during the year. Only one insect has been sent in for determination, and that can hardly rank as a pest. It was one of the "lac-insects" (*Tachardia albizziæ*, Green) which secretes resinous nodules on the small branches of the tree. It occurs only sparingly and does little or no harm.

Awakening interest in cotton cultivation has called for attention to the various pests of this plant. We have as yet none of the formidable insect pests, such as the "Mexican Cotton-boll Weevil" (*Anthonomus grandis*) and the "Cotton-worm" (*Alabama argillacea*). The "Cotton-boll worm" (*Heliothis armigera*) occurs on other plants in Ceylon, but has not yet attacked our cotton.

The Government Entomologist personally visited the Cotton Experiment Station at Mahailuppallama in September, and made a study of the insect pests occurring there. The following cotton insects have been recorded during the year :—

"Cotton Stainers" (*Serinetha augur* and *Oxycarenus lætus*) : in lint of ripe bolls.
"Pink boll-worm" (*Gelechia gossypiella*): in unripe bolls.
"Leaf-roller" (*Sylepta multilinealis*): on foliage.
"Red-borer" (*Zeuzera coffeæ*): in stems.
(*Gracilaria*, sp.): mining under cuticle of young stems.
"Mealy-bug" (*Dactylopius virgatus*): on foliage.
"Black-bug (*Lecanium nigrum*): on young stems.
"Bark-scale" (*Hemichionaspis aspidistræ*): on young stems.

None of these pests can do much harm if the crop is treated as an annual, the old plants being removed and burnt before fresh plantations are commenced. But where the old plants are allowed to remain—for the sake of small supplementary crops—insect enemies have an opportunity of increasing to a dangerous extent. This fact renders the cultivation of perennial varieties of cotton (such as Caravonica) extremely dangerous if conducted anywhere in the neighbourhood of the annual varieties. This point was emphasized in the "Tropical Agriculturist" for August, 1905 (*vide* page 296), from which the following paragraphs are extracted :—

The perennial habit of most of our Ceylon products, and the absence of any winter during which insect life is dormant, adds very greatly to our difficulties in the control of insect pests. Where we have a plant like cotton, that can be grown as an annual, it would be foolish to lose the advantage afforded us and to allow successive crops to straggle on and overlap each other. I would even advocate that something in the nature of a "close season" should be recognised—regulated to suit the weather conditions in different districts—during which no living cotton plants should be allowed to remain in the ground.

In this connection the question of the cultivation of the perennial variety—Caravonica cotton—comes into prominence. Unless it can be proved that this plant is exempt from all pests that affect the annual varieties, it will be a grave source of danger to the latter, by bridging over the period during which the enemies of the cotton plant might otherwise be stamped out.

Amongst pests of minor products the following have been noticed in the monthly Entomological Notes :—

On *Crotalaria* (cultivated for manurial purposes):
Argina argus and *Argina syringa :* caterpillars destructive to the foliage; July, August, September.
Polyommatus bœticus and *Etiella zinkenella :* caterpillars destroying the seeds in the pods; September.
Small Chafer-beetles : feeding on the blossoms; April.
Limax, sp.: slugs feeding on the succulent seedlings; August.

On "Ground-Nuts" (*Arachis hypogœa*):
Anacampsis nertaria : very destructive to foliage throughout the year.
Dorylus orientalis : a subterranean ant that perforates the seed pods and consumes the contents; September.

On Tomato:
Plusia eriosoma : caterpillars destructive to young foliage and green fruit; January.

On Cardamoms:
Dichocrocis evaxalis : caterpillar boring in stems; September.

On "Dadap" (*Erythrina lithosperma*):
Anoplocnemis phasiana : a large bug that punctures and wilts the young shoots ; July.
Aularchus miliaris (Spotted Locust): defoliating young trees; July.

On Ebony:
Labanda herbealis : caterpillar feeding on young foliage ; February.
Gracilaria, sp.: caterpillar mining in young leaves; February.

On *Albizzia moluccana :*
Terias silhetana : a gregarious caterpillar that defoliates the young trees; September.

On *Cassia multijuga :*
Duomitus leuconotus : caterpillar boring in the stems ; September.

On Citrus (Orange, Lime, &c.):
Zeuzera coffeæ : caterpillar boring in stems; November.
Cetoniid beetles: feeding on bark of stems ; November.

On Myrtle :
Pulvinaria psidii :
Lecanium viride :
Lecanium hemisphæricum :
Ceroplastes rubens :
} scale bugs on foliage, associated with black fungus ; July.

On Mango:
Dacus ferrugineus : a "Fruit-fly," breeding in the ripe fruit; June.

On Avocado Pear:
Zeuzera coffeæ : caterpillar boring in young stems ; April.

On Plum:
Thrips, sp.: destructive to foliage ; August.

On Edible Fig and other fruit trees:
Astycus, sp.: a small weevil riddling the foliage ; November.

On *Paspalum dilatatum* (a fodder grass):
Leucania unipuncta (Army worm): caterpillars devastating grass plots ; October.

On Rice plants:
Spodoptera mauritia (Arakkoddian worm): caterpillar eats down young rice plants; November.

On Rose plants:
Astycus, sp. and small Chafers: beetles riddling foliage and blossoms; June.

On Coleus:
Orthezia insignis: a destructive scale-bug ; September.

On cultivated Orchids:
Diaspis boisduvallii (an imported Scale-bug): May.

In Stored Rice:
Corcyra cephalonica (a Pyralid caterpillar): March.

In Ground Nut Oilcake:
Tribolium castaneum (a small beetle): August.

Apiculture.—Endeavours are being made to establish this industry in the Island. The Ceylon Agricultural Society is considering the temporary engagement of an expert who would bring stocks of European bees (acclimatized in Tropical Australia) and give instruction in their management.

Repeated attempts have already been made to utilize the smaller native honey-bee (*Apis indica*), but, though these bees will accommodate themselves readily to domestication and occupy the hives provided for them, it has been found impossible to induce them to use the supers, or to store up any large quantity of honey. Their natural environment has never led them to lay up stores for future use, and it seems hopeless to expect them to acquire this habit which is found naturally only with stocks that have been accustomed to a winter. When once acquired, this habit appears to persist even in tropical climates, as proved by the success of apiculture in the West Indies.

The following pests have been observed to attack our local bees under domestication :—

Acherontia lachesis (the "Death's-head Moth"): invading the hives and robbing the honey in the comb; March.
Achroia grisella : a small caterpillar feeding in the wax of the comb; March.
Tenebrio, sp. : a small beetle frequenting the hives ; March.
Vespa cincta (the Indian Hornet): attacks and carries off the bees when entering or leaving the hives; January, October.

Sericulture.—Serious attention is being paid to the local establishment of a silk industry. A small experimental silk farm has been started by the Ceylon Agricultural Society at Peradeniya, with the idea of providing a model establishment where proper methods of cultivation can be observed, and where men can be trained for the instruction of the native villagers.

It has been found convenient, at first, to recommend principally the cultivation of the "Eri-worm" (*Attacus ricini*), as its food plant—the castor-oil—is already obtainable in quantity. Another reason which makes this variety of silkworm more suitable for the natives of Ceylon is that the moths can be allowed to escape, while, with the mulberry-feeding worms, the cocoons must be killed—a process offensive to the tenets of the stricter Buddhists.

Progress in the establishment of any new industry must necessarily be slow, and this attempt to introduce sericulture into Ceylon is no exception to the general rule. But there is no doubt but that it is gaining a footing. Numerous applications for silkworm eggs have been received, and many individuals are tentatively raising the worms. It will be necessary, for some time, to foster the industry by ensuring a ready market for the produce and offering prizes for the best samples of cocoons. The Ceylon Agricultural Society is assisting in this work by offering to purchase all the cocoons with a view to putting them on the market at a convenient time and in parcels of suitable size. The Society is also presenting prizes for the best samples.

The principal difficulties to be overcome are—

(1) To induce the native cultivators to raise the cocoons in sufficient numbers to make the cultivation profitable to themselves.
(2) To ensure the proper treatment of the worms which, judging from results, are at present kept in very insanitary conditions.
(3) To arrange for the collection of the produce which is often raised in out-of-the-way districts.

All these matters are receiving attention. It is proposed to send round itinerant instructors to teach the natives the best methods of treating the worms and to collect the cocoons already raised.

E. ERNEST GREEN,
Government Entomologist.

4.—GOVERNMENT CHEMIST'S REPORT.

IN April, 1904, at the request of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, I left with Mr. A. C. Kingsford on a long tour through the Malay States, Formosa, Java, China, and Japan with the object of studying the rubber industry in the former country and the cultivation and methods of tea manufcture in the others, more especially Java, Formosa, and Japan. Particulars of other products that might be useful in Ceylon were also gathered, and visits paid to several Agricultural Stations in the United States and England to study the various methods, &c., adopted in each place.

Factories for the manufacture of vulcanized and other rubber goods were also visited to ascertain the physical properties that were most required in the raw rubber as exported from Ceylon.

I returned to the Island in June, 1905, and full illustrated reports on the tea industry in Java, Formosa, and Japan are now in the press.

Tea experimental plots.—Most of these have been visited, and where possible the leaf from each plot manufactured into black tea for valuation and analytical purposes. Some very interesting results are being obtained from these, and it is hoped to be able to establish certain relationships between some of the mineral plant ingredients and those giving quality and strength to teas. Complete chemical analyses of the teas from the control and some other plots are being made, and in others merely the ordinary analysis with a special estimation of the particular constituent applied in the manure.

Considerable difficulty was found in obtaining a small portable roller which could roll the leaf from a one-acre plot or less. It was essential that the leaf should be manufactured as early as possible under the same conditions as regards age from pruning, &c., and the delay made it impossible in some cases to manufacture the teas during last season.

Oolong tea.—As a result of our investigations in Formosa, experiments have been made on this method of tea manufacture at various elevations in Ceylon with very promising results. The quality and characteristics of Oolongs appears to depend on three or four distinct factors apart from the actual composition of the leaf as plucked from the bush. *First :* the production of a distinctive apple-like

aroma in the leaf by slight oxidation, before the cells are broken and contents expressed over the leaf by rolling. *Second*: a slight scorching of the epidermis of the leaf during the panning or roasting process. *Third*: slight decomposition of certain of the tea constituents resulting from the growth of a special fungus in the leaf after the preliminary manufacture. Spores of a particular fungus were detected on the teas in Formosa and again in samples sent to Ceylon, and the Government Mycologist has grown and identified the fungus as a *Sterigmatocystis* probably a new species. Experiments are now being conducted on the inoculation of Ceylon tea prepared by the Chinese method to see if the same peculiarity can be produced. Tea leaf contains a high proportion of legumin or vegetable casein similar to the casein of cheese, and it is probable that the growth of the fungus produces flavouring bodies, as do the various moulds in cheese. A more or less mouldy or musty hay smell is characteristic of most oolongs and some other China teas prepared under similar conditions. It is hoped that the value of Ceylon black teas, especially those for the American market, can be enhanced by giving them something of the oolong character and flavour to which Americans are accustomed.

Rubber.—Numerous analyses have been made during the year to determine the average composition from different aged trees and the period at which tapping could be satisfactorily commenced. It was found that the actual chemical composition of these rubbers varied little, and certainly not sufficiently to account for the great differences in strength and elasticity between that from very young trees and those of six years and over.

Analyses were also made of Castilloa and Ceara rubbers, these differing from Para chiefly in their higher resin content and in the nature of the resins. Ceara rubber also contained a much larger amount of nitrogenous matter.

Comparative analyses of Malay States and Ceylon rubbers prepared in their various forms were also made.

Numerous experiments as to the purifying, preservation, and coagulation of latex were conducted, the best practical preservatives being formalin and ammonia. A dilute solution of the latter was recommended for keeping latex fluid in the cuts and so lessening the amount of scrap.

It has also been demonstrated that ordinary separation by centrifugal machines is not practicable with Ceylon Para latex even at a speed of 11,000 revolutions per minute, as the globules are too minute and varied in size and density. In ordinary methods of preparation as at present adopted I have shown that the globules do not first rise to the surface (like cream) and then coagulate, but that the latex coagulates throughout its mass, thus including much proteid and any suspended matter. The rubber by its own elastic force then contracts towards the surface of the liquid, expressing a clear watery fluid still containing proteid matter in solution. Had it been possible to separate the globules by centrifugal means, a rubber with a higher percentage of caoutchouc could be obtained. The various parts of the rubber tree have been completely analyzed to determine the absorption of the various soil constituents and the rate at which soil would become exhausted.

The actual sale of rubber removes little or nothing from the soil, but the tree being a greedy feeder rapidly absorbs all the available plant food, thus tending to starve less vigorous feeding plants growing near it.

Nothing could be determined in fallen Para leaves of a poisonous nature to other plants ; and the gradual weakening of tea under rubber must be mainly due to excessive shade and want of available plant food.

Tacky rubber.—The cause of the softening of prepared rubber was investigated. Certain bacteria fungi, and an oxidizing enzyme were found to be present in the liquefied rubber, and it was proved that the disease could be communicated by inoculation. Preventive measures were suggested and the sterilization of all utensils employed recommended ; also the occasional sponging of the drying rubber with dilute formalin to destroy moulds, &c. The rubber from first tappings appeared to be most liable to the change, probably due to the fact that more sap containing tannin, sugar, &c., in solution is mixed with the latex when the bark is first cut.

Camphor.—Since the publication of the pamphlet on the distillation of camphor from leaves and shoots the planting of camphor trees has somewhat extended. On some estates difficulty was found in obtaining camphor in paying quantity, and the cause of this has been investigated and proved to be due to too rapid distillation and imperfect condensation. Several distillations were made with shoots from estates at elevations ranging from under 2,000 feet to over 6,000 feet elevation, the yields varying from 1·16 to 1·71 per cent. Leaves and twigs distilled separately showed that the ratio of the camphor content was about 3 : 1.

In distilling the camphor it is necessary that when once distillation commences the heat should be reduced to a minimum, so that very little steam passes over with the camphor ; also that the condensing water be cold and abundant and flow in the opposite direction to the distillate.

When the condensed camphor is impure and discoloured it can be easily obtained pure white by re-distillation, but this should be unnecessary if the first is properly conducted.

The red liquid obtained from the shoots in the retort was analyzed and contains tannin, a yellow dye, sugar, and an ash rich in manganese.

Citronella oil.—Complete analyses of several *pure* oils distilled at Gangaruwa and elsewhere were made and their physical character compared with samples of pure oil obtained during my visit to Java.

The oils varied much in colour, specific gravity, and optical rotation, and all failed to pass Schimmel's test. The Java oil, which was perfectly clear and almost white, gave the least turbidity with Schimmel's test. Lemon grass oil invariably gives an intense turbidity with the test, and Lena-batu oil also fails to pass it. Well distilled Maha-pengiri oils sometimes pass the test, but evidently much depends on the temperature, steam pressure, and length of time employed in the distillation.

An experiment was made in the re-distillation of a pure but dark-coloured Maha-pengiri oil from Gangaruwa with low pressure steam, proportionate quantities of the distillate being collected and tested for their physical properties separately.

At the commencement of distillation the oil and water came over rapidly in the proportion of 1 : 5·66, the ratio gradually increasing to 1 : 20 until 62·5 per cent. of the oil had distilled over. The distillates were almost colourless like the Java oils. The residue, or 37·5 per cent. of the original oil, would not distil with low pressure steam, was highly coloured, and of a rank odour

The first two fractions amounting to 50 per cent. of the original oil gave no opalescence with Schimmel's test, the third fraction of 25 per cent. gave a very faint turbidity, and the residue a most marked reaction.

The optical rotations in a 100 mm. tube were—

1st fraction of 25 per cent.	$[a]_D$ =	.. ..	— 6·34°
2nd ,, ,,	=	.. ..	+ 0·35°
3rd ,, ,,	=	.. ..	— 0·05°
Residue (too darkly coloured).			

The mixture approximated closely to the optical rotation of the pure Java oil $[a]_D = 2·82.°$ From what I saw of Java distillation plant it is possible that the higher value of the Java oil is partly due to more careful scientific distillation, and not entirely to a better variety of grass, the grass employed being very similar in appearance to the Maha-pengiri of Ceylon. From the above experiment it would be advisable to collect the first 75 or 80 per cent. of any distillation separately as first grade oil and to sell the residue as a second grade oil.

Thorianite and other rare earths.—Several analyses of thorianite, thorite, allanite, monazite, &c., were made, and samples of the pure thoria, ceria, and uranium isolated and sent as specimens to the Mineralogical Department of the Colombo Museum.

Waters.—Numerous well, tank, and river waters along the Northern Railway were collected and analyzed with a view to suggest a simple method of softening which would not require expensive plant or skilled supervision. The well waters were almost invariably extremely hard, the hardness being due to carbonates and sulphates of lime and magnesia and in some cases silicates arising from the decomposing gneiss in which the wells are sunk. Some also had excessive amounts of common salt even when at considerable distances from the sea.

As the wells are mainly surface, the composition of the water varies with the rainfall, which would necessitate frequent changes in the proportions of ordinary softening reagents, such as lime water and carbonate of soda, &c.

Experiments with various tannin solutions on the hardest well waters under high pressure showed that, while the solutions caused slight flocculent precipitation and colouring of the water, they entirely prevented the crystallization of the various salts as a hardened deposit on the walls of the vessels, a muddy deposit only being gradually formed on concentration, which could easily be blown out of the boilers.

It was suggested to use the ordinary cutch imported from India, as being in solid form and easily soluble in water; the required amount could be added to each engine tank of hard water employed. From 5 to 10 lb. of the cutch are sufficient for 10,000 gallons of water.

Soils.—A large number of analyses have been made of soils growing various crops in different districts of Ceylon, including soils used by the Jaffna Tamils for cultivation of tobacco in the peninsula.

Soils along the whole northern route were collected and analyzed to determine their suitability for various products. Several of them are distinctly rich, and given suitable climatic conditions should grow cotton, tobacco, rubber, &c., well.

Many of them are richer in nitrogen, lime, and potash than the highly manured and specially prepared tobacco soils near Jaffna, and should be capable of growing good quality leaf if the proper variety is planted.

As the question of tobacco cultivation in Ceylon and improvement of the leaf is now being raised, it might be desirable to experiment on some of the soils referred to; but at the same time a careful study of the fermentation process and the particular bacteria concerned is necessary, as there is no doubt improvement in quality will be mainly in this direction.

Samples of Maldivian coconut soils kindly collected for me by Sir John Keane on his recent visit to the islands were analyzed. While the best coconut soils in Ceylon often contain over 95 per cent. of pure sand, these soils consisted almost entirely of coral or carbonate of lime, thus showing the great variation in soils in which the coconut palm will grow luxuriantly.

M. KELWAY BAMBER, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.

5.—SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT'S REPORT.

MR. SMITH having only been appointed late in November, it is as yet much too soon for him to write any report.

J. C. W.

6.—PUBLICATIONS.

Annals.—Owing to the Director's accident, only one number of this journal was issued during the year, containing the following articles:—

Lock, R. H., Studies in Plant Breeding in the Tropics, II.
Wright, Herbert, Foliar Periodicity of Endemic and Indigenous Trees in Ceylon

and a number of reviews.

Circulars.—The following numbers were passed for press during the year :—

Vol. II., No. 27.—Plant Breeding (Part III). R. H. Lock.
28.—Branch Canker in Tea. J. B. Carruthers
29.—Canker of Para Rubber. J. B. Carruthers.
Vol. III., No. 1.—Notes on Dioscoreas (Yams). H. F. Macmillan.
2.—The Chemical and Physical properties of the Soils from the Tea Plots at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya. A. Bruce.
3.—The Chemical and Physical properties of the soils from the Cacao Plots at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya. A. Bruce.
4.—Ornamental Climbers and Creepers. H. F. Macmillan.
5.—Indian Corn in Ceylon. Herbert Wright.
6.—Para Rubber in Ceylon. Herbert Wright and A. Bruce.
7.—Ceylon Agriculture and Economic Products in 1904. J. C. Willis.
8.—Report of the Government Mycologist and Assistant Director for 1904. J. B. Carruthers.
9.—Report of the Government Entomologist for 1904. E. E. Green.
10.—Report of the Controller, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, for 1904. Herbert Wright.
11.—Report of the Superintendent, Cotton Experiments, for 1904. C. J. C. Mee.
12.—Green Manures. Herbert Wright.
13.—Fruit cultivation in Ceylon. H. F. Macmillan.

Other publications.—Owing to the Director's accident, the list of other publications relating to Ceylon Botany and Entomology was not kept up, and will probably appear in next report.

7.—OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

OFFICE work continues to increase, and shows a rise of 26 per cent. upon the preceding year.

The Library continues to grow, but the room in which the books are kept is now so overcrowded that the bulk of the new acquisitions of the last two years—some 850 books and pamphlets and 300 unbound volumes of periodicals—have simply to lie in heaps upon the floor, and are becoming almost impossible to consult without spending half an hour or so in turning over heaps of books, &c.

8.—REPORT OF THE CURATOR, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS PERADENIYA.

Staff.—No important changes have been effected. The Curators of Peradeniya and Hakgala exchanged duties for three months, March to May, to the mutual advantage of both establishments. The experience and knowledge gained by such interchange as this can obviously be of incalculable value in the execution of the duties of the officers concerned. The Badulla Botanic Gardens, established in 1886, having now been abolished, the Conductor, Mr. D. T. de Alwis, has been transferred to Peradeniya and appointed to the new post of "Foreman of Plant-houses." The Labour Vote at Peradeniya has been reduced on the Estimates by Rs. 450, but it benefited by savings on Badulla and Nuwara Eliya Gardens to the extent of Rs. 1,415.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Several long-deferred improvements have been effected during the year, though many more still remain to be undertaken as means will allow.

Water supply.—The work of laying a new and improved service of water pipes for the Gardens has been in the hands of the Public Works Department since June, the pipe supply of water being then cut off. The Gardens have naturally suffered in consequence, and the abnormally dry weather for this period combined to produce a most adverse effect on plant life generally, as well as on the progress of horticultural and experimental work. The process of daily carrying water from a well at Getambe and from the river by means of buckets and a water cart has been very laborious and of course only partially effectual in meeting the requirements of the Gardens.

Extension of flower garden.—This is perhaps the most striking improvement of the year. The erection of a series of arches, forming a pergola, over the long walk which stretches from the orchid house through the rose garden to the Bat Drive, furnishes a striking addition to the ornamental section of the grounds.

Coffee garden.—This portion of the grounds, which adjoins the premises of the Chief Clerk and Draughtsman, had, through want of labour, been allowed to run into a somewhat wild state. It was taken in hand early in the year, much of the superfluous growth being removed and the surface considerably levelled. This will be suitably laid out in harmony with the adjoining portion of the Gardens as soon as means will allow.

Fern house.—This has been transformed, the interior design being altered so as to answer the double purpose of accommodating a larger variety of plants and of arranging these to the best effect.

Potting sheds.—Owing to the pressing necessity for more storeroom accommodation, the old potting shed has been given up for this purpose, the tile-roofed plant shed being at the same time converted into an excellent potting house. A new potting shed has also been erected in a well-concealed spot in the flower garden, whilst the nursery potting shed has been rebuilt and enlarged.

Bamboo tats for plant-houses.—Hitherto the material used for covering the roofs of plant-houses here has been coir matting of an openly woven pattern. This answers the purpose well, but as it requires renewing every year or eighteen months it becomes comparatively expensive. This year both the Octagon and orchid houses have been covered with tats made on the premises of split bamboo and coir string, these being tarred and allowed to dry before placing them in position over the plants. This will effect an economy, and probably answer the purpose better than coir matting.

Garden seats.—Six more seats of a serviceable pattern have been purchased and placed in attractive positions, thus adding considerably to the general interest and enjoyment derivable from the contents of the Gardens.

Roads and paths.—The Palmyra walk has been widened and formed into a carriage drive, being connected with the Main Central drive by two short arms, curving in opposite directions, leaving a pretty triangular plot between. An improvement which will be appreciated by visitors in carriages is the curve which has been made to join the Jonville drive with the River drive. This has necessitated a deep cutting and two culverts being made, but it facilitates driving considerably. The River drive below the Gardner monument has been lowered and made of uniform gradient and breadth, which is both a practical and æsthetic improvement.

A new path has been made up to the knoll on the north side of the Great Circle, the situation being levelled and laid under grass, and a seat placed on the summit, which commands a beautiful view.

GENERAL CULTIVATION.

Operations under this heading were considerably restricted owing, as already recorded, to the complete stoppage of the water supply for practically half the year and to the failure of the normal monsoon rains.

Vegetable experiment garden.—This has now been entirely transferred from its former impoverished situation in the "South Garden" to a position behind the Palmyra avenue, and the results have already in many cases justified the change. Two water tanks and conducting channels have also been built here. Model plots of yams, pineapples, and various tropical vegetables may here be seen growing during their respective seasons, and all are duly labelled. These are necessarily limited in extent, but serve the useful purpose of showing the adaptability of various crops to certain methods of cultivation, enabling information being given to correspondents who make inquiries regarding them, and also form a reliable stock from which demands for plants in small quantities are supplied.

Malpighia coccifera (a substitute for boxwood edging).—One of the chief wants of tropical gardens is a good substitute for boxwood edgings, which form so striking and indispensable an embellishment of gardens in temperate regions.

Malpighia coccifera may be made to supply this want better than any other plant I know of, being similar in appearance, and also capable of being grown and trained like the boxwood. Cuttings of this have been planted on both sides throughout the Main Central drive, so as to form an efficient and at the same time ornamental edging. The brick tiles made for the purpose have not been found durable whenever there is wheeled traffic.

Propagating Hevea (Para Rubber) by cuttings.—So many conflicting reports have been made on this subject that it has been considered advisable to make another attempt here at obtaining definite and reliable results. These have again demonstrated the fact that, at any rate as far as the conditions at Peradeniya are concerned, Hevea is not naturally adapted to propagation by this means. Cuttings were taken from wood of about six different degrees of maturity, ranging from the tender tips of the branches to the firm and woody portions of these. The cuttings were numbered consecutively 1 to 6, according to the part of the branch used, starting at the terminal tips, and each lot contained 500. These were carefully shaded and regularly watered. In three weeks a few of Nos. 2 and 3 threw out young leaves, which however soon withered and died down. These cuttings were found to have formed a callus at the end in the ground, but developed no roots. The nett result was that at the end of the year not a single plant was obtained from the 3,000 cuttings.

Hybrid peas.—The fourteen hybrid peas produced by Mr. Lock have been re-sown and increased in quantity. Apart from the effects of the drought these have shown no deterioration in the third and fourth generation. Half the seed has been transferred to the Experiment Station, there being not sufficient area available at Peradeniya for the extended cultivation of these.

Avenue of Oreodoxa oleracea.—The old avenue of *Oreodoxa regia*, or "Royal Palm," having become very dilapidated owing to old age, it has been inter-planted with a taller and more effective palm, *Oreodoxa oleracea*, or "Cabbage Palm" of the West Indies. The former avenue was planted in 1853.

Avenue of Double-coconut (Lodoicea Sechellarum).—Six more nuts were obtained by the courtesy of the Curator, Botanic Gardens, Seychelles, but unfortunately three of these were received with their germs rotten; the remaining three were planted out along the Monument road, where it is intended to form an avenue of this interesting and striking palm.

FLORICULTURE.

An official desire having been expressed to further the development of floriculture at Peradeniya, and increased expenditure on the subject having been granted, it has been possible to make considerable strides in advance. The area hitherto strictly under floriculture has been largely extended, and now includes special sections devoted to roses and orchids. Though the details of laying out these and the rest

of the flower garden have yet to be completed, their present arrangement is undoubtedly greatly appreciated by the public, who frequent this part of the grounds in increased numbers, both for enjoyment and instruction. The most striking feature of this extension is the—

Aristolochia pergola, which consists of a number of arches placed at intervals over the long walk which stretches across the valley between the Orchid house and Bat drive. Over these a number of the most interesting species of Aristolochia are trained.

Showy flowering plants.—Since advanced floriculture has become a feature of Peradeniya, special effort has always been made, not so much to grow so-called English flowers, but to discover tropical or sub-tropical plants which can be adapted to the special requirements of a tropical flower-garden. The number of such plants now employed effectively at Peradeniya for massing in beds and borders is fairly considerable, and includes Caladiums, Cannas, Palms, Arundo Donax variegata, Agave, Poinsettia, Coleus, Siphocampylus, Salvia (blue and scarlet), Uroskinnera, Acalyphas, Turnera, Heliconias, &c. Of sub-tropical annuals the following amongst others have made an effective display:—Zinnia (Linearis and Sutton's Fireball), Helianthus ("Miniature" and "Dwarf miniata"), Balsams (mixed varieties), Torenia flava, and Amaranthus tricolor. Another attempt made at establishing at Peradeniya the beautiful blue-flowered Salvia patens, which grows well in a few private gradens up-country, has proved a failure.

INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS.

A large number of plants and packets of seeds has been received during the year from foreign institutions. Among these are:—*Pontederia crassipes*, or "Water Hyacinth," introduced by Lady Blake from Hong Kong. This is a pretty ornamental water plant, but has become a serious pest in the southern United States, Queensland, Java, and elsewhere, so that any attempt at its escaping from cultivation must be carefully watched for and checked; *Sicania odorata*, an edible cucumber-like fruit, from Trinidad; *Tricosanthes celebica*, also a vegetable, from Singapore; *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, or "Lattice-leaf plant"—the water-yam of Madagascar, where the tubers form an article of human food. Some of the other introductions are *Sauromatum guttatum* (M. Herb.), *Cudrania javanensis* (Sydney), *Funtumia latifolia* (Kew), *Martinezia corillina* (British Guiana), *Pandanus Hornei* (Seychelles), *Pandanus Sechellarum* (Seychelles), *Anona laurifolia* (Saigon), *Melinis minutiflora* (Transvaal).

STATION AND SCHOOL GARDENS AND AGRI-HORICULTURAL SHOWS.

The annual inspection of the railway station gardens for prizes was performed in February by the Curator, who also judged in July the school gardens in the Western Province which entered for the prizes offered by the Colombo Agri-Horticultural Society. The Curator also officially visited the Agri-Horticultural Shows at Nuwara Eliya, Puttalam, Galle, and Colombo, judging exhibits and giving general assistance or advice. Reports on the above subjects have been duly furnished.

OFFICE WORK.

This has very considerably increased since the inauguration of the Ceylon Agricultural Society with its numerous branches. No additional clerical assistance has however been provided to meet the extra work, and the present clerical service allowed the Curator is inadequate.

Fruit cultivation in Ceylon.—A paper was read on this subject by the Curator before the Ceylon Agricultural Society in Colombo in August.

"*Tropical Agriculturist and Magazine of the Agricultural Society.*"—The Curator furnished this regularly since its commencement in February with seasonal horticultural notes, also with ten original articles and with fifteen photographs for illustration.

Circulars.—Circulars have been written on the following subjects by the Curator and published during the year: "Notes on Yams cultivated at Peradeniya, with Descriptions and Cultural Directions," "Ornamental Climbers and Creepers" (No. 1), "Fruit Cultivation in Ceylon."

Peradeniya Illustrated Guide.—The Curator has prepared a Guide to Peradeniya Gardens, illustrated by a map and 53 selected photographs, 48 of which were taken by the author. The book is published by Messrs. Plâtè & Co. of Colombo and Nuwara Eliya.

Reports furnished.—These have been numerous and varied, including such subjects as Shade Trees on Kandy-Peradeniya road, Station Gardens, Floriculture at Peradeniya, Water Service for Pavilion Garden, Cultivation of Yams, Native Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Orange Cultivation for Ceylon, Grape Cultivation in Ceylon, Dendrocalamus strictus or "Male Bamboo," Agri-Horticulturl shows (three), Shade Trees on the Northern Railway, Temple Trees Grounds, three on Resthouse and Surveyors' Gardens, and several others.

Correspondence.—The letter register book at the Curator's Office gives the amount of correspondence there for the year as inward 2,519, outward 2,269. A typewriter has been purchased during the year, without which it would have been impossible to cope with the work.

VISITORS.

It is noticeable that the number of local residents and natives who visit the Gardens for both instruction and enjoyment is steadily on the increase. The Visitors' Book kept at the Entrance Lodge has been signed by 3,110 people, mostly foreigners.

WEATHER.

In striking contrast to the previous year, an unusally dry period has to be recorded. Although the total rainfall is only about 10 inches short of the average, the number of rainy days (138) is the lowest on record for 22 years except in 1886, when it was 127 days; the rainfall in that year, however, was 10 inches more than in 1905. Of the latter, February and December were the driest months, and June and October the wettest. The heaviest fall of rain recorded for any twenty-four hours was 5·11 inches, on the 24th to 25th May.

The following is the rainfall for 1905, with the average of each month for the last twenty-two years :—

Months.	1905. Inches.	1905. Days.	Average 1884–1905, inclusive. Inches.	Average 1884–1905, inclusive. Days.
January ..	4·03	5	3·36	6
February ..	4·87	6	1·74	4
March ..	1·83	4	4·37	7
April ..	6·74	15	9·48	14
May ..	12·53	12	7·26	11
June ..	13·50	15	10·54	19
July ..	6·03	18	7·79	18
August ..	2·73	11	5·64	16
September ..	5·44	13	·96	15
October ..	16·01	16	14·14	20
November ..	4·60	13	10·32	16
December ..	2·64	10	8·16	13
	80·95	138	89·77	170

9.—HENARATGODA GARDEN.

IN the early part of the year the Conductor was occupied in trenching out the half-acre blocks into which the garden was surveyed.

Twenty beds were opened in the nursery and sown with palms, &c.

Three triangular buckets were built in the lotus pond and planted.

Six bolt-iron arches were built in the garden and covered with wire netting for growing creepers upon.

The vacancies in the main borders were supplied, the borders pruned and weeded.

The wells were both cleared, the banks of the old one built up with bricks, and both supplied with new planks.

Four permanent brick pillars were built round the tank in place of the old rotten wooden ones.

The temporary potting shed was rebuilt and cadjanned, also the tool shed.

The plants in the green house were repotted and arranged on new stands.

A new circular bed, 30 feet in diameter, was made just opposite the green-house lawn, and planted with twenty-four varieties of crotons, and another, 20 feet in diameter, was made round the African oil palm and planted with ferns, foliage plants, &c. A third, 50 feet across, was planted with palms.

500 yards of the outer drive, beginning on the left of the bridge, was widened, straightened, and provided with drains.

A temporary shed was built alongside the Laboratory, to house the Michie-Golledge rubber machine.

The tiles of the bungalow were shifted, and a dining-room built with mud walls and cadjan roof.

253,500 Para rubber seeds were collected.

Since the end of September the bulk of the Conductor's time has been occupied in attending to the rubber experiments.

Rainfall.

	Inches.		Inches.
January ..	1·67	August ..	1·48
February ..	4·17	September	6·93
March ..	0·35	October ..	17·24
April ..	11·75	November	13·98
May ..	16·12	December	0·68
June ..	8·31		
July ..	1·47		84·15

10.—ANURADHAPURA GARDEN.

THIS is to be abandoned at the new year, and has simply been kept tidy. The movable plants have been transferred to Maha-iluppallama.

11.—REPORT OF THE CURATOR, HAKGALA GARDEN.

DURING the months of March, April, and May I acted at Peradeniya for the Curator, who exchanged duties with me.

Buildings.—The walls of the Curator's bungalow were colour- and white-washed, and new piping was fixed to the chimney. Nothing was done to the iron roofing, which leaks in places. The shingles on one portion of the bungalow and throughout the godowns are quite rotten, and the matter is now serious as leaks are numerous, and nothing but a little patching has been done since they started to go three years ago. The guttering of the bungalow needs urgent attention. The roof of the Clerk and Foreman's house still leaks in spite of frequent relaying of the tiles by the Public Works Department. A small stove was supplied in the place of the one condemned last year.

The windows in the young gardener's rooms were repaired and re-painted. The laboratory has been kept in good order. The three chimney mouths were re-built in a manner to try and prevent smoking. The bathroom was made air-tight to serve as a photographic dark-room.

The propagating house and pits were re-painted and new panes of glass put in where needed. In November the flue in the former fell in and was repaired at once, but the smoke and fire which escaped damaged a great many plants and seedlings.

The woodwork of the cooly lines and visitors' carriage shed was tarred ; 20,000 bundles of mana grass were cut from the patana land, and the old cooly lines, cattle sheds, plant sheds, potting shed, wood shed, carpenter's shed, &c., were thatched and repaired. Two of the plant sheds were entirely rebuilt.

Carriage drives and paths.—These were done up early in the year and kept in good order, The two paths across the patanas leading to the public road at Gorindihela and Ambawela were weeded and repaired.

Fernery.—This portion of the garden was attractive throughout the year, but a good deal now requires to be done in the way of digging up the beds, as the roots of the large trees have permeated the ground and the plants are suffering in consequence. The orchids on the trees flowered well, the most noteworthy being *Cœlogyne cristata*, *C. octacea*, and *Dendrobium densiflorum*.

Nurseries and propagation.—In spite of the abnormal weather during several of the months most propitious for propagating, a large stock of plants for the upkeep of the gardens, sale, and distribution was kept up in the nursery beds and 1,354 assorted plants were established in supply baskets for the same purpose. 38,794 assorted cuttings were put in in nurseries and propagating house, 827 packets and 23 beds of seed were sown, besides 1,600 seeds of *Quercus serratus* ; 123,365 assorted seedlings were pricked out into pans, boxes, nursery beds, and plant sheds, and 4,682 plants were potted. In connection with these works 5,286 labels were made and written, 4 tubs and 90 boxes made, 4,594 pots washed, and 1,490 plants top-dressed.

During December 28 grafts of plums and apples were worked into stocks of the common plum and cooking pear, but the dry weather was much against them. Laurels, azaleas, &c., were layered.

Borders, beds, shrubberies, planting out, &c.—The usual digging up of beds and borders, removing encroaching tree roots, manuring, and re-forming them was done at the end of the year, and 158, 266 plants and seedlings of ornamental trees and shrubs, herbaceous and general garden plants, were set out during the year in the planting up and the upkeep of the garden, the majority being annuals and edging plants. All the plants in the shrubberies were pruned and shaped.

The wider growth in the various out-grounds was regularly billed down and cleared, and the trees in the *Casuarina montana* clearing were thinned out.

Plants of *Nephelium Litchi*, *Eukianthus quinqueflorus* ("China New Year flower"), and *Quercus serratus*, kindly presented to the gardens by Lady Blake; were planted out in prominent situations, and are thriving. 220 large holes were got out in the land near the laboratory, in the old nursery, and below the cooly lines, and planted with tree plants. A sturdy plant of *Ficus elastica* was set out in the centre of the lawn near the lower lakelet, and should show up well. A specimen of this ornamental and economic tree is making excellent growth in a private garden in Nuwara Eliya, and forms a handsome lawn tree.

Several rock beds have been made in various parts of the garden and planted up with suitable plants.

Herbaceous garden.—This has been kept well supplied. It is proposed to improve the collection of plants next year, when valuable additions should be available. The woodwork of the fence round requires renewing.

Rose garden and Rose borders.—The former was entirely re-made, and the undertaking proved to be a large and expensive one and a severe tax on the small routine vote. All the beds were dug up to a depth of 4 feet, the good soil being used in the herbaceous garden to fill up some of the best, and the subsoil was scattered about the shrubberies near by. The old drains were put into order, and on the bottom of the beds one foot of large stones and rubble was laid, over this brushwood to keep the drainage open, then one foot of coarse charred clay and pond silt in equal parts, then one part charred clay, one part pond silt, one part jungle soil well mixed with manure, and leaf mould to fill up to about six inches above the level of the path. Over 300 cartloads of clay, silt, &c., were required, and the bulk of the former had to be carted in from Sita Eliya, over 1½ mile distant. New turf verges, 14 inches wide, were laid round all the beds. The old plants were set out in the garden borders and shrubberies. 156 new plants of well-tried kinds, ordered from Messrs. B. R. Cant & Sons, Colchester, England, arrived in November in excellent condition, there being only three dead and three doubtful. At the end of the year two more had died, but the remainder, which were pruned two weeks after planting, had made good growth, and there is every indication that the expense and trouble will be rewarded.

The plants in the borders near the office and pits, which had become very weak and straggly, were pruned severely and flowered fairly well, but it has long been proved that the majority of imported plants are not very satisfactory after about the fifth year, unless in some cases grown on their own roots. Well-established bushes of "Safrano," "Lamorque," "Homer," &c., did remarkably well.

Flower garden and flowers.—There was a fair show of flowers during the greater part of the year. The Carnation bed near the propagating house was renewed and the drainage of other beds attended to. The stone wall supporting the long border needs repairing badly.

Acacia rostellifera, raised from seed received in 1900, flowered in July.

Vanda cœrulea.—One plant bore a splendid spike of 20 blooms in August.

The following annuals, new to the gardens, flowered for the first time :—*Bartonia aurea*, *Cacalia coccinea*, *Hibiscus africanus major*, *Sanvitalia procumbens*, and *Rhodanthe*.

Fences, arches, bridges, &c.—A large number of new posts were cut for the fence round the Acacia belt to replace the rotten ones, and all the other fences, arches, and bridges were repaired.

Improvements.—Three rustic seats were made and placed in suitable spots. In March the lower lakelet was emptied of water, and all the silt thoroughly cleaned out. An ornamental fence was erected round the bund to replace the old one, and tarred and painted. The rustic bridge below this was entirely re-made and gas-tarred, and one of the retaining walls supporting it, which collapsed early in the year, was

rebuilt and the other put into good order. The upper lakelet was weeded and the accumulated silt at the inlet drains cleared out.

The stone wall supporting the lower drive near the entrance gates gave way and was repaired. Much work will be necessary here next year.

Weeds, pests, and diseases.— Oxalis gave a great deal of trouble, though it was less noticeable at times than last year on account of the drier weather. Over 72 bushels of tubers were weeded out of the beds and borders, while in the shrubberies nothing could be done beyond scraping the leaves off with a mamoty. The "Australian Daisy," planted in the badly infested bank below the herbaceous garden, has made it less prolific, but by no means stamped it out.

"Black grub," hares, porcupines, and mouse-deer did a lot of damage at different times.

"Foot-and-mouth" disease broke out amongst the cattle in December, but prompt measures were at once taken and it was quickly stamped out.

Trial of new economic plants.—Quercus serratus : 1,600 seeds were kindly presented to the garden in July by Lady Blake, from which 212 plants have been raised. This is the oak on the leaves of which the Chepoo silk-worm feeds.

Potatoes.—Tubers of the following celebrated varieties, kindly presented by the late Superintendent, Mr. W. Nock, were set out in January, but failed to do any good : "Northern Star," "Ever-good," "Sir John Llewellyn," and "Scottish Triumph." The few tubers obtained were planted out at the end of the year.

Saltbush (Atriplex semibaccatum) and Pepper tree (Drimys aromatica).—Plants of these noted Australian fodders were raised from seed received in May from Mr. T. MacLachlan, Lindula. The latter died off when about 6 inches high. The former at the end of the year had grown to a height of only 3 to 6 inches, not appearing to be at all at home.

Crotalaria semperflorens, Kent., var. (C. *Walkeri*, Arn.)—This species suggested itself as being likely under cultivation to become a most valuable nitrogenous green manure for up-country. A small plot was sown in the fruit orchard, and made excellent growth, attaining a height of 4½ to 6 feet in five months. At the end of ten months the plants averaged 9 feet, and the yield of green material would be several tons to the acre. It may be considered to be *the* Crotalaria for high elevations. All available seed was distributed to planters for trial in various districts. Reports have not come in from all, but some had disappointing results, while a Maskeliya planter is highly pleased with it. It is difficult at present to get seed in any quantity, as the majority of pods are attacked by an insect which destroys them. I have not been able to forward specimens of the insect to the Government Entomologist for identification.

Ground nuts.—Four kinds were tried, but made poor growth. This elevation is evidently too high for them to be grown with success. Hares marred the growth by eating down the leaves.

30 *Lemon and* 37 *Citronella grass* roots were received in September from the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, and by the end of the year had made good growth ; two of the latter flowered in December.

Rubber.—It was intended as an experiment to plant out in December a small plot of each of the three tree rubbers now being extensively grown in Ceylon, but the weather turned exceptionally dry and only Ceara could be dealt with. Eighty-two stumps were received from the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, and mostly planted out in the heavy patana land below the Casuarina plantation, and the balance in various parts of the garden. For want of funds only a two-feet space could be cleared round each plant, and it was intended to do the rest from time to time, but I regret to state that at the end of December some mischievous person set fire to the patana, and I am afraid the majority have been destroyed. When the weather is suitable the plot will be replanted.

Fruit trees.—Three fig plants, including the excellent "Black Igehia" and "White Adriatic" varieties, were kindly presented to the garden by Mr. John Cotton, Nuwara Eliya, and are doing well. The imported apples, plums, oranges, &c., yielded either *nil* or fruit of a very poor quality.

Herbarium.—Thirty-five additions were made during the year. Only one collecting trip was made, and that to Horton Plains in unfavourable weather. Our best thanks are due to Mr. John F. Jowitt for kindly naming many specimens in Gramineæ.

Revenue.—The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 836·84, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Sale of plants and seeds..	799	84
Laboratory occupation fees (seven days)	7	0
Sale of Nuwara Eliya Experimental Garden disabledbull ..	30	0
	836	84

Visitors.—The number of visitors to the garden during the year was 3,027, or 634 more than last year. The greatest number in any one month was 503 in March, against 322 in April last year. The smallest number in any one month was 62 in June, against 40 in the same month last year.

Correspondence.—The letter register shows inward 2,062, outward 2,224—an increase in the latter of 208 over last year.

Extra work.—The Curator assisted in the judging of exhibits at the Badulla and Nuwara Eliya Agri-Horticultural Shows and submitted a report on the former to the Government Agent, Province of Uva. Kurunegala was visited on three occasions in connection with the laying out of a park and the proposed Agri-Horticultural Show to be held in May next year. A report on the Government bungalow grounds, Nuwara Eliya, was submitted. Assistance was rendered in laying out the United Club grounds, Nuwara Eliya. A paper on "Propagation of Plants" was compiled and read by the Curator at the December meeting of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

The following is a list of the plant additions made during the year, besides many varieties of bulbs and roses :—

Dicotyledons.

Dianthus sylvestris (Sutton and Sons).
Hibiscus africanus, major (Sutton and Sons).
Dysoxylon Lessertianum, " Rosewood " (Botanic Garden, Sydney).
Rhamnus alaternus calabrica (Sprengers).
Rhapiolepis japonica (through Royal Botanic Garden, Peradeniya).
Gaura Lindheimeri (Sutton and Sons).
Dipsacus plumosus (Sprengers).
Eupatorium riparium (Sprengers).
Cacalia coccinea (Sutton and Sons).
Erigeron macranthum (Botanic Garden, Nantes).
Rhodanthe (single) (Sutton and Sons).
Layia elegans (Sutton and Sons).
Sanvitalia suaveolens (Sutton and Sons).
Chrysanthemum roseum (Botanic Garden, Munchen).
Chrysanthemum marchelli (Botanic Garden, Munchen).
Nemesia strumosa Suttoni (Sutton and Sons).
Nemesia strumosa Suttoni, nana compacta (Sutton and Sons).
Atriplex semibaccatum, " Saltbush " (T. Maclachlan).
Euphorbia heterophylla cryanthophora (M. Herb, Naples).
Manihot Glaziovii (Royal Botanic Garden, Peradeniya).
Humulus tigrinus (Sutton and Sons).
Alnus fratinosa (Botanic Garden, Nantes).
Juglans californica (United States Department, Agriculture).
Callitris Whytei (Botanic Garden, Sydney).

Monocotyledons.

Iris unguicularis.

Meteorological.—The year was the fourth driest on record, only 76·48 inches of rain falling on 176 days, against an average of 90·82 inches on 206 days for twenty-two and twenty-four years respectively. The wettest months were April, June, October, and November, which together gave 40·49 inches of rain on sixty-nine days.

The driest months were March, July, and August, which together only gave 5·91 inches of rain on twenty-nine days.

The greatest fall of rain in any twenty-four hours was 2·83 inches on 21st November, against 4·82 inches on 23rd January of the year before.

The following table shows the rainfall for 1905, and the averages from 1884, also the number of days on which rain fell and the average of rainy days from 1882 :—

1905.	Rainfall.	Days.	Average. Rainfall.*	Average Days.†
January	5·23	12	8·65	16
February	5·04	10	3·11	9
March	2·10	8	4·17	9
April	8·68	15	7·69	17
May	7·67	20	7·36	15
June	9·49	17	8·12	20
July	2·64	8	5·73	19
August	1·17	13	4·23	17
September	5·34	14	6.05	18
October	8·10	17	10·88	23
November	14·22	20	11·24	21
December	6·80	22	13·59	22
Total	76·48	176	90·82	206

* Average of twenty-two years (1884–1905 inclusive). † Average of twenty-four years (1882–1905 inclusive).

The adopted mean temperatnre of the air and the range for each month is given in the following table :—

1905.	Mean.	Range.	1905.	Mean.	Range.
January	56·0	25·7	August	60·7	21·7
February	57·2	27·7	September	60·4	21·2
March	59·6	29·2	October	60·2	24·2
April	61·0	34·2	November	59·0	30·2
May	60·8	21·2	Decmber	57·3	25·2
June	60·3	20·7	Maximum	74·5 on November 1	
July	60·1	10·7	Minimum	40·8 on December 14	

The highest temperature of the sun's rays was 138° on 7th and 10th December, against 125° on 4th September of the year before. The lowest on grass was 32° on 30th December, against 32° on 16th and 24th January of the year before.

The cloudiest month was November, with a mean of 7·6, against January of the year before with 8·5.

The brightest month was December, with a mean amount of cloud of 3·1 against March of the year before with 3·5. Frost of a light nature occurred on the 30th December and nipped a few young shoots of some tender plants. This, I believe, is only the second time that frost has been recorded here during the last twenty-four and half years.

The readings of the anemometer were discontinued from 1st July—the instrument was forwarded to the Surveyor-General's office—and those of the barometer from 1st October. With regard to the former it was in a bad position and gave a very poor idea of the actual velocity of the wind, especially of the strong gusts experienced during the south-west monsoon. In the case of the latter instrument it is considered that the records taken during the last twenty-two years are sufficient for any purposes for which they may be required.

J. K. NOCK,
Curator.

12.—EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN, NUWARA ELIYA.

THE year was an exceptionally dry one and the garden suffered severely in the absence of a good water supply, so badly needed, and which could be so easily obtained, as pointed out in my last year's report, at a small cost, by tapping the main pipe which runs along the public road, bounding the Garden on the north side, and conveys water from the reservoir at the foot of Pedro to the railway station side of the town. All water had to be carried from the ornamental pond and, with a decreased vote, this allowed of very little other work being attempted during several months of the year. Unless this want is supplied the grounds cannot be maintained in the good condition desirable.

Improvements.—The plot of land on the north side of the fountain, extending westwards from the *Acacia decurrens* belt, which was prepared at the end of last year, was sown with grass seed in April, and, though it suffered from the drought which followed, should form a good lawn in time.

Three sheds with thatched lean-to roofs, each 42 feet long and 4 feet wide, were erected in the fenced-in experimental plots and enabled us to raise seedlings with greater success.

Several flower beds were laid out on the lawns in different spots.

Twenty large holes were got out in the lawns round the fountain and planted with ornamental trees. Vacancies in all the clumps of trees were supplied, and a large number of trees were planted in the park, all being supplied by the Hakgala Gardens.

The large Eucalyptus trees on the north boundary of the Garden, which had become very unsightly, and under which very little could be made to grow satisfactorily, were felled and the timber is being sold.

Flowers.—There was a very good show of flowers during the first five months of the year; after this results were disappointing. The usual consignment of seeds from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, England, were sown in batches from September onwards, and all came up well with the exception of Antirrhinums and Nemesias.

The glass-house presented a gay appearance during the greater part of the year, Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Petunias, Begonias, Celozias, Streptocarpus, Primulas, and Chrysanthemums being especially good. In the ornamental pond *Nymphæa stellata* has become thoroughly established, flowering well, and producing many seedlings. The roses were pruned in February, and though well manured failed to make any show. Frost damaged many shrubs (the annuals were all protected by suspending cadjans over them) early in the year and during the latter part of December.

Beds, borders, and shrubberies.—The usual digging up, manuring, re-forming, and planting of beds and borders was done during the last few months of the year. All the shrubberies were dug over twice, and on the second occasion manured with slaughter-house refuse kindly presented to the Garden by the Chairman, Board of Improvement. The majority of shrubs have made good growth and are becoming well established.

Ornamental trees and shrubs.—The belts of *Acacia decurrens* and *Acacia melanoxylon* planted three and three and a half years ago respectively, continue to do well, and it is worth recording that the average height of the former is now 28 to 30 feet and the latter 19 feet. The plants of *Eucalyptus robusta* planted in clumps in several swampy spots have taken a good hold of the soil and commenced to grow freely. Mention should be made of the *Cupressus macrocarpa* avenue in the park, planted five years ago, some of the trees now measuring 25 feet high and 15 feet through. At the end of the year every alternate tree was cut out to give the remaining ones room to develop thoroughly. *Pinus longifolia*, *P. insignis*, *P. cavariensis*, and *Casuarina torulosa* have grown well.

I am pleased to be able to report that some of the species introduced from England show better signs of making growth, especially the English Elm now 7½ feet in height, *Platanus* (Plane tree) now 11½ feet in height, *Populus alba* (White Poplar) now 9 feet in height, while the Walnut, Common Beach, Purple Beach, Fern-leaf Beach, Lime, Maple, Birch, Common Hornbeam, and English Holly are in a better state than last year, though the growth is still somewhat poor. The variations in time of their losing their leaves is remarkable; to give an instance, of two "Poplars" one is now in full leaf and the other absolutely leafless.

Fruit trees.—These have continued to remain in much the same disappointing condition and grown but little. I regret to report the following deaths during the year :—3 cherries, 3 currants, 2 damsons, 1 apple ("Fox Whelp"), 2 chestnuts, and 2 pears. Of the apples, "Irish Peach" bore three fruits, which however dropped off during the south-west monsoon after obtaining a size of an inch in diameter. "Washington Navel" orange flowered well, but no fruit set.

Maze.—The hedges of this have grown fairly well, being now 2 to 3 feet in height. The young shoots suffered from the frosts at the end of the year, but this was anticipated, and all will be left unclipped until the frosts are over.

Experiments.—Ground nuts—the Mauritius, Tanjore, Brazil, and Pondicherry varieties—were tried, but all made very slow growth and were entirely killed out by the frosts in December.

Fodders.—Seeds of the under-mentioned fodders, purchased from Mr. F. Brunning, Australia, were set out in December in the experimental plots, and results will be given in next year's report :—

Atriplex Semibaccatum (Australian Saltbush).
Atriplex Holimoides (var. &c.) do.
Tree "Lucerne" (Tagosaste)
"Lucerne."
"Sheep's Bornet."
Sorghum saccharatum.
"Sainfoin," *Hedysarum onobrychis.*
"Socaline," *Poligonium sacchalinanse.*
"Japanese Millet," *Panicam crus galli. major.*
"Egyptian Millet," *Panicillaria spicata.*
"Giant Spurry," *Spergula maxima.*
"Jerusalem Corn."
"*Teosinte.*" *Reana luxuricans.*
"Red Clover," *Trifolium pratense.*
"Cow-grass "or" Perennial Red,". *T. pratense perenne.*
"Trefoil " or" Hop Clover," *Medicago lupulina.*
"Meadow Fox Tail," *Alopecurus pratensis.*
"Tall Fescue."
"Crested Dog's Tail," *Cynosurus cristatus.*
"Hard Fescue," *Festuca duriuscula.*
"Perennial Sweet-scented Vernal," *Anthoxanthum odoratum.*
"Meadow Fescue," *Festuca pratensis.*
"Cock's-foot," *Dactylis glomerata.*
"Italian Rye Grass," *Lolium Italicum.*
"Tall Meadow Oat grass," *Avena elatior.*
"Timothy Grass," *Phleum pratense.*
"Kentucky Blue Grass," *Poa pratensis.*
"Sheep's Fescue," *Festuca ovina.*
"New Hungarian Fodder Grass."
"Perennial Rye Grass," *Lolium perenne.*
"Creeping Bent Grass," *Agrostis alba*, var. *stolonifera.*
"Natal Red-top Grass."

J. K. NOCK.

13—REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER, EXPERIMENT STATION, PERADENIYA.

CACAO.

THE following are the accounts of the cacao plots and of experiments commenced or continued during the year 1905 :—

PROGRESS AND COMPOSITION OF CROP ; TOTAL NUMBER OF PODS OF ALL KINDS.

Month.	1905. (101 Acres.)	1904. (116 Acres.)	1903. (116 Acres.)	1902. (150 Acres.)
January	109,219	95,187	14,140	—
February	39,478	21,354	10,854	—
March	23,011	28,102	10,525	—
April	49,170	38,577	11,758	—
May	43,951	20,005	26,606	14,263
June	14,026	27,524	11,370	16,309
July	29,212	16,998	22,669	297,767
August	162,842	32,397	72,776	35,862
September	227,259	66,690	75,994	68,081
October	147,772	97,828	81,101	91,045
November	270,655	70,742	140,185	82,642
December	112,326	103,907	91,760	26,478
Total	1,228,921	619,311	569,738	632,447
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Yield per Acre	3·57	2·06	1·18	0·83
Total Crop	361⅕	240¾	136½	125
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Acreage	101	116	116	150

The crop has therefore shown an increase over that of the previous year of 1·51 cwt. per acre.

The following table shows the composition of the cacao crop during each month for 1905 :—

Month.	Fungus.	Good.	Squirrel.	Dried.	Green.	Total.
January	2,225	92,245	2,670	11,402	677	109,219
February	393	28,533	1,825	8,118	609	39,478
March	179	8,858	1,197	11,157	1,620	23,011
April	469	37,737	1,590	9,152	222	49,170
May	562	36,782	1,218	5,313	76	43,951
June	228	10,831	400	2,349	218	14,026
July	579	12,115	1,118	15,265	135	29,212
August	915	5,338	1,168	154,650	771	162,842
September	1,869	24,119	2,075	198,482	714	227,259
October	4,173	84,588	2,999	56,012	—	147,772
November	3,274	243,223	3,779	20,090	289	270,655
December	2,332	93,010	4,187	12,639	158	112,326
Total	17,198	677,379	24,226	504,629	5,489	1,228,921

Cacao Yield of past years compared with that for 1905.

Year.	Cwt.	Cwt. per Acre.	Canker Expenditure Rs. c.
1897–1898	433	2·86	Nil
1898–1899	388	2·59	Nil
1899–1900	149	0·99	Nil
1900–1901	93	0·62	Nil
1902 (150 acres)	125	0·83	1,715·17½
1903 (116 acres)	136·53	1·18	2,016·18
1904 (116 acres)	240·8	2·07	1,409·13
1905 (101 acres)	361·4	3·57	964·24

Cacao canker.—The following is an account of the excision work carried out during the year :—

No. of Rounds.	Month.	No. of Days.	No. of Coolies.	Total Cost. Rs. c.	Cost per Acre. Rs. c.
1	January	9	252	85 68	0 75
2	January and February	13	246	83 64	0 76
3	February	11	220	74 80	0 69
4	February and March	10	191	64 94	0 60
5	March	9	174	59 16	0 59
6	March	8	154	52 36	0 52
7	March and April	8	152	51 68	0 51
8	April	9	148	50 32	0 50
9	April and May	7	128	43 52	0 43
10	May	8	122	41 48	0 41
11	June	9	118	40 12	0 39
12	July	7	111	37 74	0 37
13	August	19	280	95 20	0 94
14	September	14	278	94 52	0 94
15	November	9	162	55 8	0 55
16	December	7	100	34 0	0 33
		157	2,836	964 24	9 28

Percentage of Fungus Pods for 1902—1905.

	1905. per cent.	1904. per cent.	1903. per cent.	1902. per cent.
January	1·1	1·3	2·2	—
February	1·3	1·3	2·4	—
March	1·7	1·1	2·6	—
April	1·2	0·5	0·9	—
May	1·5	0·6	1·7	13
June	1·1	7·5	2·9	25
July	4·2	21·0	4·0	60
August	12·3	27·4	3·2	62
September	6·7	7·7	13·7	60
October	4·5	4·5	22·8	34
November	1·3	7·2	9·3	28
December	2·3	3·5	4·5	24
Yearly Average	2·3	4·3	7·7	35·5

Account of Spraying Experiments (*a*) commenced on August 1, 1904, and finished on July 31, 1905; (*b*) commenced in August, 1905

Plots.	Fungus.	Good.	Squirrel.	Dried.	Green.	Percentage of Fungus.	Percentage of Dried.
F: 3 acres	543	31,129	738	8,453	273	1·6	20
C: 3 acres	390	19,277	553	9,266	150	1·8	31
D: 5 acres	711	34,003	1,210	7,957	480	1·8	18
B: 5 acres	350	26,652	600	7,614	664	1·3	21
E: 5 acres	758	28,245	907	9,140	391	2·5	23
50: 1 acre	222	7,526	812	2,382	117	2·5	21
Control	436	8,007	288	4,195	205	4·9	32

Treatment of plots.—Plot F was sprayed on eighteen dry days during August, September, and October, at a total cost of Rs. 6 per acre.

Plot B was sprayed on twenty-three dry days during August, September, and October at a total cost of Rs. 5·57 per acre.

Plot E was sprayed on three consecutive days in August and once per week (sixteen times) during crop time at a cost of Rs. 8·50 per acre.

Plot C was sprayed on three consecutive days in August and once per month during September, October, and November, at a total cost of Rs. 3·80 per acre.

Plot D was sprayed on three consecutive days in August and twice per month during September, October, and November, at a total cost of Rs. 3·88 per acre.

Plot 50 was thoroughly treated for canker on the stem in February, 1904, at a cost of Rs. 8 per acre, and all the stems and pods sprayed at a cost of Rs. 7·98 per acre. Excision of cankered areas was not again carried out until the end of the year.

Results of Spraying during 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Fungus Pods on Control Unsprayed Plots.	Per cent.	Fungus Pods on Sprayed Plots.	Maximum. Per cent.	Minimum. Per cent.
1902	29	1902	15	8
1903	7·2	1903	4·2	1·4
1904	4·9	1904	2·5	1·3

During August and September, 1905, the whole of the cacao was sprayed at a cost of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per acre.

Flower Periodicity, 1905.

Month.	Total Flowers for 42 Trees, in 1905.	Average Number of Flowers per Tree, in 1905.	Average Number of Flowers per Tree. 1904.	1903.
January	13,524	322	280	102
February	15,893	378	308	109
March	19,773	470	696	608
April	19,999	476	1,363	443
May	55,752	1,327	2,000	1,710
June	157,913	3,759	2,008	356
July	50,730	1,207	770	519
August	25,354	603	269	365
September	10,697	254	370	503
October	5,650	134	591	409
November	40,946	974	475	264
December	88,879	2,116	423	275
Total	505,110	12,020	9,553	5,663

Cacao Manurial Experiments for 1905.

Plot No. and Acreage.		Manure applied	When applied.	Number of Trees.		Cost of Application.	No. of Mature Fruits per Plot, 1905.	No. of Fruits per 300 Trees.
Old No.	New No. 1905.			Cacao.	Others.			
						Rs. c.		
		Nitrogen only.						
Plot 35A: ½ acre	95 A	Sodium nitrate (to determine the effect of excess of soluble nitrogen), 400 lb. per half acre	January, May, and August	199	200	33 0	7,279	10,973
Plot35B: ½ acre	95 B	Ground nut cake (to determine the effect of excess of relatively insoluble nitrogen), 896 lb. per half acre	January and May	297	204	36 57	8,252	8,335
Plot 39 : 1 acre	99	Bloodmeal, 400 lb. per acre	Do.	336	380	29 58	9,706	8,666
Plot 40 : 1 acre	100	Castor cake, 833 lb. per acre	Do.	361	375	25 54	8,152	6,774
Plot 43E: 1 acre	111	Ammonium sulphate, 250 lb. per acre	March	395	515	27 79	13,788	10,474
		Phosphoric Acid and Potash.						
Plot 41: 1 acre	101	250 lb. basic slag and 100 lb, potassium sulphate	February and May	298	341	15 39	8,167	8,221
		Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen.						
Plot 7 : 1 acre	7	5 cwt. basic slag and 200 lb. ammonium sulphate	January, May, and August	324	72	36 68	12,248	11,340
Tundu A: ¾ acre	Tu. A	188 lb. basic slag and 300 lb. bloodmeal	March	347	291	27 89	8,324	7,196
		Nitrogen and Potash.						
Plot 43C: 1 acre	109	114 lb. of nitrate of potash	March	427	382	12 19	11,195	7,865
Plot 43B: 1 acre	108	714 lb. ground nut cake and 100 lb. potassium sulphate	Do.	412	360	33 64	11,432	8,324
		Nitrogen, Potash, and Phosphoric Acid.						
Plot 43A: 1 acre	107	250 lb. basic slag, 833 lb. castor cake, and 100 lb. potassium sulphate	March	424	306	39 93	12,231	8,654
		Potash alone.						
Plot 34A: ½ acre	94 A	Potassium chloride (to determine the effect of excess), 107 lb.	January, May, and August	225	183	8 64	8,066	10,754
Plot 34B: ½ acre	94 B	Potassium sulphate (to determine the effect of excess), 125 lb.	Do.	285	160	9 93	8,842	9,307
		Phosphoric Acid alone.						
Plot 36A: ½ acre	96 A	Concentrated super-phosphate (to determine the effect of excess), 141 lb.	January, May, and August	212	223	11 7	7,742	10,955
Plot 36B: ½ acre	96 B	Precipitated phosphate (to determine the effect of excess), 163 lb.	Do	203	185	11 19	5,341	7,893
		General Manures.						
Plot 8 : 1 acre	8	6 cwt. of kainit	January, May, and August	309	403	16 0	9,935	9,645
Plot 9 : 1 acre	9	5 cwt. bone dust	January	321	363	21 0	9,549	8,924
Plot 38 : 1 acre		5 cwt. fish	January and Feb.			19 75		
Plot 43D: 1 acre	110	250 lb. of basic slag buried with leaves and twigs	March	355	365	9 25	13,146	11,109
Plot 6 : 1 acre	6	Trenched and buried *debris* with 10 cwt. of lime ; ground not forked	January	329	378	15 32	10,012	9,129
Plot 5 : 1 acre	5	Trenched and buried *debris* with 10 cwt. of lime, and forked all over the ground	Do.	367	360	18 72	9,875	8,072
Plot 4 : 1 acre	4	10 tons of cattle manure forked in around the trees	Do.	354	344	8 16	11,627	9,853
Plot 3 : 1 acre	3	Excess of lime not applied in 1904 (See plot 3 for 1903)	—	385	346	5 0	12,826	9,994
Plot 33: 1 acre	93	Crotalaria sown, pruned, and forked in Control plot	—	406	428	—	8,088	5,976

Returns from cacao plots.—The cacao land is divided into one-acre plots, and the following are the yields from each for 1905:—

	Good.	Fungus.	Squirrel.	Dried.	Green.	Total.
Plot 1 : 1 acre ..	17,767 ..	414 ..	365 ..	7,934 ..	62 ..	26,542
Plot 2 : 1 acre ..	13,678 ..	357 ..	341 ..	6,264 ..	56 ..	20,696
Plot 3 : 1 acre ..	12,187 ..	331 ..	308 ..	6,512 ..	57 ..	19,395
Plot 4 : 1 acre ..	11,050 ..	278 ..	299 ..	5,190 ..	34 ..	16,851
Plot 5 : 1 acre ..	9,449 ..	168 ..	258 ..	4,472 ..	29 ..	14,376
Plot 6 : 1 acre ..	9,648 ..	205 ..	159 ..	6,019 ..	56 ..	16,087
Plot 7 : 1 acre ..	11,790 ..	192 ..	266 ..	6,618 ..	33 ..	18,899
Plot 8 : 1 acre ..	9,482 ..	183 ..	270 ..	6,926 ..	45 ..	16,906
Plot 9 : 1 acre ..	9,172 ..	185 ..	192 ..	6,935 ..	45 ..	16,529
Plot 10 : 1 acre ..	11,166 ..	213 ..	232 ..	9,002 ..	59 ..	20,672
Plot 11 : 1 acre ..	2,485 ..	125 ..	55 ..	2,035 ..	29 ..	4,729
Plot 12 : 1 acre ..	2,222 ..	126 ..	53 ..	1,716 ..	52 ..	4,169
Plot 13 : 1 acre ..	3,253 ..	129 ..	63 ..	2,252 ..	47 ..	5,744
Plot 14 : 1 acre ..	2,829 ..	119 ..	87 ..	1,783 ..	34 ..	4,852
Plot 15 : 1 acre ..	3,210 ..	151 ..	124 ..	3,185 ..	41 ..	6,711
Plot 16 : 1 acre ..	4,619 ..	186 ..	161 ..	4,271 ..	42 ..	9,279
Plot 17 : 1 acre ..	4,308 ..	140 ..	141 ..	3,534 ..	44 ..	8,167
Plot 18 : 1 acre ..	4,538 ..	177 ..	168 ..	3,633 ..	65 ..	8,581
Plot 19 : 1 acre ..	4,417 ..	232 ..	124 ..	3,859 ..	62 ..	8,694
Plot 20 : 1 acre ..	4,561 ..	139 ..	159 ..	6,658 ..	53 ..	11,570
Plot 21 : 1 acre ..	4,604 ..	145 ..	203 ..	2,916 ..	58 ..	7,926
Plot 22 : 1 acre ..	3,304 ..	116 ..	158 ..	4,298 ..	46 ..	7,922
Plot 23 : 1 acre ..	4,117 ..	107 ..	212 ..	5,066 ..	32 ..	9,534
Plot 24 : 1 acre ..	1,463 ..	42 ..	44 ..	552 ..	15 ..	2,116
Plot 25 : 1 acre ..	597 ..	16 ..	12 ..	200 ..	11 ..	836
Plot 26 : 1 acre ..	4,612 ..	111 ..	146 ..	6,924 ..	29 ..	11,822
Plot 27 : 1 acre ..	7,534 ..	171 ..	187 ..	7,266 ..	42 ..	15,200
Plot 28 : 1 acre ..	6,531 ..	152 ..	311 ..	6,440 ..	43 ..	13,477
Plot 29 : 1 acre ..	3,261 ..	109 ..	128 ..	3,642 ..	33 ..	7,173
Plot 30 : 1 acre ..	3,597 ..	95 ..	205 ..	3,090 ..	39 ..	7,026
Plot 31 : 1 acre ..	3,418 ..	123 ..	145 ..	3,019 ..	40 ..	6,745
Plot 32 : 1 acre ..	3,687 ..	97 ..	143 ..	2,588 ..	27 ..	6,542
Plot 33 : 1 acre ..	3,892 ..	141 ..	112 ..	3,591 ..	31 ..	7,767
Plot 34 : 1 acre ..	3,739 ..	126 ..	73 ..	3,545 ..	36 ..	7,519
Plot 35 : 1 acre ..	4,702 ..	158 ..	92 ..	4,142 ..	38 ..	9,132
Plot 36 : 1 acre ..	6,721 ..	170 ..	86 ..	5,319 ..	39 ..	12,335
Plot 37 : 1 acre ..	8,545 ..	223 ..	126 ..	5,585 ..	29 ..	14,508
Plot 38 : 1 acre ..	5,288 ..	113 ..	62 ..	4,853 ..	33 ..	10,349
Plot 39 : 1 acre ..	9,631 ..	232 ..	104 ..	8,434 ..	26 ..	18,427
Plot 40 : 1 acre ..	7,710 ..	178 ..	86 ..	6,854 ..	39 ..	14,867
Plot 41 : 1 acre ..	4,028 ..	92 ..	68 ..	2,990 ..	31 ..	7,209
Plot 42 : 1 acre ..	3,606 ..	95 ..	93 ..	2,671 ..	25 ..	6,490
Plot 43 : 1 acre ..	3,681 ..	119 ..	91 ..	2,782 ..	53 ..	6,726
Plot 44 : 1 acre ..	4,061 ..	98 ..	255 ..	3,109 ..	35 ..	7,558
Plot 45 : 1 acre ..	4,775 ..	98 ..	221 ..	4,105 ..	52 ..	9,251
Plot 46 : 1 acre ..	5,889 ..	152 ..	405 ..	4,505 ..	41 ..	10,992
Plot 47 : 1 acre ..	11,067 ..	217 ..	419 ..	6,820 ..	47 ..	18,570
Plot 48 : 1 acre ..	12,194 ..	273 ..	263 ..	12,161 ..	83 ..	24,974
Plot 49 : 1 acre ..	6,194 ..	146 ..	147 ..	4,236 ..	48 ..	10,771
Plot 50 : 1 acre ..	5,936 ..	161 ..	377 ..	3,359 ..	41 ..	9,874
Plot 51 : 1 acre ..	3,054 ..	88 ..	111 ..	1,535 ..	30 ..	4,818
Plot 52 : 1 acre ..	2,445 ..	60 ..	23 ..	1,094 ..	31 ..	3,653
Plot 53 : 1 acre ..	2,350 ..	86 ..	231 ..	2,329 ..	50 ..	5,046
Plot 54 : 1 acre ..	5,319 ..	150 ..	222 ..	3,984 ..	67 ..	9,742
Plot 55 : 1 acre ..	5,616 ..	164 ..	248 ..	4,394 ..	63 ..	10,485
Plot 56 : 1 acre ..	7,993 ..	211 ..	350 ..	8,408 ..	89 ..	17,051
Plot 57 : 1 acre ..	6,532 ..	205 ..	275 ..	5,300 ..	41 ..	12,353
Plot 58 : 1 acre ..	6,012 ..	125 ..	190 ..	3,990 ..	54 ..	10,371
Plot 59 : 1 acre ..	4,355 ..	146 ..	273 ..	2,721 ..	32 ..	7,527
Plot 60 : 1 acre ..	3,549 ..	82 ..	96 ..	3,089 ..	45 ..	6,861
Plot 61 : 1 acre ..	3,190 ..	77 ..	194 ..	2,581 ..	33 ..	6,075
Plot 62 : 1 acre ..	2,917 ..	71 ..	148 ..	2,961 ..	42 ..	6,139
Plot 63 : 1 acre ..	5,654 ..	155 ..	149 ..	6,112 ..	42 ..	12,112
Plot 64 : 1 acre ..	4,212 ..	126 ..	150 ..	3,962 ..	43 ..	8,493
Plot 65 : 1 acre ..	4,110 ..	110 ..	133 ..	3,325 ..	26 ..	7,704
Plot 66 : 1 acre ..	4,356 ..	95 ..	161 ..	3,909 ..	22 ..	8,543
Plot 67 : 1 acre ..	6,439 ..	100 ..	224 ..	4,430 ..	41 ..	11,234
Plot 68 : 1 acre ..	5,785 ..	145 ..	181 ..	4,151 ..	38 ..	10,300
Plot 69 : 1 acre ..	3,962 ..	141 ..	112 ..	3,240 ..	38 ..	7,493
Plot 70 : 1 acre ..	3,513 ..	106 ..	143 ..	2,583 ..	36 ..	6,381
Plot 71 : 1 acre ..	3,248 ..	104 ..	169 ..	1,800 ..	27 ..	5,348
Plot 72 : 1 acre ..	2,610 ..	70 ..	157 ..	1,661 ..	28 ..	4,526
Plot 73 : 1 acre ..	1,625 ..	63 ..	127 ..	1,196 ..	32 ..	3,043
Plot 74 : 1 acre ..	1,914 ..	94 ..	215 ..	958 ..	36 ..	3,217
Plot 75 : 1 acre ..	2,103 ..	58 ..	405 ..	1,504 ..	32 ..	4,102
Plot 76 : 1 acre ..	2,740 ..	89 ..	265 ..	1,901 ..	50 ..	5,045
Plot 77 : 1 acre ..	2,229 ..	68 ..	124 ..	1,379 ..	35 ..	3,835
Plot 78 : 1 acre ..	459 ..	16 ..	89 ..	373 ..	122 ..	1,059
Plot 79 : 1 acre ..	413 ..	14 ..	91 ..	263 ..	103 ..	884
Plot 80 : 1 acre ..	500 ..	22 ..	100 ..	424 ..	206 ..	1,252

	Good.	Fungus.	Squirrel.	Dried.	Green.	Total.
Plot 81 : 1 acre ..	410 ..	16 ..	100 ..	453 ..	256 ..	1,235
Plot 82 : 1 acre ..	552 ..	26 ..	80 ..	387 ..	188 ..	1,233
Plot 83 : 1 acre ..	3,277 ..	105 ..	153 ..	1,705 ..	22 ..	5,262
Plot 84 : 1 acre ..	3,220 ..	67 ..	117 ..	2,349 ..	20 ..	5,773
Plot 85 : 1 acre ..	4,039 ..	115 ..	124 ..	2,834 ..	33 ..	7,145
Plot 86 : 1 acre ..	3,571 ..	123 ..	177 ..	2,374 ..	26 ..	6,271
Plot 87 : 1 acre ..	745 ..	23 ..	17 ..	150 ..	63 ..	998
Plot 88 : 1 acre ..	540 ..	8 ..	4 ..	202 ..	1 ..	755
Plot 89 : 1 acre ..	218 ..	4 ..	4 ..	196 ..	3 ..	425
Plot 90 : 1 acre ..	6,793 ..	130 ..	302 ..	4,281 ..	31 ..	11,537
Plot 91 : 1 acre ..	6,920 ..	158 ..	343 ..	6,484 ..	24 ..	13,929
Plot 92 : 1 acre ..	7,210 ..	84 ..	190 ..	5,267 ..	24 ..	12,775
Plot 93 : 1 acre ..	7,696 ..	136 ..	256 ..	6,249 ..	59 ..	14,396
Plot 94 : 1 acre ..	16,323 ..	426 ..	159 ..	12,959 ..	38 ..	29,905
Plot 95 : 1 acre ..	14,795 ..	433 ..	303 ..	12,128 ..	29 ..	27,688
Plot 96 : 1 acre ..	12,384 ..	334 ..	365 ..	13,840 ..	33 ..	26,956
Plot 97 : 1 acre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plot 98 : 1 acre ..	6,474 ..	171 ..	101 ..	8,294 ..	28 ..	15,068
Plot 99 : 1 acre ..	8,366 ..	175 ..	1,165 ..	7,730 ..	18 ..	17,454
Plot 100 : 1 acre ..	7,165 ..	235 ..	752 ..	8,140 ..	35 ..	16,327
Plot 101 : 1 acre ..	7,310 ..	215 ..	642 ..	4,594 ..	21 ..	12,782
Plot 102 : 1 acre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plot 103 : 1 acre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plot 104 : 1 acre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plot 105 : 1 acre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plot 106 : 1 acre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plot 107 : 1 acre ..	11,775 ..	212 ..	244 ..	5,508 ..	17 ..	17,756
Plot 108 : 1 acre ..	10,985 ..	133 ..	314 ..	4,759 ..	26 ..	16,217
Plot 109 : 1 acre ..	10,674 ..	169 ..	352 ..	5,359 ..	19 ..	16,573
Plot 110 : 1 acre ..	12,574 ..	167 ..	405 ..	6749 ..	42 ..	19,937
Plot 111 : 1 acre ..	13,270 ..	183 ..	335 ..	4,444 ..	65 ..	18,297
Plot 112 : 1 acre ..	7,249 ..	155 ..	137 ..	4,078 ..	16 ..	11,635
Plot 113 : 1 acre ..	6,050 ..	171 ..	159 ..	4,342 ..	22 ..	10,744
Plot 114 : 1 acre ..	6,938 ..	194 ..	270 ..	6,116 ..	16 ..	13,534
Plot 115 : 1 acre ..	7,461 ..	174 ..	220 ..	5,391 ..	18 ..	13,264
Plot 116 : 1 acre ..	7,007 ..	175 ..	111 ..	4,665 ..	37 ..	14,995
Plot 117 : 1 acre ..	15,401 ..	392 ..	624 ..	11,160 ..	473 ..	28,050
Plot 118 : 1 acre ..	4,550 ..	213 ..	153 ..	3,972 ..	37 ..	8,925
Plot 119 : 1 acre ..	10,525 ..	257 ..	982 ..	2,527 ..	14 ..	14,305
Plot 120 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 121 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 122 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 123 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 124 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 125 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 126 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 127 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 128 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 129 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 130 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 131 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 132 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 133 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 134 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 135 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 136 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plot 137 : 1 acre ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Tundus.						
A : 3 roods 4 perches	7,934 ..	206 ..	184 ..	6,806 ..	44 ..	15,174
B : 3 roods ..	319 ..	8 ..	1 ..	26 ..	2 ..	356
C : 1 rood ..	1,769 ..	49 ..	36 ..	1,543 ..	8 ..	3,405
D : 12 perches ..	438 ..	15 ..	20 ..	825 ..	3 ..	1,301
E : 3 roods 26 perches	3650 ..	95 ..	139 ..	4,565 ..	26 ..	8,475
F : 20 perches ..	689 ..	20 ..	8 ..	597 ..	24 ..	1,338
G : 20 perches ..	694 ..	59 ..	23 ..	1,164 ..	7 ..	1,947
Total ..	677,379	17,198	24,226	504,629	5,489	1,228,921

RUBBER.

Hevea brasiliensis or Para rubber.—There are now six one-acre plots of Para rubber only and four one-acre plots of cacao interplanted with the same species.

The one-acre plots 78, 79, 80, 81, and 82 were planted in April, 1905; young plants eight months old were used. The rubber plants are 15 ft. by 15 ft., are interplanted with dadap plants, and have all been under a catch crop of ground nuts, cassara, or lemon grass.

Plot 78.—Mauritius ground nuts were sown in April 1 ft. by 2 ft. apart; the crop, measuring only 40 bushels per acre, was harvested in September. The leaves were allowed to lie on the ground. Since September the plot has been kept clean weeded to serve as the control.

Plot 79.—Mauritius ground nuts, planted in April, 1 ft. by 1½ ft. apart, gave in September 50 bushels of nuts per acre. The green material was buried around the young plants, and the plot re-sown with ground nuts in September. On this plot all the green material will be regularly buried.

Plot 80.—Mauritius ground nuts, planted in April, 1 ft. by 1 ft. apart, gave in September 63 bushels per acre. After the nuts had been harvested the plot was planted in lemon grass 2 ft. by 2 ft. apart.

Plot 81.—Mauritius ground nuts planted in April, 12 in. by 6 in. apart, gave in September 48 bushels per acre. In October it was planted with Cassara obtained from Kurunegala, 6 ft. by 4 ft. apart.

Plot 82.—Mauritius ground nuts, planted in April, 6 in. by 6 in. apart, gave in September 54 bushels of nuts per acre. The plot was re-sown with the same kind of nuts 1 ft. by 1 ft. apart in October.

Plots 83, 84, 85, *and* 86 consist of badly diseased cacao interplanted with Para rubber, the latter consisting of over two-year old trees.

Plot 87 consists of one to two-year old Para rubber, where pollarding experiments are being carried out. The ground has been successively occupied with Vigna and Crotalaria as green manures. A large number of experiments at Peradeniya, Henaratgoda, and elsewhere have been carried out during the year.

The following are some of the yields obtained :—

Four Peradeniya trees—29 years old : yield of Rubber from V cuts.

Date.	Weight. lb.	oz.	Date.	Weight. lb.	oz.
29–6–05		4	Brought forward	9	11 5/8
1–7–05		3 3/4	P 18–8–05		1 5/8
5–7–05		11 7/8	19–8–05		2 1/8
7–7–05		10 1/4	P 21–8–05		2 1/8
10–7–05		14	22–8–05		0 6/8
12–7–05		12 1/2	P 23–8–05		1 5/8
14–7–05		6 1/4	24–8–05		0 1/8
17–7–05		9 7/8	P 25–8–05		1 3/8
19–7–05		8 1/8	26–8–05		1 3/8
21–7–05		9 1/4	P 28–8–05		1
24–7–05		7 1/8	29–8–05		0 4/8
26–7–05		7	P 30–8–05		1 3/8
28–7–05		7	P 31–8–05		1
31–7–05		7 7/8	1–9–05		0 1/2
2–8–05		7	P 2–9–05		1 1/4
3–8–05		5 5/8	4–9–05		0 3/8
4–8–05		3 1/2	P 5–9–05		1 1/8
5–8–05		3 1/4	6–9–05		0 7/8
7–8–05		4 7/8	P 7–9–05		1 1/8
9–8–05		2 7/8	8–9–05		0 3/8
10–8–05		1 6/8	P 9–9–05		1 7/8
11–8–05		1 5/8	11–9–05		0 1/2
12–8–05		1 6/8	P 12–9–05		1
P 15–8–05		3	P 13–9–05		0 3/4
17–8–05		1 3/8	15–9–05		0 3/8
			P 18–9–05		1 3/8
Carried forward	9	11 5/8	Total	11	5 6/8

Four Peradeniya trees—29 years old : yield of rubber from long spiral lines.

Date.	Weight. lb.	oz.	Date.	Weight. lb.	oz.
16–6–05		3 1/4	Brought forward	12	14 7/8
17–6–05		6 1/4	10–8–05		2 7/8
19–6–05		7 5/8	11–8–05		2 7/8
20–6–05		13 7/8	12–8–05		2 3/8
21–6–05		6 3/4	P 14–8–05		2 7/8
22–6–05		6 1/4	16–8–05		1 7/8
23–6–05		5 1/2	P 17–8–05		3 1/8
24–6–05		5	18–8–05		2 2/8
26–6–05		6 1/2	P 19–8–05		0 7/8
27–6–05		3 3/4	21–8–05		1 3/8
28–6–05		7 1/4	P 22–8–05		3 5/8
30–6–05		6 7/8	23–8–05		1 7/8
1–7–05		6 1/8	P 24–8–05		1 5/8
3–7–05		8 3/4	25–8–05		3 3/8
4–7–05		7 1/4	P 26–8–05		1 3/8
6–7–05		10 1/4	28–8–05		1 5/8
8–7–05		9 3/4	P 29–8–05		3 1/8
11–7–05		12 1/2	30–8–05		1 5/8
13–7–05		10 1/4	P 31–8–05		3 5/8
14–7–05		6 3/8	P 1–9–05		2 5/8
15–7–05		7	2–9–05		1 2/8
18–7–05		6 1/4	P 4–9–05		4
20–7–05		5	5–9–05		1 3/8
22–7–05		4 1/2	P 6–9–05		7 3/8
25–7–05		3 1/8	7–9–05		2 1/2
27–7–05		4 1/4	P 8–9–05		3
29–7–05		5	P 9–9–05		2 1/8
1–8–05		4 1/2	11–9–05		0 1/2
3–8–05		4	P 12–9–05		1 2/8
4–8–05		3 5/8	P 13–9–05		1 5/8
5–8–05		3 1/8	14–9–05		0 5/8
8–8–05		4 3/4	P 15–9–05		1 5/8
9–8–05		1 7/8	P 18–9–05		1
Carried forward	12	14 7/8	Total	17	8 3/4

Ceara Rubber.

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.		Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	
25th October, 1905 ..	235 ..	4·5		22nd November, 1905 ..	235 ..	1·2	
26th ,, ..	,, ..	2·2		23rd ,, ..	,, ..	0·6	
27th ,, ..	,, ..	4·0		24th ,, ..	,, ..	1·2	
28th ,, ..	,, ..	6·1		25th ,, ..	,, ..	1·2	
30th ,, ..	,, ..	4·0		27th ,, ..	,, ..	1·7	
31st ,, ..	,, ..	2·2		28th ,, ..	,, ..	1·4	
1st November, 1905 ..	,, ..	2·6		29th ,, ..	,, ..	1·6	
2nd ,, ..	,, ..	2·6		30th ,, ..	,, ..	0·5	
3rd ,, ..	,, ..	4·8		1st December, 1905 ..	,, ..	0·7	
4th ,, ..	,, ..	5·5		nd ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
6th ,, ..	,, ..	2·5		4th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6	
7th ,, ..	,, ..	2·0		5th ,, ..	,, ..	0·9	
8th ,, ..	,, ..	5·8		6th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·8	
9th ,, ..	,, ..	2·0		7th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6	
10th ,, ..	,, ..	1·1		8th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·3	
11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 3·2		9th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6	
14th ,, ..	,, ..	P 3·1		11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·7	
15th ,, ..	,, ..	3·4		12th ,, ..	,, ..	0·3	
16th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·1		13th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·4	
17th ,, ..	,, ..	1·0		14th ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
18th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·0		15th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·5	
20th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7		16th ,, ..	,, ..	0·5	
21st ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·9				Total	85·4

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams		Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	
25th October, 1905 ..	234 ..	6·5		22nd November, 1905 ..	234 ..	1·3	
26th ,, ..	,, ..	4·3		23rd ,, ..	,, ..	0·8	
27th ,, ..	,, ..	5·1		24th ,, ..	,, ..	1·2	
28th ,, ..	,, ..	10·2		25th ,, ..	,, ..	0·9	
30th ,, ..	,, ..	2·4		27th ,, ..	,, ..	0·9	
31st ,, ..	,, ..	4·4		28th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7	
1st November, 1905 ..	,, ..	4·8		29th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7	
2nd ,, ..	,, ..	2·9		30th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7	
3rd ,, ..	,, ..	4·2		1st December, 1905 ..	,, ..	0·7	
4th ,, ..	,, ..	6·9		2nd ,, ..	,, ..	0·2	
6th ,, ..	,, ..	5·6		4th ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
7th ,, ..	,, ..	5·2		5th ,, ..	,, ..	0·3	
8th ,, ..	,, ..	6·9		6th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·5	
9th ,, ..	,, ..	7·1		7th ,, ..	,, ..	0·1	
10th ,, ..	,, ..	2·5		8th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·4	
11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 2·5		9th ,, ..	,, ..	0·3	
14th ,, ..	,, ..	P 2·2		11th ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
15th ,, ..	,, ..	4·0		12th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·2	
16th ,, ..	,, ..	P 3·1		13th ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
17th ,, ..	,, ..	1·6		14th ,, ..	,, ..	0·3	
18th ,, ..	,, ..	P 3·4		15th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·3	
20th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7		16th ,, ..	,, ..	0·2	
21st ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·4				Total	108·8

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.		Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	
25th October, 1905 ..	233 ..	3·2		22nd November, 1905	233 ..	0·8	
26th ,, ..	,, ..	2·9		23rd ,, ..	,, ..	0·5	
27th ,, ..	,, ..	3·7		24th ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
28th ,, ..	,, ..	2·5		25th ,, ..	,, ..	1·4	
30th ,, ..	,, ..	2·0		27th ,, ..	,, ..	0·5	
31st ,, ..	,, ..	4·9		28th ,, ..	,, ..	0·8	
1st November, 1905 ..	,, ..	4·6		29th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6	
2nd ,, ..	,, ..	4·3		30th ,, ..	,, ..	1·2	
3rd ,, ..	,, ..	1·6		1st December, 1905 ..	,, ..	0·5	
4th ,, ..	,, ..	2·3		2nd ,, ..	,, ..	1·0	
6th ,, ..	,, ..	1·0		4th ,, ..	,, ..	1·2	
7th ,, ..	,, ..	2·4		5th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7	
8th ,, ..	,, ..	1·5		6th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·5	
9th ,, ..	,, ..	1·9		7th ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
10th ,, ..	,, ..	0·9		8th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·6	
11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·0		9th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6	
14th ,, ..	,, ..	1·6		11th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6	
15th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6		12th ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	
16th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·6		13th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·5	
17th ,, ..	,, ..	0·9		14th ,, ..	,, ..	0·2	
18th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·9		15th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·3	
20th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6		16th ,, ..	,, ..	0·3	
21st ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·2				Total	60·1

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.
25th October, 1905	232	1·8	22nd November, 1905	232	0·9
26th ,,	,,	2·4	23rd ,,	,,	2·4
27th ,,	,,	1·9	24th ,,	,,	1·2
28th ,,	,,	0·8	25th ,,	,,	1·4
30th ,,	,,	1·5	27th ,,	,,	0·5
31st ,,	,,	4·3	28th ,,	,,	0·6
1st November, 1905	,,	2·3	29th ,,	,,	0·5
2nd ,,	,,	1·8	30th ,,	,,	2·5
3rd ,,	,,	2·6	1st December, 1905	,,	0·4
4th ,,	,,	0·8	2nd ,,	,,	0.7
6th ,,	,,	1·7	4th ,,	,,	0·7
7th ,,	,,	0·3	5th ,,	,,	1·0
8th ,,	,,	1·6	6th ,,	,,	P 0·6
9th ,,	,,	3·2	7th ,,	,,	0·5
10th ,,	,,	0·8	8th ,,	,,	P 0·7
11th ,,	,,	P 1·7	9th ,,	,,	0·6
14th ,,	,,	P 0·7	11th ,,	,,	P 0·4
15th ,,	,,	0·7	12th ,,	,,	0·3
16th ,,	,,	P 0·8	13th ,,	,,	P 0·2
17th ,,	,,	0·5	14th ,,	,,	0·2
18th ,,	,,	P 1·5	15th ,,	,,	P 0·3
20th ,,	,,	1·2	16th ,,	,,	0·2
2Ist ,,	,,	P 0·6			Total 52·3

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.
25th October, 1905	237	3·5	22nd November, 1905	237	2·4
26th ,,	,,	18·5	23rd ,,	,,	2·6
27th ,,	,,	18·2	24th ,,	,,	2·4
28th ,,	,,	10·0	25th ,,	,,	1·8
30th ,,	,,	6·5	27th ,,	,,	1·9
31st ,,	,,	4·9	28th ,,	,,	2·3
1st November, 1905	,,	23·2	29th ,,	,,	2·1
2nd ,,	,,	2·1	30th ,,	,,	2·4
3rd ,,	,,	4·5	1st December, 1905	,,	2·6
4th ,,	,,	4·5	2nd ,,	,,	1·9
6th ,,	,,	7·5	4th ,,	,,	0·55
7th ,,	,,	5.1	5th ,,	,,	1·35
8th ,,	,,	4.5	6th ,,	,,	P 1·10
9th ,,	,,	4·4	7th ,,	,,	1·10
10th ,,	,,	2·6	8th ,,	,,	1·00
11th ,,	,,	P 2·4	9th ,,	,,	0·91
14th ,,	,,	P 2·45	11th ,,	,,	P 0·80
15th ,,	,,	3·8	12th ,,	,,	0·52
16th ,,	,,	P 0·65	13th ,,	,,	P 0·95
17th ,,	,,	2·1	14th ,,	,,	0·25
18th ,,	,,	P 1·9	15th ,,	,,	P 0·50
20th ,,	,,	2·5	16th ,,	,,	0·31
21st ,,	,,	2·2			Total 169·74

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.
25th October, 1905	238	3·4	22nd November, 1905	238	1·1
26th ,,	,,	4·7	23rd ,,	,,	0·40
27th ,,	,,	4·5	24th ,,	,,	1·00
28th ,,	,,	2·2	25th ,,	,,	0·84
30th ,,	,,	2·1	27th ,,	,,	0·25
31st ,,	,,	4.2	28th ,,	,,	0·95
1st November, 1905	,,	9·3	29th ,,	,,	1·3
2nd ,,	,,	5·5	30th ,,	,,	0·2
3rd ,,	,,	1·5	1st December 1905	,,	1·15
4th ,,	,,	1·3	2nd ,,	,,	0·62
6th ,,	,,	1·8	4th ,,	,,	0·67
7th ,,	,,	0·7	5th ,,	,,	0·68
8th ,,	,,	1·2	6th ,,	,,	P 0·50
9th ,,	,,	1·3	7th ,,	,,	0·32
10th ,,	,,	0·6	8th ,,	,,	P 0·42
11th ,,	,,	P 0·9	9th ,,	,,	0·52
14th ,,	,,	P 1·2	11th ,,	,,	P 0·51
15th ,,	,,	2·6	12th ,,	,,	0·45
16th ,,	,,	P 1·10	13th ,,	,,	P 0·23
17th ,,	,,	0·76	14th ,,	,,	0·12
18th ,,	,,	P 0·72	15th ,,	,,	P 0·37
20th ,,	,,	0·8	16th ,,	,,	0·12
21st ,,	,,	P 0·45			Total 65·55

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.
25h October, 1905 ..	239 ..	16·1	22nd November, 1905 ..	239 ..	0·7
26th ,, ..	,, ..	9·2	23rd ,, ..	,, ..	0·7
27th ,, ..	,, ..	7·5	24th ,, ..	,, ..	2·7
28th ,, ..	,, ..	5·5	25th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6
30th ,, ..	,, ..	2·9	27th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7
31st	,, ..	0·5	28th ,, ..	,, ..	0·8
1st November, 1905 ..	,, ..	9·7	29th ,, ..	,, ..	1·4
2nd ,, ..	,, ..	0·4	30th ,, ..	,, ..	0·8
3rd ,, ..	,, ..	2·5	1st December, 1905 ..	,, ..	2·1
4th ,, ..	,, ..	3·5	2nd ,, ..	,, ..	1·9
6th ,, ..	,, ..	2·6	4th ,, ..	,, ..	0·7
7th ,, ..	,, ..	1·1	5th ,, ..	,, ..	1·4
8th ,, ..	,, ..	3·1	6th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·0
9th ,, ..	,, ..	1·9	7th ,, ..	,, ..	0·8
10th ,, ..	,, ..	4·1	8th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·4
11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 3·7	9th ,, ..	,, ..	0·6
14th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·9	11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·6
15th ,, ..	,, ..	1·6	12th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·4
16th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·0	13th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·8
17th ,, ..	,, ..	0·3	14th ,, ..	,, ..	0.2
18th ,, ..	,, ..	1·8	15th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·4
20th ,, ..	,, ..	2·5	16th ,, ..	,, ..	0·3
21st ,, ..	,, ..	P 2·5			
				Total	106·9

Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.	Date of Tapping.	Tree No.	Weight of Dry Rubber in grams.
25th October, 1905 ..	240 ..	8·8	22nd November, 1905 ..	240 ..	0·8
26th ,, ..	,, ..	3·4	23rd ,, ..	,, ..	1·75
27th ,, ..	,, ..	2•9	24th ,, ..	,, ..	0·85
28th ,, ..	,, ..	4·2	25th ,, ..	,, ..	0·52
30th ,, ..	,, ..	4·1	27th ,, ..	,, ..	0·42
31st ,, ..	,, ..	6·1	28th ,, ..	,, ..	0·80
1st November, 1905 ..	,, ..	2·31	29th ,, ..	,, ..	1·30
2nd ,, ..	,, ..	—	30th ,, ..	,, ..	0·25
3rd ,, ..	,, ..	3·1	1st December, 1905 ..	,, ..	0·72
4th ,, ..	,, ..	4·0	2nd ,, ..	,, ..	0·20
6th ,, ..	,, ..	4·2	4th ,, ..	,, ..	0·75
7th ,, ..	,, ..	2·75	5th ,, ..	,, ..	0·70
8th ,, ..	,, ..	3·6	6th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·55
9th ,, ..	,, ..	3·4	7th ,, ..	,, ..	0·20
10th ,, ..	,, ..	1·8	8th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·35
11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 2·75	9th ,, ..	,, ..	0·51
14th ,, ..	,, ..	P 2·10	11th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·40
15th ,, ..	,, ..	4·25	12th ,, ..	,, ..	0·35
16th ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·6	13th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·51
17th ,, ..	,, ..	0·76	14th ,, ..	,, ..	0·10
18th ,, ..	,, ..	P 2·20	15th ,, ..	,, ..	P 0·35
20th ,, ..	,, ..	1·10	16th ,, ..	,, ..	0·15
21st ,, ..	,, ..	P 1·6			
				Total	83·55

The plots on the Experiment Station are now in their third year, and were first pruned in May, 1905.

The following is the census of the plots taken at the end of 1905 and a statement of the green manure experiments on individual acres :—

	Tea.	Dadaps.	Albizzia.
Plot No. 1 ..	2,778	—	—
,, 2 ..	2,526	—	—
,, 3 ..	2,679	—	—
,, 4 ..	2,424	—	—
,, 5 ..	2,871	—	—
,, 6 ..	2,814	—	—
,, 7 ..	2,943	—	—
,, 8 ..	2,587	—	—
,, 9 ..	3,112	1,524	—
,, 10 ..	3,505	—	116
,, 11 ..	2,450	—	—
,, 12 ..	2,423	—	—
,, 13 ..	2,707	—	—
,, 14 ..	2,694	—	—
,, 15 ..	2,575	—	—
Total	41,088	1,524	116

The following is an account of the tea plots at Peradeniya and the green manures thereon :—

Plants.	No. of Plot.	When planted.	When pruned or uprooted.	Weight of Original Matter. lb.	Total
Dadaps	9	July 1st, 1904	November, 1904	791	—
			December, 1904	967½	—
			March, 1905	1,935	—
			April, 1905.	1,444½	—
			May, 1905.	2,255	—
			June, 1905	2,240	—
			July, 1905	2,180	—
			August, 1905	3,058	—
			September, 1905.	1,569¾	—
			October, 1905	—	—
			November, 1905	2,104¼	—
			December, 1905	1,653½	—
Albizzia moluccana	10	July 1st, 1904	March, 1905.	232	—
			June, 1905	529	—
			July	339	—
			August	—	—
			September, 1905	1,203½	—
			January, 1906	942½	3,246
Ground nuts	12	October 25th, 1904	March, 1905	4,698	—
			July, 1905	3,800	8,498
Crotalaria striata	8	July 9th, 1904	November, 1904	3,061	—
			December, 1904	10,128½	—
			April, 1905.	7,054½	—
			September, 1905	583½	20,827½

CITRONELLA.

1902—Planted in July. *One-acre Plot.*
1903—Cut and allowed to lie on ground.

	Grass. lb.	Oil. lb.
1904, March	10,809¾	48
1904, August	8,511	36
1905, March	5,757¼	38
Replanted March, 1905.		
One-third acre Plot.		
1904—Planted June, cut December	3,255	16½
1905—Cut March	1,893	3½
Cut July	4,388	12
Cut December	2,255	7½

A sample of the fresh grass was sent to the Government Chemist, and the analysis is here given :—

Analysis of Citronella Grass, Fresh Sample.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Lime	0·076	Phosphoric acid	0·148
Potash	0·330	Nitrogen	0·378

LEMON GRASS.

	Grass. lb.	Oil. lb.	A.	R.	P.
1904—Planted July, cut December	16,126	26½	2	0	0
1905—Cut April	15,843¼	41	3	0	0
1905—Cut July	30,596	58	3	2	7
1905—Cut October	9,835	15½	0	3	15½*
	8,518	15¾	0	2	16*
	9,102	16½	0	2	4*
	8,166	13½	0	2	2*

* Called one acre.

The following analysis made by the Government Chemist shows the composition of the fresh grass :—

Analysis of Lemon Grass, Fresh Sample.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Lime	0·119	Phosphoric acid	0·096
Potash	0·654	Nitrogen	0·126

GROUND NUTS.

The following are the results obtained at Peradeniya during 1905 :—

	Distance of Seeds.	Yield.	When Sown.	Harvested.	Acreage. A.	R.	P.
		Bushels.					
Mauritius	12 in. by 1 in.	40½	December 12, 1904	July 29, 1905	0	3	31
Do.	1 ft. by 1 ft.	15½	do.	August 1, 1905	⅓	0	0
Barba loes—self-sown flat near bungalow	—	8	Sprouted in April	August 21, 1905	⅛	0	0
Plot 25.	1 ft. by 1 ft.	100½	April 19, 1905	October 3, 1905	1	0	0
Plot 24.	2 ft. by 1 ft.	92½	do.	October 6, 1905	1	0	0
Brazil—Brown 44A*	6 in. by 6 in.	6¾	December 22, 1904	July 19, 1905	1	0	0
Mauritius—Plot 78.	1 ft. by 2 ft.	40	April 28, 1905	September 15, 1905	1	0	0
Plot 79.	1 ft. by 1½ ft.	50	April 29, 1905	do.	1	0	0
Plot 80.	1 ft. by 1 ft.	63	April 26, 1905	September 19, 1905	1	0	0
Plot 81.	12 in. by 6 in.	48	April 25, 1905	September 29, 1905	1	0	0
Plot 82.	6 in. by 6 in.	54	April 24, 1905	September 20, 1905	1	0	0

* Badly attacked with a leaf insect.

The following Census of the One-Acre Plots will show the Present Condition of the Cocoa and other Products :—

Plot Nos.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No.10	No.11	No.12
Cacao	555	479	385	354	367	329	324	309	321	329	332	252
Coffee	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	50	10
Coconut	3	7	8	6	9	9	14	13	13	12	32	24
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Caryota urens	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	12	1	3	4	2	2	1	—	5	4	2	—
Jak	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	3	—	2	5	4
Sapu	8	3	5	5	5	5	9	8	10	13	—	1
Dadaps	345	382	321	321	337	359	339	368	333	405	522	310
Albizzia moluccana	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mango	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
Cassia siamea	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ficus species	3	—	1	2	2	1	1	3	—	3	—	—
Ceara rubber	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Total	945	875	731	698	727	707	696	712	684	774	949	604

Plot Nos.	No.13	No.14	No.15	No.16	No.17	No.18	No.19	No.20	No.21	No.22	No.23	No.24
Cacao	264	224	250	256	240	240	225	260	304	237	193	—
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	75	34	—	—	31
Coconut	23	24	25	28	23	25	35	48	26	32	28	1
Pomelo orange	5	—	2	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Caryota urens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sapu	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dadaps	345	345	336	344	365	318	312	380	323	303	322	102
Albizzia moluccana	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	—	2	2	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia siamea	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Ficus species	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	642	599	617	635	635	594	573	765	694	575	547	134

Plot Nos.	No.25	No.26	No.27	No.28	No.29	No.30	No.31	No.32	No.33	No.34	No.35	No.36
Cacao	—	250	273	250	210	220	230	198	231	257	235	248
Coffee	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Arecanut	31	47	64	78	2	5	1	5	7	7	5	6
Coconut	6	18	33	30	12	15	11	12	8	14	7	14
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Caryota urens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	4	2
Sapu	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
Dadaps	100	333	393	344	310	305	325	306	325	332	238	327
Albizzia moluccana	—	2	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia siamea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ficus species	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Ceara rubber	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Total	139	655	765	703	542	550	574	526	580	621	494	600

Plot Nos.	No.37	No.38	No.39	No.40	No.41	No.42	No.43	No.44	No.45	No.46	No.47	No.48
Cacao	305	247	308	275	210	240	252	276	282	314	400	433
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	—	2	2
Annatto	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	179	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	49
Coconut	7	21	22	15	7	21	90	18	17	30	8	36
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caryota urens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sapu	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dadaps	388	292	232	385	340	370	343	354	355	312	413	364
Albizzia moluccana	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bombax malabaricum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cassia siamea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Ficus species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	927	696	565	682	562	634	687	649	660	658	883	885

Plot Nos.	No.49	No.50	No.51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No.60
Cacao	231	368	366	215	255	318	316	367	307	329	308	278
Coffee	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	23	69	392	134	375	36	22	14	17	10	17	15
Coconut	32	21	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Caryota urens	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	—	10	7	5	19	8	7	11	8	2	7	—
Sapu	1	31	98	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadaps	367	306	352	275	241	353	363	361	342	335	326	342
Albizzia moluccana	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia siamea	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ficus species	1	1	1	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	655	811	1260	773	914	722	710	756	675	676	664	637

Plot Nos.	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No.72
Cacao	225	269	266	294	285	328	327	322	321	282	292	263
Coffee	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	2	5	—	4	2	2	—	2	2	1	4	8
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Croton	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arecanut	8	13	20	43	34	27	46	122	—	11	5	13
Coconut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	5	6	13
Pomelo orange	1	3	—	1	2	1	2	—	3	6	—	1
Caryota urens	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	8	9	2	3	6	6	7	6	2	2	4	6
Sapu	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	3	—	1	4	5
Dadaps	338	345	351	364	354	366	380	385	375	392	345	368
Albizzia moluccana	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Teak	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia siamea	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ficus species	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ceara rubber	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	1	4	1	4	2	2	—	17	3	—
Total	584	651	645	715	689	744	768	849	713	720	665	679

Plot Nos.	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84
Cacoa	254	268	293	285	273	—	—	—	—	—	245	261
Coffee	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	12	14	25	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	6	4	7	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Coconut	13	10	10	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	16	8
Pomelo orange	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Caryota urens	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	—	2	3	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sapu	3	7	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadaps	342	354	348	351	342	193	199	206	207	214	312	323
Albizzia moluccana	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia siamea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ficus species	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	177	175	178	179	186	77	84
General	3	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	646	680	702	683	647	370	374	384	386	400	659	685

Plot Nos.	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	Castil-loa.	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94 A.	No. 94 B.
Cacao	262	248	—	—	—	—	390	381	396	406	225	285
Coffee	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	12	13	12	2	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Coconut	13	23	—	6	4	—	4	3	—	3	1	8
Pomelo orange	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Caryota urens	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	4	—	2
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	9	12	14	3	2
Sapu	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	12	4
Dadaps	470	380	217	375	295	151	376	365	420	390	166	142
Albizzia moluccana	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cassia siamea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ficus species	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	84	85	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1
Total	847	755	475	387	305	555	794	773	832	834	408	445

Plot Nos.	No. 95 A.	No. 95 B.	No. 96 A.	No. 96 B.	No. 97	No. 98	No. 98 1	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103
Cacao	199	297	212	203	—	497	—	336	361	298	—	—
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	6	—	—
Coconut	13	10	14	2	13	31	—	9	21	6	12B 33Y	32B 42Y
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caryota urens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	2	3	5	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	—	—
Sapu	9	6	7	—	—	17	1	1	2	6	—	—
Dadaps	175	181	195	175	148	436	36	353	349	314	145	62
Albizzia moluccana	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia siamea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ficus species	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total	399	501	435	388	162	996	41	716	736	639	191	137

Plot No.	No.104	No.105	No.106	No.107	No.108	No.109	No.110	No.111	No.112	No.113	No.114	No.115
Cacao	—	—	—	424	412	427	355	395	340	335	324	295
Coffee	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	—	2	3	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1
Arecanut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut	41B / 46Y	53B / 62Y	47B / 60Y	27	33	25	25	14	9	17	14	22
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—
Caryota urens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	—	—	—	14	2	8	5	11	—	5	3	1
Sapu	—	—	—	29	10	20	18	21	—	—	4	2
Dadaps	63	60	103	235	315	321	310	467	345	330	301	270
Albizzia moluccana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Cassia siamea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ficus species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	150	177	210	730	772	809	720	910	698	694	650	594

Plot No.	No.116	No.117	No.119	No.120	No.121	No.122	No.123	No.124	No.130	No.133	No.134	No.135
Cacoa	306	309	—	35	12	66	35	27	—	18	125	113
Coffee	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	70	—
Arecanut	1	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Coconut	22	10	16	18	38	45	36	41	8	6	7	21
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caryota urens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sapu	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadaps	331	417	245	142	62	183	144	145	—	—	31	126
Albizzia moluccana	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	10	3
Teak	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
Cassia siamea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ficus species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	—	17	17
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
Total	666	889	262	199	118	296	215	217	223	129	269	286

Plot No.	No.137	No.138	No.139	Tundu A.	Tundu B.	Tundu C	Tundu D.	Tundu E.	Tundu F.	Tundu G.
Cacao	—	286	415	347	2	194	45	265	43	69
Coffee	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anatto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Croton	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecanut	—	—	8	14	88	84	32	70	71	3
Coconut	9	4	—	10	—	1	5	23	—	31
Pomelo orange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caryota urens	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bamboos (clumps)	—	—	—	3	6	1	—	—	—	—
Jak	—	—	—	7	3	3	—	3	—	3
Sapu	—	—	5	2	4	1	—	1	11	2
Dadaps	142	113	293	246	320	32	49	347	53	—
Albizzia moluccana	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mango	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Bombax malabaricum	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cassia siamea	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamarind	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ficus species	—	—	—	2	7	2	—	—	2	—
Ceara rubber	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Castilloa rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Total	151	413	733	638	434	323	132	710	182	112

Totals.

	Total for 1905.	Total for 1904.	Total for 1903.
Cacao	33,199	28,572	29,225
Coffee	186	6	9
Cinnamon	132	184	256
Annatto	6	—	—
Croton	200	51	8
Arecanut	2,837	3,550	4,107
Coconut	2,417	1,799	1,839
Pomelo Orange	77	86	77
Caryota urens	49	64	97
Bamboos (clumps)	47	34	4
Jak	367	601	715
Sapu	532	200	321
Dadaps	40,497	1,269	694
Albizzia moluccana	91	39	186
Teak	10	7	9
Mango	25	29	47
Bombax malabaricum	32	28	59
Cassia siamea	37	46	57
Tamarind	15	16	23
Ficus species	55	53	34
Ceara rubber	298	20	17
Guava	—	5	25
Castilloa rubber	445	—	—
Thespesia populnea	—	3	4
Para rubber	1,465	—	—
General	144	172	418
Total	83,163	36,834	38,231

Meteorological Observations, 1905.

Months.	Rainfall.		Wind Velocity: Average Number of miles per Hour for each Month.	Earth Thermometers: Range of Temperature 1 and 2 Feet below the Surface.		Thermometers. In Shade				Thermometers. Open and on the Surface.	
				One Foot.	Two Feet.	Maximum Wet.	Maximum Dry.	Minimum Wet.	Minimum Dry.	Terrestrial Thermometer.	Solar Radiation Thermometer.
	Inches.	Days.									
January ...	1·28	6	2 3	75-80·2	76-77·2	76	86·2	55	57	50-67	102-144
February ...	3·91	4	1·7	75-81·2	77-79	80	89	51	59	50-65	97-152
March ...	·66	6	1·7	77-85	78-82·2	78	93·2	58	59	52-69	119-149
April ...	9·03	19	·9	78-84	79-82·2	79	91·8	61	66	56-73	84-149
May ...	10·97	14	1·3	74-84	77-83	83	88·5	65	68	(Broken)	79-148
June ...	11·34	14	1·8	76-82	77-81	85	86	66	67	,,	86-141
July ...	5·45	17	1·6	77-81	78-80	80	84·5	65	65	,,	98-145
August ...	3·66	12	1·1	78-82	77-81	84	85	65	66	,,	110-144
September ...	6·50	15	·9	77-83·2	77-2-81·2	79	87	61	63	,,	94-146
October ...	18·38	17	·5	77-82	78-81	85	85·5	62	63	,,	85-145
November ...	4·75	16	1·1	77-82·2	78-80	85	87·5	62	63	,,	100-147
December ...	3·01	9	1·7	76-81	77·5-82	84	85·5	61	62·5	,,	107-145

COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The Committee met on six occasions during 1905, and the following table shows the attendance at each :—

	Jan.	March.	May.	July.	Sept.	Nov.
Dr. J. C. Willis (President)	p	p	—	—	—	p
Mr. T. Petch	—	p	p	p	p	p
Mr E. E. Green	p	p	p	—	p	p
Mr. M. Kelway Bamber	—	—	—	p	p	p
The Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province	—	p	—	p	—	—
The Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell	p	p	—	p	p	p
The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling	p	p	p	p	p	—
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalla ,,	—	p	—	p	—	—
Mr. T. C. Huxley	p	p	—	p	—	p
Mr. Edgar Turner	p	—	p	—	p	p
Mr. Joseph Fraser	p	—	p	p	p	p
Mr. Herbert Wright (Secretary)	p	p	p	p	p	p

Peradeniya, January, 1906.

HERBERT WRIGHT,
Controller, Experimental Station.

14.—REPORT OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION, MAHA-ILUPPALAMA, FOR 1905.

DURING the year 1905 I had 60 acres of cotton, which had been planted during the rainy season of October-January of 1904-1905, Sea Island 20 acres, Upland 3½ acres, and Egyptian 36½ acres. There were moreover tree cottons, which did badly, Caravonica, Peruvian, and Bahama. Only one tree of Caravonica survived, and the seed has been collected and sown; it appears to be a very healthy tree when once established. The Peruvian and Bahama varieties were planted during the time I was ill in Anuradhapura; a few trees survived. Although I gave explicit instructions, they were planted all mixed together. The Peruvian is, I suppose, a white cotton. At any rate, I have trees of that variety. They grew vigorously later on, did not bear much, and suffered during the strong winds of June, July, and August, splitting and breaking down. There are a few of what I imagine to be Bahama trees resembling very much the Caravonica in appearance. Perhaps they are the same. At any rate, until I get this year's seed I cannot say. Lack of supervision, and an indolent and shiftless conductor have been one of the greatest sources of annoyance and expenditure. I had to put up with him for want of anything better. The Egyptian variety bore well. In fact all the three varieties flowered and fruited well. I am unable to say how much there is of each variety. Having no factory or stores, I had to heap it up anywhere, my bungalow acting as a store, and no doubt a severe attack of fever in June was brought on by having the material heaped up, which harboured mosquitoes in the verandah. I have, however, managed to gin the Sea Island, which returned as follows:—

Bulk gross, 6,788 lb.
Lint, 1,766 lb.
Seed, 4,252 lb., plus 770 lb. distributed to applicants.

The entire crop of three varieties amounted to 22,576 lb. gross. The Egyptian variety is now being ginned, but until it is finished I can give no figures, and the same with the Uplands. My machinery being entirely new to the country, nobody could say what the speed of the gins should be. At first the daily outturn was about 1½ bag, thanks to Mr. Balfour's assistance. I then changed one of the pulley wheels of 9 in. diameter and substituted an 18 in. wheel on the shafting, with the result that the machine turned out 5½ to 6 bags a day. I am now expecting a 40 in. diameter wheel to replace the 18 in. one, which will give 600 revolutions a minute on the counter-shaft and greatly increase the speed of ginning. The average weight of a bag of unginned cotton is 40 to 45 lb. At present I am only ginning about 250 lb. a day (70 lint, 180 seed). The proportion should be 1 lb. lint to 2·30 lb. or 2·50 lb. seed. With a 40-in. wheel it should be nearer 600 lb. gross a day, say, lint 180 lb., seed 420 lb., which of course considerably lessens the cost of ginning. The waste of cotton in the fields was very great. I paid for the first and second crop 1 cent per lb. Many villagers picked 45, 50, and 60 lb. a day, but they would only pluck where they could get large quantities, and as soon as the cotton burst in less profusion they stayed away or else demanded excessive pay. Even then they hardly attempted to pick; remonstrance was useless. Moreover, as the bushes were very tall, they went from one field to another mixing the varieties, and the overseer, lost to sight in the cotton, probably never attempted to check them. Fortunately the Egyptian is a browner variety and it was possible to separate it to a great extent. Even then when it had to be spread out and exposed to the sun before placing it in bags the boy frequently mixed it all up, who had this duty to attend to. The first crop, matured in the latter end of March and first and second weeks of April, total 11,829 lb. gross; the second crop in the last week of May and month of June, total 6,824 lb; the third crop was secured in the first and second weeks of September, 2,123 lb. gross. This last crop consisted entirely of Egyptian. After each plucking the bushes presented an exhausted, faded appearance. Within fifteen days they recovered and appeared quite rejuvenated. In each case a period of about thirty days elapsed before starting to pluck again. The third crop took much longer to mature (sixty days). It seemed to hang fire.

I had previously cut a few drains in the Egyptian cotton in order to plant rubber. When returning from Colombo Hospital in July I at once turned water into the drains and I noticed that the cotton quickly revived. As the field was the flattest I had I closed up depressions and flooded portions of it, with the result that I got a small third crop from this only. My other fields were to a great extent irrigable, but I had neither the means nor labour to perfect them. One fact is certain where the land is not irrigable: as soon as the second crop is secured the best thing is to cut down and burn everything, unless it can be pruned and weeded and held over for another year; this I do not know, but I am trying how it will turn out this year, as much of last year's cotton is still standing. I had no means to remove it, in fact, until the last moment. I left it to see whether it might not bear again. Cotton that has been rained on is of very little use unless the shower is slight, and fallen cotton useless. Insects appeared in profusion during the second crop, but the Government Entomologist did not consider it serious. Cotton stainers are a nuisance. They rather dirty the cotton, but it fades away and is not noticeable in the ginned lint, and there is also a very offensive little fly which smells badly. However, it disappears when the cotton is exposed to the sun the next day. I find from experiments which Mr. Balfour suggested that if drains are cut 20 feet apart the ground absorbs the moisture in the soil for at least 12 feet each side, and this is far better than flooding the surface, as in the latter case the water gets very hot and does damage to the roots if exposed to the sun, which is very powerful during the dry weather. I planted up too much ground. I ought to have cut irrigation drains first, not bunds. They are useless, constantly bursting, and collecting too much water upon the top of the ground. It may do for paddy, but as one cannot make a new clearing into an old paddy field, which takes several seasons to establish, I would not recommend such a course.

The factory and stores are finished after many delays. At such a distance from Anuradhapura it was difficult to get the labour required, and many of the men idled their time away. This is certainly not intended to suggest that the Public Works Department did not do their best. They did. But a man in a large Province or district has many duties to attend to and cannot be ever present. He can only judge by results at pay-day what progress has been made and check expenditure by exposing the idleness of his overseers and labourers, and every credit is due to Mr. W. C. Price, the former Provincial Engineer, Mr. P. M. Bingham, the present Provincial Engineer, and Mr. Rothwell, the District Engineer, who in their multifarious duties did all they could to expedite matters, and have my cordial thanks. The serious illness of Dr. Willis was also an unexpected calamity, and for several weeks left matters in a state of

abeyance. However, fortunately things in respect of factory and storage are at length beginning to bring everything into a state of order.

Gingelly.—Twenty acres were sown. The ground was treated in the ordinary method that the villagers are accustomed to. First, it was marked off in squares and the seed broadcasted. They next proceeded to weed it, and shuffled the weeds and dust about with their feet in order to cover up the seed. This was done in the month of March. It came up very thick and looked very handsome, like tall balsams 4 to 5 feet high.

I have since been told by the Ratemahatmaya and his brother, the Korala, that they estimated that the crop would be from 20 to 25 bushels an acre. Two Arachchies in the same district put it down at about 15 to 20 bushels. All these are very well acquainted with gingelly cultivation, and the returns that they may reasonably expect to get off an acre.

Prior to the time when it would be getting ready to harvest I became ill and went to the Colombo Hospital. I was absent about four weeks from the end of May to the beginning of July. When I returned the crop had been reaped and piled up against poles, which were placed upon crossed sticks at a height of about 2 feet from the ground. I was informed that part had been damaged by a fly. I found seed scattered about a good deal (and a very respectable second crop came up later on), it was beaten out and cleaned by fanning in the same way that rice is cleaned with a winnowing fan. I collected what I could find. It amounted to 106 bushels instead of 500–400 bushels, which was the calculation of the Ratemahatmaya and his brother, the Korala.

I have before referred to the fact that I was able to see the effect of irrigation on cotton by observing that it was doing well where the rubber trees were. The rubber was planted in March along the sides of drains 20 feet apart. Very small plants were put out, and these were entirely lost sight of amongst the cotton. In last October I removed the cotton and found two-thirds of the trees alive, and, considering the treatment they had had, doing extremely well. Since then, including the 150 odd trees I had, I planted up 6 acres and cut drains, but unfortunately before I could finish the drains a drought came and the rain known as "Nikini-vessa" expected in October failed. Most of the trees died. They have been replaced and are doing well. I am sure that as long as irrigation drains are cut and there is water rubber will do as well here as anywhere else in the Island. Twenty more acres have been cleared, but there are some trees to burn yet. However, I have now 100 acres cleared, and I am thankful that it is so. The clearing is a most trying affair, and there I shall rest for the present.

I have tried to establish some cacao. It is alive, and looks healthy and is planted in a 5½-acre plot of new Sea Island cotton. I have also made a fresh garden of Upland. This variety certainly requires a special gin, as the lint adheres to the seed and is difficult to gin in an ordinary gin used for the Sea Island and Egyptian, both long staple varieties and with a free seed clear of lint.

It would be obviously unfair for any one to compare the efforts which Government are making to attract attention to this Province with what a planter might do who could secure coolies by giving advances and do his work much cheaper. In the Irrigation and Public Works Departments there are wealthy contractors and overseers who have their own coolies under advances. With me it is not so. I cannot afford to give advances. I know of a conductor (Tamil) who would do so. My work is not continuous enough. It is either a feast or famine. During the interval between plucking the crops I have very little to employ coolies with. Had I however a mixed estate of rubber on irrigable ground, cacao on the unirrigable, and coconuts, tobacco, and cotton as catch crops, I could do better. Tobacco, I conclude, is certainly profitable. Cotton is surely worth a trial. It will grow. And could it be grown in sufficient quantities would at least repay the initial expense of clearing the ground and very likely even more, provided one factory could have sufficient to keep it going all the year round. Had the Kalutara rubber estates a climate suitable for cotton, I am sure they would grow it as a valuable asset to the expense of clearing for the first five years. It is not an exhaustive crop, such as plantains, and here at any rate in this magnificent soil there is no doubt Europeans could do well with it as a catch crop, or as a regular crop on unirrigable land. Plucking and working cotton with Tamils is a very different thing to being dependent on Sinhalese villagers in the North-Central Province.

Again my thanks are due to Mr. Balfour of the Irrigation Department for all his assistance; but for him my machinery would be in a bad way and much knowledge that I have acquired I could never have obtained except through him.

The rainfall for 1905 has been:—

	Inches.		Inches.
January	1·92	July	—
February	2·28	August	0·20
March	1·79	September	5·83
April	3·75	October	11·99
May	2·80	November	8·82
June	0·17	December	3·40
		Total ..	42·95

C. J. C. MEE.

15.—INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

PLANTS or seeds have been received from the following:—Royal Gardens, Kew; Botanic Gardens, British Guiana, Braunschweig, Brussels, Calcutta, Camerino, Cambridge, Dublany, Durban, Entebbe, Gronngue, Karlsruhe, Krakowie, Lyons, Mauritius, Madagascar, Munchen, Nantes, New South Wales, Pays-Bas, Port Darwin, Sidpur, Singapore, Stockholm, Sweden, Sydney, St. Petersburg, Seychelles, Saigon, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Tokio, Ville de Lille, Wageningen; Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras; Botanic and Agricultural Department, Gold Coast; Bureaus of Agriculture and Forestry, Manila: Deprartments of Agriculture, Java and United States of America; Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Nairobi, Transvaal; Director of Agriculture, British East Africa; La Mortola, Italy; Natural History

Museum, Paris; Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica; Experiment Plantations, Federated Malay States; State Gardens, Baroda; E. H. Krelage & Sons., Holland; Sutton & Sons, England; Reasoner Bros., Florida; J. Veitch & Sons, B. R. Cant & Sons., J. C. Harvey, Mexico; M. Herb, Naples; F. H. Stephens, Manila; C. C. Sprenger, Italy; W. Nock, F. H. Brunning, Sir T. Hanbury.

Also from the following in the Island:—Lady Blake; Sir John Keane; Messrs. D. F. Browne, M. Kelway Bamber, E. J. Thwaites, N. G. Campbell, H. Campbell, Miss Wace, Dr. Dias, Miss Layard, Manila, J. Maclachlan, A. W. A. Plâté, W. R. Westland, C. C. Wilson, W. E. Mack, J. Wickwar, W. H. Wright, John Cotton, C. Drieberg, C. P. Ryan, H. M. de Alwis, J. W. Robertson, G. E. Amerasekera, John Joseph, A. Gunewardene, D. C. Jayawardena, A. E. Fernando.

Plants or seeds have been issued gratis or in exchange to the following:—Royal Gardens Kew; Botanic Gardens, British Guiana, Calcutta, Dublin, Edinburgh, Java, Liverpool, Melbourne, Palermo, Pietermaritzburg, Port Darwin, Sydney, Saharanpur, Saigon, Singapore, Trinidad, Trivandrum, Villa Thuret; Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras; Bureau of Forestry, Manila; Bureau of Plant Industry & Agriculture, Manila; Conservator of Forests, Rangoon; Departments of Agriculture, Nairobi, Washington D. C. U. S. A.; Botanic Gardens, Gold Coast, West Africa, Fiji; Empress Botanic Garden, India, Kansas State Agricultural College; Land Records & Agriculture Department, Assam; His Excellency Sir Everard im Thurn, Fiji; Government Secretary, Rhodesia; Miss Keane; Messrs. C. C. Sprenger, Italy; J. C. Harvey, Mexico; M. Herb, Naples; G. P. Achen, Manila; H. L. Moundsey, India; Francis J. Stayner, Natal; R. Virginer, France; W. H. Spratt, India; R. Wardrop, New Zealand; Gabriel Regnard, Mauritius; Conservator of Forests, Burma; Wm. Phillipi & Co., East Africa; Dammann & Co., Italy.

And to the following in the Island:—Lady Blake; Government Agents, Jaffna and Kurunegala; Assistant Government Agents, Hambantota and Puttalam; Director of Public Works, Colombo; Director, Colombo Museum; Sir John Keane; Count Hayas; District Judge, Negombo; Chairmen, Local Boards, Kurunegala, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya; Chairmen, Provincial Road Committees, Batticaloa and Jaffna; Secretary, Municipal Council, Kandy; District Engineers, Kandy and Trincomalee; Experiment Stations, Peradeniya and Maha-iluppalama; Superintendent, Stock Garden, Colombo; Assistant Conservators of Forests, Batticaloa and Colombo; District Medical Officer, Koslanda; United Club Gardens, Nuwara Eliya; Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo; the Military and Naval Camp, Diyatalawa; Military and General's Quarters, Nuwara Eliya; Government Training College, Colombo; Secretary, Planters' Association, Kandy; Government Bungalow, Diyatalawa; Agricultural Society, Galle; The Residency Grounds, Nuwara Eliya; School Gardens, Welimada, Palugama, and Mirigama; Station Masters, Ahangama, Ambanpola, Balapitiya, Chunnakam, Fort, Galgamuwa, Ganewatta, Henaratgoda, Kandy, Madawachchi, Maho, Mankulam, Nanu-oya, Nawalapitiya, Nuwara Eliya, Pallai, Paranthan, Peradeniya, Puwakpitiya, Talawa, Ukuwela, Vavuniya; Survey Camps, Anuradhapura and Katumana; Post Offices, Passara, Peradeniya, Nuwara Eliya; Police Stations, Fort, Eriyagama, Nuwara Eliya; Messrs. E. Turner, W. R. Westland, N.W. Davies, J. Westland, E. H. Hutchinson, M. Geddes, J. Cotton, Rev. J. Eagle, D. Elkington, Colonel Byrde, G. H. Collinson, A. W. Lyall, E. E. Megget, A. W. A. Plâté, H. Campbell, A. J. Kellow, E. J. Thwaites, John Joseph, C. Northway, C. Massy, H. C. P. Bell, C. C. Wilson, E. M. Cookson, R. K. Clark, J. W. C. de Soysa, Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, Dr. Dias, R. L. Ephraims, W. E. Mack, J. C. Ratnayake, H. M. de Alwis, G. E. Ameresekera, D. D. J. de Silva, J. Calyanaratne.

16.—CHANGES AND MOVEMENTS IN THE STAFF.

THE Director was absent on leave from 1st April to 7th September, and the acting duties were carried on by Mr. Herbert Wright.

Mr. T. Petch assumed duties as Government Mycologist on 14th February in succession to Mr. J. B. Carruthers, now Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States.

An exchange of duties between the Curators at Peradeniya and Hakgala Gardens for three months, March to May, was effected.

Mr. A. M. Smith took up duties as Scientific Assistant on 20th November.

Mr. A. Joseph was appointed Additional Clerk, Head Office, Royal Botanic Gardens, from 16th January, 1905. The post of Museum and Laboratory attendant was filled by the appointment of Mr. Alexander Newman on 7th Feburary, with W. Ramasamy as Assistant. Mr. K. J. Dissanayake was appointed Foreman of the Experiment Station at Maha-iluppalama with effect from 1st April.

17.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

THE expenditure under the various heads of the estimates was as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Salaries, including exchange compensation	36,499	92
Coolies at Peradeniya Garden ..	8,955	7
Do. Hakgala Garden ..	4,399	97
For labour and improvement:		
Henaratgoda Garden	2,622	98
Anuradhapura Garden ..	1,812	52
Badulla Garden	264	93
Nuwara Eliya Garden	2,899	94
Stationery	324	53
Pots, tools, descriptive labels, manure, &c.	3,748	28
Library	1,239	53
Laboratory, Herbarium, and Museum ..	1,749	94
Purchase of plants and seeds ..	410	14
Upkeep of Racecourse reserve ..	170	0
Travelling allowance to Director and Staff	3,315	29
Salary of Scientific Assistant	307	52
Rent of quarters for Mycologist ..	1,200	0
Retaining fees to Chemist	4,150	0
Publication of Scientific Journal ..	518	10
Labourers, &c., Queen's House, Pavilion, and Queen's Cottage Gardens ..	7,750	64
Experiment Station, Peradeniya:		
Salaries of Staff (including exchange compensation)	6,347	38
Coolies	19,411	83
Stationery	88	90
Sawyers	236	5
Plants	575	38
Manures	626	50
Experiments	803	81
Machinery, &c.	2,664	31
For experimental cotton cultivation ..	18,342	18
Purchase of typewriter for Curator's Office, Peradeniya	225	0
Telephone communication between Head Office and Experiment Station ..	725	0
Total—Rs.	132,385	64

To give a clearer idea of the actual cost of the different sections of the work the following analysis is of interest :—

			Rs. c.
Head Office (including salary and travelling expenses of Director and Clerks)			12,735 49
Scientific Division (including salaries, fees, house rent, and travelling expenses of Mycologist, Entomologist, Chemist, Assistant, Draughtsman, Herbarium Attendant, Plant Collector, and Museum and Laboratory Attendants; cost of Laboratory, Herbarium, Museum, Library, and Publications)			23,340 23
Botanic Gardens,	Peradeniya (including Curator)		19,606 21
Do.	Hakgala	do.	9,335 13
Do.	Henaratgoda (including Conductor)		3,342 98
Do.	Anuradhapura	do.	1,812 52
Do.	Badulla	do.	264 93
Do.	Nuwara Eliya	do.	2,899 94
			37,261 74
Gardens at Queen's House, Pavilion, and Queen's Cottage (including salaries of Gardeners and allowances to Curators)			8,350 64
Experiment Station, Peradeniya (including salaries and travelling expenses of Controller, Foreman, and Clerks)			30,754 16
Experiment Station, Maha-iluppalama (including salaries and travelling expenses of Superintendent and Foreman)			18,342 18

The Receipts were as follows :—

			Rs. c.
Head Office (publications, &c.)			1,031 9
Botanic Garden,	Peradeniya		2,069 53
Do.	Hakgala		836 84
Do.	Henaratgoda		115 3
Do.	Anuradhapura		20 25
Do.	Badulla		126 40
Experiment Station,	Peradeniya		15,329 5
Do.	Maha-iluppalama		33 14
			19,561 33

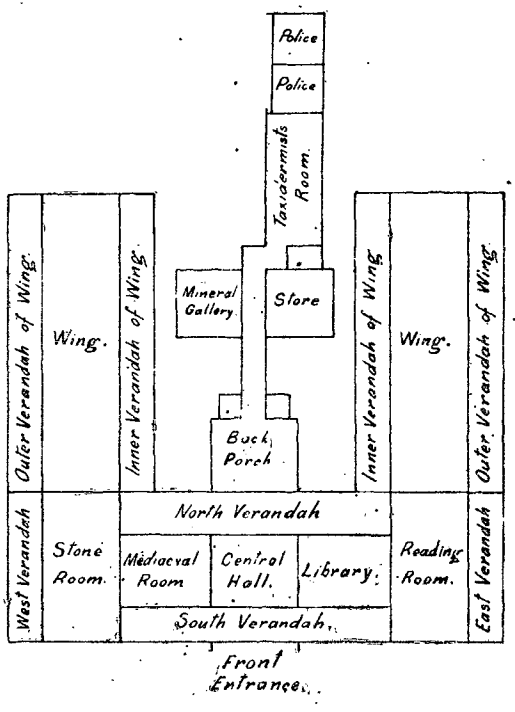
To this must be added the value of seeds and plants given gratis to Government institutions, viz. :—

	Rs. c.
Peradeniya	1,484 0
Hakgala	1,315 0
Henaratgoda	28 50

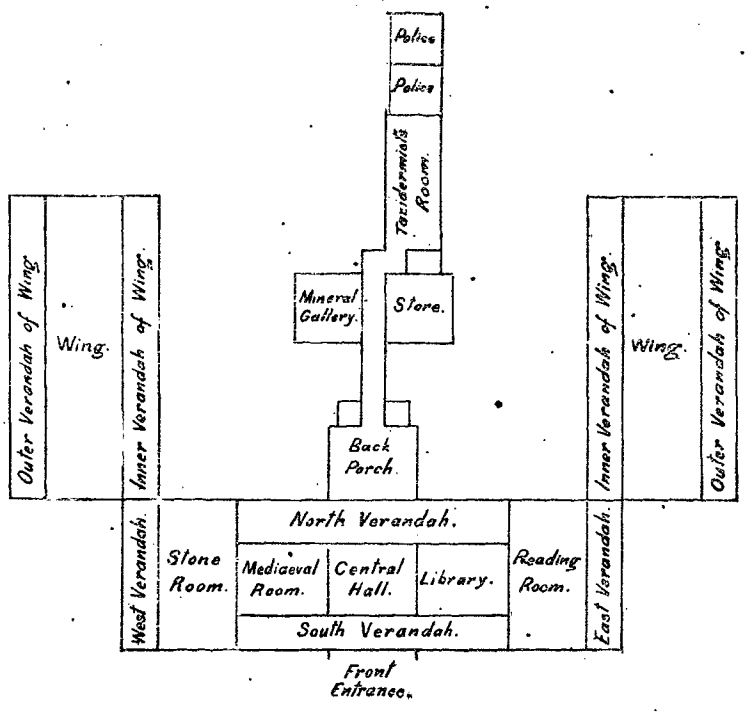
J. C. WILLIS,
Director.

Plan for the Proposed Extension of the Museum.

SCHEME A, OR CLOSED WINGS PLAN.



SCHEME B, OR EXTENDED WINGS PLAN.



THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1905.

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13. Furniture.
14. Lectures at the Museum.
15. Spolia Zeylanica.
16. Donations.

Secretary and Librarian's Report.

1.—VISITORS.

THE total number of visitors to the Museum during 1905 is estimated at 149,416, as against 136,745 during 1904, and the number of signatures in the Visitors' Book was 5,175. Numbers of visitors, both resident and travelling, availed themselves of the advantages offered by the students' collections of butterflies, moths, molluscs, crustaceans, and lizards, for the purposes of special study.

2.—EXTENSION OF THE MUSEUM.

The question of the extension of the Museum having been under the consideration of Government and of the Museum Committee for many years, the matter was, after some preliminary correspondence, definitely re-opened in December 1903, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., who was pleased to appoint a Special Committee under the Chairmanship of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., to consider and report on the question of increasing the present accommodation at the Museum.

Two schemes were submitted for the consideration of the Special Committee, called respectively the duplication scheme and the wings scheme, the Committee deciding in favour of the latter, selecting a plan marked "C."

Subsequently I addressed the following communication, dated 24th March, 1904, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary :—

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Director of Public Works has forwarded to me the Plan C selected by the Committee for the proposed extension of the Museum.

2. Apart from minor questions of accommodation, I have convinced myself by careful investigation on the spot, with the plan before me, that it will be most desirable to introduce an important modification in the plan relating to the manner in which the wings are to be added to the main block.

3. According to the present arrangement of the plan it would be necessary to demolish a large portion of the existing wall of the building, thereby not only seriously interfering with the original architectural design, but paralysing the work of the Museum during the building operations, causing grave inconvenience in the conservation of the exhibits and necessitating the closure of the Museum to the public.

4. In addition to the drawbacks referred to in the preceding paragraph, the space between the wings would be too narrow. * * * * * * * * *

5. I annex Scheme A of the Plan C as it stands at present, and another Scheme B, of the method of attachment of the wings, which I beg leave to commend to the serious attention of Government. * *

The two schemes or diagrams A and B, defined respectively as the "closed wings" and the "extended wings," were discussed at the following meeting of the Special Committee held in the Legislative Council Chamber on May 10, 1904. It was then decided that the Committee should meet at the Museum on the 19th instant in order that the members might inspect the actual conditions. After considerable discussion a decision adverse to the "extended wings" was rendered.

The Special Committee appointed to consider plans for the extension of the Museum having thus adopted the scheme which has come to be known as the "closed wings scheme," I had the honour, in July, 1904, to circulate among the members of the Committee of Management o the Museum a report upon the stage which the proceedings had reached, together with the diagrams, whi h were intended only to illustrate the difference in principle between closed and extended wings. Some members of the Musum Committee expressed themselves in favour of the extended wings, and His Excellency the Governor, in a Minute dated 20th August, 1904, requested the Special Commi tee to reconsider the question.

After the departure of Sir Everard im Thurn for Fiji in September, 1904, His Excellency the Governor appointed the Hon. Mr. G. M. Fowler, C.M.G., to be Chairman of the Special Committee, and further meetings were held on the 12th, 19th, and 24th October, 1904.

Designs for the "extended wings scheme," prepared at the Department of Public Works, were submitted during the course of the deliberations, but after examination of the new plan the Committee, with one dissentient, agreed that the extended wings scheme, besides being more costly, would not be architecturally satisfactory, and passed a resolution adhering to the previous decision in favour of the closed wings scheme.

In the following December (1904) the matter duly came under the consideration of the Committee of Management of the Museum, when it was resolved that the plans of the "closed" and "extended" wings should be referred for report to Mr. J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A., who was the architect of the original building. Accordingly in due course the necessary documents were forwarded by Government to England and submitted to Mr. J. G. Smither, who declared in favour of the extended wings and prepared fresh designs based upon this principle.

A copy of the correspondence which ensued was forwarded by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Museum accompanied by the request that it should be laid before the Museum Committee, and that this Committee would advise as to Mr. Smither's design.

The Museum Committee met on the 16th December, 1905, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. It was unanimously agreed :—

(1) That the Museum Committee approve of Mr. Smither's design of the extended wings as described in his report of 20th June, 1905, to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and recommend that the new buildings be carried out as Mr. Smither has designed them, in accordance with the views of the Director of Public Works as expressed in paragraph 4 of his letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, No. 1,172 of 4th August, 1905, leaving the present block in the quadrangle undisturbed pending the completion of the two wings as suggested by the Director of Public Works in paragraph 3 of his letter to the Hon. the Colonial Seeretary, No. 1,242 of 19th August, 1905.

(2) That Government be requested to vote the necessary funds to meet the approximate estimated cost of adding the two wings referred to in resolution (1).

(3) That the Colombo Municipality be requested to reserve for the future wants of the Museum, in the event of further extension, the land at the back between the building and the circular drive of the Victoria park.*

3.—Sigiriya Frescoes.

The principal event in the archæological branch of the Museum has been the arrival of the copies of the Sigiriya frescoes, which were prepared under the direction of the Archæological Commissioner and sent by him to the Museum at the instance of His Excellency the Governor.

They are facsimile copies in oil colours of the original frescoes, which have retained their freshness of tint at Sigiriya for more than a thousand years. The canvases were brought to the Museum in charge of the artist who executed the reproductions, Mr. D. A. L. Perera, who also supervised the work of mounting and hanging them. They were mounted effectively and inexpensively on plain teak rollers and hung provisionally on the walls over the staircase, where they may be seen to great advantage.

4.—Inscribed Stone Pillars.

Some of the inscribed pillars or ancient boundary stones which are exhibited on the west verandah had been for some time showing signs of tottering, the teak boxes surrounding their bases cracking and bulging. Notification was sent to the Public Works Department, and an estimate was furnished for remounting all the pillars in a uniform manner on cement bases. The work was duly taken in hand and completed without any mishap.

5.—Coins.

Several gold coins have been acquired during the year. A gold Lankeswara coin was presented by Messrs. D. F. Weerasirie & Co. of Kandy, and a gold Vijayabahu was obtained by purchase. Mr. Johd Still, Assistant Archæological Commissioner, was instrumental in securing both of these valuable coins for the Museum. The same gentleman has also presented a large number of Roman copper coins which he had previously identified.

A gold coin of Sinhalese type representing a human figure on the obverse and cryptic symbols on the reverse was purchased from Matara.

The registering and re-arrangement of the coins has been taken in hand. Hundreds of Dutch challies have been examined, but not one found of a date which is unrepresented in the Museum collection.

The following dukatoons have been acquired during the year :—Zealand 1758, Zealand 1767, Zealand 1775, Friesland 1761, Friesland 1786.

6.—Dutch Antiquities.

A large Dutch silver medal commemorative of a silver wedding, highly valued by connoisseurs, has been acquired by purchase. An explanatory note upon it was read before the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in July by Mr. F. H. de Vos, who concluded that the medal belonged to the family of Governor Vreeland, Dutch Governor of Ceylon, 1751-1752. The dates on the medal were ascertained to be 1703 and 1725.

A set of tortoise-shell articles (a ladle, a large spoon, and a fork) each marked $\frac{VV}{1742}$, has also been acquired by purchase ; and two Dutch swords dated 1756 and 1760.

7.—Sinhalese Miscellanea.

The following objects among many others have been added :—a large copper "Sri-patula" or "Sri-pada," formerly used for domestic devotions, the first of the kind in the Museum ; a sermon of Buddha engraved on copper plates forming an ola-shaped book of the kind used for burying in dagobas ; a potter's wheel ; model of brick kiln ; model illustrating the horn-pulling ceremony ; embroidered betel bags ; native cloths ; copy of the flag of the Udunuwara Dissavoni ; Kandyan two-pronged brass hair comb ; a hollow bronze sedent Buddha, gilded, the right hand pointing downwards, the second example of this attitude in the Museum.

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* The Colombo Municipality subsequently acceded to this request.

With reference to the above it may be noted that it would be a good thing for the Museum to possess accurate copies of the flags of all the Dissavonies. I am informed that the copy of the Udunuwara flag mentioned in the foregoing list is not quite accurate, but was "improved" by the copyist for the benefit of the St. Louis Exhibition.

Copies of the different flags can only be obtained through the goodwill of the Ratemahatmayas, whose kind attention to the wants of the Museum is invited.

8.—NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

Corals.

Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., who came here in April to join the "Sealark" expedition to Chagos and Seychelles, was good enough to go over the collection of corals, identifying such as were unnamed, and correcting or confirming the names assigned to the others. All the specimens from the pearl banks which were given to the Museum by Captain Donnan and Mr. James Hornell have now been identified.

Insects.

The re-fitting of the table-cases containing exhibited insects with clean boards and with teak frames and the re-arrangement of the insects have been continued. Many of the Coleoptera still remain unnamed, but representatives of the following families are exhibited in one of the cases :— Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, Dytiscidæ, Histeridæ, Scarabæidæ, Melolonthidæ, Rutelidæ, Cetoniidæ, Buprestidæ, Elateridæ, Cerambycidæ. The Buprestid beetle, *Sternocera sternicornis*, commonly known as the green-golden beetle; is shown with eggs and larvæ. An attempt has been made to rear the larvæ, which fed freely upon the bark of the Madras thorn-tree, but after doubling their size they all died.

A good honey-comb of the bee *Apis florea*, called "danduwellewo," has been sent to the Museum by Mr. W. H. Herat of Kegalla. These hives are not built in hollows of trees or caves, but are suspended from the dead branches of trees. Mr. Herat informs me that the sticks on which the "combs" are suspended are treasured by village women, who believe that when they are used for picking rice cakes whilst preparing the latter, much less oil is required than when ordinary sticks are employed.

The Rhynchota-Heteroptera have been re-arranged on exhibition in accordance with the classification introduced by Mr. W. L. Distant in the new volumes of the Fauna of British India. The Homoptera have been arranged in accordance with the classification adopted by Dr. Melichar in his recent monograph.

The duplicate or students' collection of butterflies has been added to by Mr. E. E. Green, the Government Entomologist, who kindly takes the opportunity afforded by his periodical visits to Colombo in connection with the Agricultural Society to devote some time to the registration and classification of these specimens.

Mr. F. M. Mackwood has also devoted time to the arrangement of the duplicate collection of moths, which, it is satisfactory to note, is keeping in good condition free from mould. A valuable collection of moths has been presented by Mr. W. Vaughan of Madulsima.

A collection of named Tettigidæ, a family of grasshoppers, which formed the subject of a paper in *Spolia Zeylanica* by Dr. J. L. Hancock, has been presented by Mr. E. E. Green.

Fishes.

Several plaster casts of young sharks have been taken by the draughtsman and a skeleton of *Lethrinus nebulosus* has been prepared by the taxidermist.

Reptiles.

A harmless ground-snake, *Tropidonotus asperrimus* (or *piscator*); together with a clump of soft-shelled eggs agglutinated together, was turned out of a burrow in a compound in the Cinnamon Gardens, and was referred to in the local press as a tic-polonga. The eggs contained nearly mature young. Another harmless snake, new to Ceylon, *Lycodon striatus*, has been received from Mr. E. E. Green, who recorded its occurrence at Peradeniya in *Spolia Zeylanica*. A young green-coloured *Tropidonotus plumbicolor* and a *Hydrophobus nympha* have been received from Anuradhapura. *Aspidura brachyorrhos* was collected at Kottowa near Galle ; it is characterized by its rich reddish yellow ground-colour.

A paper on the identification of poisonous snakes in Ceylon was read by me at a meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association in December.

The Museum collection of lizards has been revised by Dr. Nelson Annandale, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, who has published a report in *Spolia Zeylanica*.

Acontias Burtonii has during the last two or three years been taken at Hanwella, Horana, and Kottowa. *Lygosoma punctatum* was taken near Sinharagama between Puttalam and Anuradhapura and also in Colombo. A skeleton of a marine turtle caught at Weligama has been prepared and placed on exhibition for the fisrt time here.

Birds.

The taxidermist collected in the Mannar District in February and March and procured a number of rare migratory birds, including two species new to the Museum collection. The following list contains the names of the rarer birds procured on this occasion :—

1. Black Drongo, *Dicrurus ater*, four specimens ; a rare bird found only in the dry seaboard of the Northern and North-Western Provinces.
2. Green Willow Warbler, *Acanthopneuste nitida*, two, new to the collection.
3. Large-billed Willow Warbler, *Acanthopneuste magnirostris*, two, new to the collection.
4. Indian Lesser White-throated Warbler, *Sylvia affinis*, a rare migrant to north of Ceylon ; three specimens : the first and only example in the Museum was obtained by the taxidermist at Point Pedro in 1891.
5. Rose-coloured Starling, *Pastor roseus*, three.
6. Black-headed Myna, *Temneuchus pagodarum*, found on the dry seaboard ; three.
7. Indian Skylark, *Alauda gulgula*, three ; a single specimen was previously exhibited, collected by the taxidermist in 1891.
8. Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker, *Picus mahrattensis*, three.
9. Montagu's Harrier, *Circus cineraceus*, two ; none previously exhibited.

10. Red-legged Falcon, *Erythropus amurensis*, two; only once previously recorded from Ceylon.
11. Palm Swift, *Tachornis batassiensis*, two; single specimen was previously exhibited, collected by the taxidermist in 1891.
12. Stone Curlew, *Œdicnemus scolopax*, four.
13. Great Stone Plover, *Esacus recurvirostris*, one.
14. Indian Courser, *Cursorius coromandelicus*, two; a rare migrant.
15. Red Shank, *Totanus calidris*, four; a single specimen previously exhibited, collected in 1891.
16. Broad-billed Stint, *Tringa platyrhyncha*, one; single specimen previously collected in Jaffna, 1891.

The revision of the collection of bird-skins has been taken in hand. They have been removed from the paper rolls in which they had been kept, and have been rendered accessible by transferring them to cardboard boxes which are kept in a large almirah purchased for this object.

A Malay Bittern from Abbotsford, Nanu-oya (5,000 ft. elevation), has been received from Mr. John Fraser.

A rare migrant, *Geocichla wardi*, was observed by Mr. James Ryan at Dimbula (4,600 ft.) in November; its call is described as resonant, between that of a barbet and a dove.

Mammals.

Two old mounted specimens of the spotted deer which had served their time have been removed from the exhibition gallery and abolished. A bear case containing a stuffed bear and a bear-skeleton has been fitted up and a deer case has been arranged on the same lines. Further improvements are in contemplation, but not much can be done until the proposed extension of the Museum is effected.

A young golden paradoxure has been received from Mr. Heron, Polgahawela, and is still living at the Museum. It has a uniform mouse-colour with white-tipped tail; the tail ends in a tuft of yellowish white hairs. The colour is a little paler below; eyes greyish brown. This is an unusual colouration for this species.

A young leopard was presented by Mr. H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation, from Anuradhapura, and two cubs by Mr. R. G. A. Festing, Assistant Government Agent, from Mullaittivu.

Several valuable skins have been acquired during the year, and skeletons of a tiger cat and hog-deer have been mounted and exhibited.

9.—Polychæta of the Pearl Banks.

My report on the Polychæta (Marine Annelid Worms) collected by Professor Herdman in 1902 has been completed, forwarded to England, and printed for publication in the forthcoming volume of Supplementary Reports in connection with Professor Herdman's Ceylon Pearl Oyster Report. It is illustrated by eight plates.

10.—Protection of Birds.

Some correspondence with Government on measures to be adopted for the protection of birds indigenous to Ceylon has taken place. The protection of native birds is greatly to be preferred to the acclimatization of exotic birds, the latter being a measure to be deprecated. King-fishers are largely insectivorous in spite of their name and the Customs returns show that the trade in birds' skins chiefly affects these birds. The financial returns from the point of view of revenue are a negligible quantity, and they show that it is possible to decimate the bird-population of the Island in the interests of a quite trivial trade. The Ordinance for the protection of native birds which has been drafted by the Hon. the Attorney-General will, it is hoped, serve as a check to the policy of extermination which appears to be inseparable from the progress of civilization.

In conversation with a high Government Official of the Federated Malay States I learned that the introduction of Ceylon crows to the Malay Peninsula two or three years ago has not proved a success.

11.—Mineral Gallery.

Valuable additions have been made to the Mineral Gallery. The Director of the Mineralogical Survey, Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, and his Assistant, Mr. James Parsons, B.Sc., have continued the work of classifying and arranging the specimens as in former years. The details of the work will no doubt be referred to in the Annual Report of the Mineralogical Survey.

12.—Grounds.

A small paddock for mouse-deer has been put up. A deer run, 28 ft. by 34 ft., has been enclosed at the back of the Museum, the expenses being met by private subscription.

A set of bird cages has been fixed next to the flower-shed at the back of the Museum. These are proving very useful for keeping birds which are received alive at the Museum. One of them contains two bar-tailed fishing eagles, another a pair of Brahminy kites, a third a serpent eagle, a fourth a jungle sparrow hawk, another a pair of purple herons.

The head-gardener has put up a large flower-shed roofed in with coir matting and has laid out some new flower-beds, thereby improving the appearance of the grounds behind the Museum.

The repair of the paths has been undertaken by the Public Works Department.

13.—Furniture.

Two new table-cases provided with glass-topped drawers for storage of insects, &c., have been added to the Natural History Gallery.

A large almirah for storage of the collection of birds' skins has been added to the taxidermist's room; also a drying case for birds and a lead trough for fishes.

14.—Lectures at the Museum.

Partly in consequence of numerous inquiries which have been addressed to the Museum and partly for other reasons I proposed to the Committee a course of lectures on the classification of the Animal Kingdom illustrated by diagrams, but chiefly by specimens contained in the Museum collections. The idea found favour with the Director of Public Instruction, who was good enough to issue notices to schools and colleges in Colombo. Accordingly a course of eight lectures adapted to the needs of teachers and others was delivered by me, during the month of October, in the reading room of the Museum Library.

The lectures were well attended throughout, and some gaps in the Museum collections which became manifest were filled up for the occasion by permanent preparations.

15.—"SPOLIA ZEYLANICA."

Two parts (IX. and X.) have been published during the year; the remaining parts (XI. and XII.) required to complete the third volume will be issued early in 1906. Part XI. has been printed already and Part XII. is in the hands of the Government Printer. Owing to the necessity of having the lithographic plates which are used to illustrate some of the articles, executed in Europe, it is not easy to conform to the quarter-days in the publication of the journal, but four numbers are issued to subscribers for each volume.

16.—DONATIONS.

D. R. Abayawickrema, Esq. Jackal (alive).
Dr. G. Abeyesinhe. Python skin, Python molurus
Peter de Abrew, Esq. Molybdenite (mineral).
E. Alderdice, Esq., Gunner. Short-eared owl.
J. A. Aldons, Esq. Cast snake skin.
Sam. A. Allegakoon, Esq. Caterpillar.
A. C. Allnutt, Esq. Caterpillar of Sphingid moth.
C. A. Andree, Esq. Locusts, Aularchus miliaris.
V S. Andriezen, Esq. Moths, Arctia ricini.
S. D. Dias Bandaranayake, Esq. C.M.G Jackal (alive); Snake, Cylindrophis maculatus.
Dr. W. Dias Bandaranayake. Snake, Cylindrophis maculatus (alive).
S. R. H. Beard, Esq. Holothurian (Béche de mer).
H. C. P. Bell, Esq. Two snakes, Chrysopelea ornata; Caterpillar of Death's-head moth, Acherontia lachesis.
Master Reginald S. Beling. Moth, Antheraea paphia.
Master Quintus Beven. Aphides, or Plant-lice.
J. R. Black, Esq. Crested hawk eagle, Spizaetus cirrhatus.
Mrs. Boucher. Stag-beetle, Odontolabis cingalensis; Caterpillar of moth, Apona shevaroyensis.
Master Augustine Brito. Moth; Antheraea paphia.
P. Isidore Brito, Esq. Serpent eagle, Spilornis cheela (alive).
Geo. Brown, Esq. Crested hawk eagle, Spizaetus cirrhatus.
S. M. Burrows, Esq. Leaf-insect, Phyllium scythe (alive).
A. F. J. Casie Chitty, Esq. Specimen of Geikielite (mineral).
E. R. Caspersz, Esq. Leaf-insect, Phyllium scythe.
A. B. Casse Lebbe, Esq. Sapphire with mica inclusion.
A. C. Chamberlin, Esq. Three cobra eggs.
G. Chellasami, Esq. Spider, Nephila.
Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy. Specimens of unwrought copper from Sigiriya; nail and iron straps from Sigiriya; one copper massa; one fanam token found in the Sitawaka-ganga, Avisawella.
Miss Cotton. Two palm kittens.
John de Croos, Esq. Placuna specimens; recent marine deposits.
H. B. Daniel, Esq. Snake, Tropidonotus stolatus.
Mrs. W. H. Davies. Snake, Typhlops braminus.
W. P. Dias, Esq. Tiger cat (dead); Malay bittern.
George G. Dixon, Esq. Divers' stone from Marichchukkaddi, dug out of the ground.
C. Drieberg, Esq. Iron pyrites (mineral); hive of bees of Kana-veya, Melipona iridipennis; wasp and nest of Icaria marginata; two hares (alive); two snakes, Cylindrophis maculatus; larva of click-beetle, Elateridæ; collection of insects; Crystalline limestone (dolomite) from Sigiriya; hornet, Vespa cincta; apatite, diopside with sphene, Limonite.
Miss V. Duckworth. Locust, Aularchus miliaris.
E. F. Ebert, Esq. Spider, Poecilotheria fasciata; snake Chrysopelia ornata.
Mrs. A. Elders. Collection of cocoons and moths of Attacus ricini.
E. Evans, Esq. Snake, Simotes arnensis; talagoya, Varanus bengalensis.
H. S. G. Bowle Evans, Esq. Death's-head moth, Acherontia lachesis.
Rev. John Alex. Ewing. Brown fish owl, Ketupa zeylonensis (alive).
T. Provett Ferdinands, Esq. Owl, Syrnium indrani (alive).
W. Ferguson, Esq. Collection of shells from Marichchukkaddi.
L. D. Fernando, Esq. Fish, Ostracion cubicus.
E. C. Fernando, Esq. Leaf-insect, Phyllium scythe.
A. W. Fernando, Esq. Samples of buttons made from Ceylon woods and specimens illustrating the manufacture of buttons from the nuts of the talipot palm.
C. M. Fernando, Esq. Worm, Ascaris megalocephala.
H. F. Fernando, Esq. Eight Maldive copper coins.
Master Eric Fernando. Beetle, Rhynchophorus ferrugineus; moth, Chærocampa theylia.
S. A. Firth, Esq. Cocoon of Psychidæ.
John Fraser, Esq. Malay bittern, Gorsachius melanolophus.
Miss Iris Fretz. Cocos plumosa.
Mrs. M. J. Gordon. Monkey, rilawa (alive).
G. D. Gordon, Esq. Phrynichus indicus.
E. E. Green, Esq. Collection of Tettigidæ; two snakes, Lycodon striatus; male Gongylus gongylodes (Mantid); Collection of moths, rare and new to collection, viz., Myrteta obliqua, Prionia serpentinaria, Spilopera combusta, Dirades erosioides, Abraxas sordida, Aegocera venulia.
H. O. Gunawardene, Esq. Moth, Attacus atlas.
John Hagenbeck, Esq. Python eggs and young.
A. A. Hankey, Esq. Death's-head moth.
Mrs. E. J. Hayward. Monkey, wandura (alive).
W. H. Herat, Esq. Honey-comb of Danduvellewo, Apis florea; beetle, Batocera ferruginea.
W. Hermon, Esq. Young golden paradoxure (living).
J. McHeyzer, Esq. Mantis, Gongylus gongylodes.
W. D. Holland, Esq. Specimen of Chromite, crystalline limestone.
Indian Museum, Calcutta. Deep Sea Barnacles: (1) Scalpellum gruveli, Annandale, Gulf of Mannar, 1,022 fathoms; (2) Scalpellum squamiferum, Weltner, between Ceylon and Maldives, 360 fathoms.

Geo. W. Jenkins, Esq. Eggs of tortoise, Emyda vittata; Mantis, Gongylus gongylodes.
E. John, Esq. Snake, Dendrophis pictus.
Felix L. Koelmeyer, Esq. Whip scorpion, Thelyphonus indicus; centipede, Scutigera longicornis.
Austin B. Kuruppu, Esq. Golden chrysalis.
D. A. de Lanerolle, Esq. On loan; medicinal staff of King Rajasinha II; presented by him to the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Lanerolle.
Miss Lascelles. Malay bittern, Gorsachius melanolophus.
H. U. Leembruggen, Esq. Black bittern, Dupetor flavicollis and three snakes, Tropidonotus asperrimus; Lycodon aulicus, and Oligodon sublineatus (from Aranayaka.)
Chas. de Livera, Esq. Green locust.
A. C. Livera, Esq. Tipula fly.
F. M. Mackwood, Esq. Moths, new to the collection: Marapana pulverata, Rhynchina angulata.
Master Eric G. B. de Mowbray. One land Planarian.
E. R. V. Mendis, Esq. Mantis, Gongylus gongylodes.
Simon S. Mendis, Esq. Forster's scops owl (alive).
L. Modder, Esq. Marsh harrier; Brahminy kite.
F. O. Modder, Esq. Black-shouldered kite, Elanus caeruleus.
C. Muttukistna, Esq. Stuffed bandicoot rat, Nesocia bandicota
S. R. Nell, Esq. Moth, Cephonodes hylas.
B. R. J. Ondatje, Esq. One longicorn beetle.
Master N. A. Oorloff. Pond heron, Ardeola grayi (alive).
W. Ormiston, Esq. Skin of bandicoot rat, Nesocia bandicota.
A. E. Pain, Esq. Pangolin (alive).
M. Parthasarathy, Esq. Jolly-fish.
James Parsons, Esq. Tortoise, Testudo elegans (alive from Puttalam).
A. E. Pate, Esq. Moth, Daphnis nerii.
C. H. Pate, Esq. Snake, Tropidonotus piscator, and eggs.
J. V. Perera, Esq. Female spurfowl.
Alex. Perera, Esq. Snake, Polyodontophis subpunctatus.
A. M. Peroira, Esq. Two bandicoot rats (alive).
W. C. Price, Esq. Chamaeleon calcaratus.
A. D. Prouse, Esq. Marine worm, Chloeia flava (Colombo Harbour).
Lieut.-Col. E. Gordon Reeves. Python (alive).
J. P. Richards, Esq. Caterpillar.
G. W. Robson, Esq. Mantis, Gongylus gongylodes.
Miss Rockwood. Pangolin (alive); Velvet mites, Trombidium.
J. Rudd, Esq. Leaf-insect, Phyllium scythe; snakes from Polgahawela—Rhinophis trevelyanus (earth snake); Oligodon sublineatus; Bungarus ceylonicus.
P. Samaranayake, Esq. Cobra (alive).
Joseph F. Senoviratne, Esq. Loris gracilis (alive).
S. P. Senoviratne, Esq. Cocoon of Atlas moth.
M. Shanks, Esq. Civet cat (alive).
P. D. Siebel, Esq. Tic polonga, Vipera russelli.
James de Silva, Esq. Python (dead).
W. P. de Silva, Esq. Mantis, Gongylus gongylodes.
C. J. de Silva, Esq. Two bandicoot rats, Nesocia bandicota (alive).
R. H. de Silva, Esq. Moth, Attacus atlas.
Walter T. de Silva, Esq. Tic-polonga (alive); Caterpillar of Death's head moth.
Maurice S. de Silva, Esq. Snake, Cylindrophis maculatus.
A. Clementi Smith, Esq. Wing tip and skull of glossy Ibis, Plegadis falcinellus.
Wilfred L. P. de Soysa, Esq. Moth, Attacus atlas; moth cocoons.
J. W. Chas. de Soysa, Esq. Young cobra, Naia tripudians.
E. R. S. de Soysa, Esq. Chrysalis of black butterfly, Euploea asela.
Mrs. Fred Staples. Red mongoose (alive).
John Still, Esq. One ancient capuchon-cut sapphire from Sigiriya; Fossiliferous sandstone from Kokkilay; large collection of Roman coins (identified); pair of civet kittens; snake Tropidonotus plumbicolor (Anuradhapura); Golden tortoise beetle.
H. Stork, Esq. Snake, Dryophis pulverulentus; mouse deer and young (alive).
G. W. Sturgess, Esq. Pale harrier, Circus macrurus; day moth, Euschema palmyra, Geometridae.
Johanes Jayaratne, Esq. Otter (alive).
Mrs. Shaw Taylor. Red deer, Cervulus muntjac (alive).
Teacher, Government Boys' School, Sigiriya. Old nails dug out of the soil on the summit of Sigiriya.
W. A. Theobald, Esq. Specimen of rutile, mineral.
L. Thomis Appu. One common night jar, Caprimulgus asiaticus.
Master Todd. Caterpillar.
Mrs. Tomalin. Two palm kittens (alive).
W. R. Tringham, Esq. Crested goshawk, Lophospizias trivirgatus (alive).
Master H. M. S. van Cuylenberg. Locust, Sathrophyllia rugosa.
Justin Vandersmagt, Esq. Snake, Dryophis mycterizans (alive)
A. E. Vanderstraaten, Esq. Leaf-winged grasshopper.
Mrs. J. Van Langenberg. Pair white mice.
Mrs. Vigors. Snake, Hydrophobus nympha (Anuradhapura).
H. T. S. Ward, Esq. One male leopard cub.
F. G. Weerakoon, Esq. Common flying fox, Pteropus medius.
S. W. Weerasingham, Esq. Moth, Antheraea paphia.
D. D. Weerasinhe, Esq. Lotens sun bird, Arachnechthra lotenia.
Messrs. D. F. Weerasirie & Co. Gold coin, Lankeswara.
James Westland, Esq. Collection of young mantis; whip scorpion; one horse leech; two civet cats; snake, Chrysopelea ornata.
R. T. Wickramasinghe, Esq. Python (alive).
O. S. Wickwar, Esq. Snakes, Lycodon aulicus; Tropidonotus asperrimus; cobra, naia tripudians.
J. P. Williams, Esq. Palm cat (alive).
C. de S. A. Wijayanayaka, Esq. Water snake, Tropidonotus asperrimus.
Dr. V. Wright, Esq. Centipede, Scutigera nobilis.

17.—EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum in 1905 was as follows :—	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	—	13,493 0
Other Charges :—		
Purchase of books	1,870 13	
Binding books	303 75	
Petty expenses	642 46	
Stationery	128 70	
Maintenance of grounds ..	1,138 80	
For specimens	2,189 71	
Preparing, preserving, and mounting specimens ..	3,186 59	
Pay of collectors	774 49	
Conservancy of latrines	96 0	
Travelling Allowance to Staff	764 88	
Furniture	952 87	
"Spolia Zeylanica"	1,493 55	
		13,541 93
Total ..	Rs.	27,034 93

Receipts.

	Rs. c.
By subscriptions and sale of "Spolia Zeylanica" ..	340 0
By sale of Museum Catalogues	10 56
By sale of Museum Guides	100 0
Total ..	Rs. 450 56

February, 1906. A. WILLEY, Director.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN FOR 1905.

INTRODUCTORY.

I WAS on sick leave from 21st March to 6th April.

Whilst the work of repairing the bookcases (referred to under the head Furniture) was going on, the Library was thrown into some confusion, as the books had to be taken out of the cases and kept on the ground.

Towards the close of the year white ants appeared in the reading-room and caused trouble and inconvenience. Some of the bookcases had to be emptied and shifted, and preventive methods adopted. For a time the termites were kept down, but they again reappeared. The matter is now in the hands of the Public Works Department.

ACCOMMODATION.

The expanded wings scheme as prepared by Mr. Smither having been unanimously approved by the Committee under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, it is to be hoped the extension of the building will now shortly be undertaken.

Every available space has been utilized, and it is now becoming impossible to find room for the additions in spite of the present classification of books according to size and other methods for gaining space.

The steady and continual growth of the Library makes it necessary that immediate steps be taken to provide more accommodation for present and future needs.

ACCESSIONS.

The number of volumes added to the Museum Library was 490, including books and pamphlets received under Ordinance No. 1 of 1885. Among the more important additions are the following :—

General Books.

British Museum Publications :—

- An Introduction to the Study of Meteorites. L. Fletcher. 1904.
- Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants in the Department of Geology. The Jurassic Flora II. : Liassic and Oolitic Floras of England. A. C. Seward. 1904.
- Second Report on Economic Zoology. F. V. Theobald. 1904.
- Guide to Gallery of Birds. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. 1905.
- Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalænæ, vol. V. and plates. Sir George F. Hampson. 1905.
- Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs, Vol. IV. E. W. Oates and Captain S. G. Reid, 1905.
- A Synonymic Catalogue of Orthoptera. Vol. I. W. F. Kirby. 1904.
- History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Department. Vol. I. 1904.
- Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps, and Drawings. Vol. II., E—K. 1904.

A Manual of the Mollusca. S. P. Woodward. 1890.
The Technique of Indexing. M. Petherbridge. 1904.
A Monograph of the British Annelids. Part II., Polychæta. W. C. McIntosh. 1900.
The Zoological Record. Vol. 40. 1903.
Notes on some Oriental Geckos in the Indian Museum. N. Annandale.
Additions to the Collection of Oriental Snakes in the Indian Museum. N. Annandale.
Manual of Practical Indexing. A. L. Clarke. 1905.
The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai. Sir J. F. Price. 1904.
The Evolution Theory. Dr. A. Weismann. English edition. 1904.
Morphology and Anthropology. W. L. H. Duckworth. 1904.
Studies from the Anthropological Laboratory, the Anatomy School, Cambridge. W. L. H. Duckworth. 1904.
Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Vols. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 16.

A Naturalist in Indian Seas. A. Alcock. 1902.
An account of the Deep-sea Holothurioidea collected by the R. I. M. survey ship Investigator. R. Koehler and C. Vaney. 1905.
Catalogue of the Indian Decapod Crustacea in the Collection of the Indian Museum. Part II. A. Alcock. 1905.
Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Government of India. New series. Nos. 1 to 14.
Report of the British Association for the advancement of Science. Cambridge, 1904.
Indian Art at Delhi 1903. Sir George Watt. 1904.
First Book of Indian Botany. D. Oliver. 1901.
Sanyutta Nikaya. Vol. VI. Indexes. Mrs. Rhys Davids. 1904.
Die Saugetiere. Dr. M. Weber. 1904.
Museums, their History and their Use. D. Murray. 1904.
Les Annelides Chetopodes du Golfi de Naples, with Supplement. E. Claparede. 1868-1870.
Glanures Zootomiques parmilles Annelides de Port-Vêndres. E. Claparede. 1864.
Recherches sur la Structure des Annelides Sedentaires. E. Claparede. 1873.
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Sutta Nipata. Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy. 1874.
Damascening on Steel or Iron as practised in India. T. H. Hendley. 1892.
Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet von Martini und Chemnitz [Die Gattung Avicula], 1872.
Monograph of the Genus Avicula. Reeve. 1857.
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Buddhist Art in India. Jas. Burgess. 1901.
A History of Civilization in Ancient India, based on Sanskrit Literature. R. C. Dutt. 1903.
The Sacred Tree or the Tree in Religion and Myth. Mrs. J. H. Philpot. 1897.
The Rise of Portuguese Power in India, 1497-1550. R. S. Whiteway. 1899.
Extinct Animals. E. Ray-Lankester. 1905.
Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Vol. III. 1905.
Sir William Henry Flower, K.C.B.: A personal memoir. C. J. Cornish. 1904.
The Chances of Death and other Studies in Evolution. Karl Pearson. 1897.
The Cultivation and Preparation of Para Rubber. W. H. Johnson. 1904.
A Note on Maldivian History. A. A. Perera. 1905.

Books on Ceylon.

Report to the Government of Ceylon on the Pearl Oyster Fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar, with Supplementary Reports upon the Marine Biology of Ceylon. Parts II. and III. W. A. Herdman. 1904-1905.
Entomostraken des Naturhistorischen Museums in Hamburg, containing Die von Herrn Dr. H. Driesch auf Ceylon gesammelten Süsswasser-Entomostraken. 1895.
Die Terricolenfauna Ceylons. Dr. W. Michaelsen. 1897.
Mikroskopische Süsswasserthiere aus Ceylon. Dr. E. von Daday. 1898.
Uber den elektrischen Widerstand des Ceylon-Graphits. B. Piesch. 1893.
The Ceylon Manual for 1905. H. White. 1904.
The Legislative Enactments of Ceylon. Vol. IV.
Glimpses of Sinhalese Social Life. A. A. Perera. 1904.
Borrowed Plumes. A. K. Coomaraswamy. 1904.
Some Kandyan Crafts. A. K. Coomaraswamy. 1904.
Report on the Biological Results of the Pearl Fishery of 1904, in continuation of Sessional Paper XIII. of 1904. J. Hornell. 1904.
Two sets of District Maps. Mounted.
Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. 1819-1820.
Memorien betrekkelijk het eiland Ceylon, &c. R. Macare.
Analytical Index to the Ordinances of Ceylon, printed in the edition of 1900. 1904.
Wander-years round the World. J. Pinnock.
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Addresses delivered in the Legislative Council of Ceylon by Governors of the Colony. Vol. IV., 1890-1903. 1905.
An open letter to the Kandyan Chiefs. A. K. Coomaraswamy. 1905.
The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Butterflies, Vol. I. Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham. 1905.
The Fauna and Geography of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagoes. Vol II., Supplement I. 1905.
Ceylon Post Office Guide. 1905.
A Manual Dictionary of the Tamil Language. 1842.
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Report on the occurrence of Cassiterite (Oxide of Tin) in Ceylon. A. K. Coomaraswamy. 1905.
Ceylon Sessional Papers, 1903.
Ceylon Administration Reports, 1903.
The Tropical Agriculturist, Vols. 11-24.
A Medical History of Prisoners of War in Ceylon. A. Perry. 1904.
The Ceylon Volunteer Gazette, Nos. 1-7 and 9.
The Law of Partition in Ceylon. A. St. V. Jayawardene. 1904.
The Dutch in Ceylon. R. G. Anthonisz. 1905.
The Present State of the Ceylon Railway Question. Dr. C. Elliott. 1856.
Prince Wijaya's Conquest of Ceylon. Prince Dharmapala Kumarahamoo. 1900.
Cacao Cultivation in Ceylon. W. Jardine.
Two Men of Devon in Ceylon. 1896.
L'ile de Ceylan-son posse et son present.
Diary in Ceylon and in India, 1878-1879. Viscount Hinchingbrook. 1879.
The Uva Rebellion, 1817-1818.
Everyday Life in a Ceylon Cocoa Estate. M. E. Steuart.

The Other Side of the Lantern. Sir Frederick Treves. 1905.
Framed illustrated extract from the "London News," October 9, 1858, of the "Inauguration of the Ceylon Railway."
The Laws of Ceylon. Vol. II. J. C. Walter Pereira.
Epigraphia Zeylanica Vol. I., Part I. 1904.
Maldivische Studien. II. W. Geiger.
Speech of H. C. Selby, Esq., at a Public Meeting held at Colombo on the 30th day of October, 1841, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to Her Majesty upon the appointment of a Lawyer by Profession to one of the District Courts of the Colony, with Notes and an Appendix. 1841.
Ceylon at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904. Clippings from the American Press. S. Bois. 1905.
Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Portuguese Records relating to the East Indies, contained in the Archivo da torre do Tombo, and the Public Libraries at Lisbon and Evora. F. C. Danvers. 1892.

FURNITURE.

A bookcase was added to the Library at a cost of Rs. 450.

The large bookcases in the Library were seriously giving way and had to be strengthened by the addition of cross beams. Besides this the bookcases had their ornamental mouldings glued on and were falling off in parts, but now these parts have been mortised, as should have been done originally. It has been requested that in the future construction of new cases no glue be used.

BOOKBINDING.

Sixty-two volumes were bound during the year.

FINANCES.

Rs. 1,870·13 were spent on the "Purchase of Books" and Rs. 303·75 on "Binding Books."

BOOKS PRESS-MARKED.

The total number of books press-marked was 500.

BOOKS ISSUED FOR READING AND REFERENCE.

The number of books issued to readers from the shelves was 985 (exclusive of those consulted in the reading-room, those taken directly from the book shelves, and those taken for reference and study by the office staff and the Director). Among the books consulted and studied were several books on Ceylon, Natural History, Oriental Literature, Archæology, and Antiquities. Books pertaining to Agriculture, Geology, and Mineralogy were freely consulted and studied, the impetus given to agriculture by the Agricultural Society and the work of the Mineralogical Survey (chiefly the discovery of thorianite) being responsible for this class of literature being so largely read.

Sixty volumes were issued for home reading.

DONORS.

The Library is indebted to the following for additions to its collections :—

The Surveyor-General, Ceylon.
The Geological Committee of the Cape of Good Hope.
The Director, Mineral Survey of Ceylon.
The Ceylon Government.
C. Drieberg, Esq.
Musee Oceanographique, Monaco.
Arthur A. Perera, Esq.
Rev. S. J. S. Rodrigo.
The Trustees of the British Museum.
Nelson Annandale, Esq.
The Madras Government.
The Royal Society of London.
Dr. A. Willey, F.R.S.
Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy.
The Postmaster-General of Ceylon.
The Trustees of the Indian Museum.
The British Association for the Advancement of Science.
V. Nash, Esq.
R. G. Anthonisz, Esq.
R. H. Ferguson, Esq.
Sir Allan Perry.
Sir Stanley Bois.
The Mahabodhi Society.
The Hunterian Coin Collection Fund.

READERS.

The number of readers' visits to the Library, according to signatures, was 1,128. This number might fairly be doubled, as more than half of those who use the Library do not sign their names in the Readers' Book.

Though the attendance is not large, judging from the point of study a great deal of serious work has been done in the reading-room.

One hundred and twelve tickets werei ssued tor eaders for the year, including renewals of old tickets.

Among the non-resident readers who made use of the Library were —

Baronesse de Maltzan of Berlin.
Professor Dr. Alfred Voeltzkow.
S. D. Tachibana.
G. H. Freeman, M.A., Bendigo University, Australia.
H. L. Escott.
R. Escott.

Dr. R. F. Burchast.
Robert MacFrer.
R. Drieberg.
Miss M. E. Harkness.

LATE CLOSING.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Museum held on the 10th December last, the Provincial Engineer, Western Province (Mr. H. F. Tomalin) moved—"That the Museum Library be opened at least once a week during the early morning or in the evening for the convenience of students."

This suggestion was considered by the Committee, and on the orders of His Excellency the Governor the Library was kept open on Wednesdays till 7 P.M., one hour later than usual. This was tried as an experiment for three months. Readers, however, did not avail themselves of the further facilities afforded them so as to warrant a continuance of keeping the Library open till late. Out of fourteen days only on two occasions was the Library made use of after six, and then only for a short time (less than half an hour).

This is the second time the experiment has been tried of keeping the Library open after 6 P.M. without success. In 1888, on the recommendation of the Museum Committee, the Library was kept open on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays till 8 P.M., but as sufficient use was not made of the extra privileges afforded for reading, the Library reverted to the usual hours of closing.

OLA MANUSCRIPTS.

Two hundred and thirty-six manuscripts were consulted in the Library.

A rare old Tamil manuscript on Tamil medicine (theory and practice) was added to the Library on the recommendation of Mudaliyar K. C. Kailasa Pillai, Tamil Translator to Government.

The following works were presented to the Oriental Library by Mr. Peter de Abrew :—

1. A medical work.
2. Guttilakavya.
3. Kavminikondala.
4. Paravisandesaya.
5. Rupamalava.
6. Balavatara.
7. Sidatsangara.
8. Balappabodhana.
9. Rupasiddhi.
10. Amarasinha.
11. Akhyata Rupamala.
12. Subodhalankara.
13. Sarasansepaya.
14. Dhatumanjusa.

A copy was made for the Library of Alavakadamanaya kindly lent by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy.

The following works have been transcribed for the Oriental Library under the supervision of the Archæological Commissioner :—

1. *Manulu Sandesaya.*—Communication from Ceylon to King Sri Dhamma of Arimaddanapura (Burma) during the reign of King Mahalu Parakrama Bahu regarding the purification of the Buddhist Sanghaya in the Island with the object of bringing about similar amelioration in Burma. Pali gatha with Sinhalese sanne (paraphrase).
2. *Jananandanaya.*—A description of the world during the Mahabaddra or present Kalpe. Sinhalese poetry.
3. *Alakesvara Yuddhaya.*—A variant text of so much of the Rajavaliya as relates to the reigns of Ceylon kings from Bhuwaneka Bahu V. to Raja Sinha I., *circa* 1371–159 A.D.

MANUSCRIPT OF THE MAHAWANSA.

Professor Geiger of Erlangen University, the well-known Oriental scholar, desired to have on loan from the Museum Library a copy of each of the manuscripts of the *Mahawansa* in Sinhalese, Burmese, and Cambodian characters for the purpose of compiling his critical edition of the older portion of the *Mahawansa*. The matter was referred to the Committee and to Government. It was at first felt that, owing to the loss the Colony had sustained by the removal of manuscripts from the Island, the request should not be granted. After further correspondence between Professor Geiger, the Imperial German Consul in Ceylon, this Department (Colombo Museum), and the Ceylon Government, it was eventually decided to lend one manuscript of the *Mahawansa* to Professor Geiger, to be sent care of the University Library, Erlangen. The manuscript selected was C 7 of Museum Manuscripts Library Catalogue, being a copy of the *Mahawansa* in thirteen parts in Cambodian characters. The manuscript was insured and Mr. H. Freudenberg, on behalf of his father, gave a personal guarantee to the Colonial Secretary for the return of the manuscript. The manuscript was despatched on the 10th July last in a specially constructed box.

DRAWINGS OF CEYLON, 1760.

Application was made to Government by Mr. J. P. Lewis, Government Agent, Northern Province, for the copies of the duplicate silver print photographs of old views of Jaffna, Mannar, and Fort Hammenhiel (Kayts) which were obtained by me from the original drawings in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam painted by C. Steiger in 1760.

As the Museum had a platinotype set of photographs of the drawings no objection was raised to granting Mr. Lewis's application, and six views were sent to him. Mr. Lewis has had the photographs framed and hung up at the Kachcheries at Mannar and Jaffna, and those referring to the Dutch church in the building at Jaffna.

CATALOGUING.

Much progress was made with the Card Catalogue, which I hope to bring up to date soon.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

January 27, 1906.

MINERALOGICAL SURVEY.

Director: ANANDA K. COOMARASWAMY, D.Sc., F.L.S., F.G.S.
Assistant Director: JAMES PARSONS, B.Sc., F.G.S.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINERALOGICAL SURVEY FOR 1905.

(1) DISTRICTS EXAMINED IN 1905.

(*a*) *By the Director.*

DURING January the Director was on leave. February, March, and part of April were spent at Niriella and Ratnapura, mainly in the examination of river sands, many of which were found to contain thorianite in very small crystals. A short examination of part of the Kegalla District was made in May. The Director was laid up with fever during the first part of June, and then started for a tour in the North-Central and Eastern Provinces, in order to make a reconnaissance in the drier districts during the south-west monsoon. A further attack of fever at Alut-oya delayed matters again; but the tour to Trincomalee and up the coast to Kuchavelli, and finally back to Anuradhapura, was completed before August. A week was then spent in museum work, and three weeks' leave was taken to recruit. In September and October the Director carried on work in the Ruanwella and Avisawella districts, where it was found that monazite is generally distributed in the river sands, and galena was also detected. The months of November and December were spent in the preparation of reports, museum work, and a further period of leave.

In October it was decided that the Mineralogical Survey, originally appointed for three years ending March 7, 1906, should be continued to the end of 1906. With respect to the future there appear to be three courses open to Government—

(i.) To establish a Geological Survey.
(ii.) To appoint a single permanent Geologist and Mineralogist.
(iii.) To discontinue all mineralogical work.

The work of the present Mineralogical Survey, regarded merely as a reconnaissance or flying survey, will be more or less completed by the end of 1906, while, on the other hand, no really detailed and systematic examination of the Island has been possible or even expected. The establishment of a regular Geological Survey is scarcely recommended, if only because suitable large-scale maps are not available for the very detailed mapping which alone would be satisfactory. I have accordingly prepared and submitted a scheme for, and recommend the establishment of, a single permanent officer as Government Geologist and Mineralogist, and have recommended Mr. Parsons for the post.

(*b*) *By the Assistant Director.*

Work was commenced in January at Bentota (Southern Province), where the rock exposures on the coast were examined. From this place I proceeded into the Pasdun korale, spending some time examining the graphite of the district with Matugama as centre. A week was then spent in camp at Pelawatta, and the gold and gemming of the district investigated. An expedition was made to Boralugoda, with the object of examining the country on the borders of the Western and Southern Provinces, and so connecting with my work in the Hinidum pattuwa early in 1904. Proceeding thence through Badureliya, I crossed the boundary of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces into the Kukulu korale. I then proceeded to Ratnapura, stopping at Kukulugama, Kalawana, Karawita, and Noragalla. While here I first observed the thorianite deposits of Erabadda, which necessitated a return to the district later in the year. After a week spent in office at Kandy I went to Nuwara Eliya in order to examine the gem-bearing deposits of the Moon Plains and surrounding district. During the south-west monsoon it was decided that I should make a rapid traverse through parts of the north-west and north of the Island. I proceeded from Kurunegala to Puttalam, where I examined the salt pans and process of salt manufacture, thence to Anuradhapura, from there north to Vavuniya. From Vavuniya I made a short traverse to the west to Paraiyanalankulam, and returned to Anuradhapura *via* Madawachchiya. About a week was then spent in office at Kandy, after which I returned to the Ratnapura District, stopping for about two months in the village of Dela, making a thorough examination of the important mineral deposits in Dela and the neighbouring villages. I then returned to Kandy for recess, stopping a short time at Pelmadulla and Pussella. November was spent in Kandy preparing reports, and December in Colombo for the purpose of museum work.

(2) GRAPHITE.

By the Director and Assistant Director.

Considerable attention has been paid to the occurrence of graphite by the Mineral Survey during the year. The well-known graphite-producing districts of Kegalla, Ruanwella, and the Pasdun korale have been thoroughly examined as well as other localities. It is now possible to make the following general statements as to the mode of occurrence of graphite.

(1) The veins of graphite occur in the natural planes of division in the country rock, *i.e.*, they are parallel to the foliation planes of the granulites or other country rock, or they fill, strike, or dip-joint cracks. [For a definition of these terms see earlier reports.] Occasionally a small vein may be seen following an irregular crack for a short distance. Usually in any single pit or series of adjacent pits there is a single main vein, or several parallel veins following one of these directions, sending off minor veins or stringers along the other planes of division. Fig. 2 shows graphite occurring along contorted foliation planes.

Even where the graphite occurs in pockets and not in regular veins, the disposition of the pockets is usually parallel to one of the main directions. This is well shown in the once extensively worked pocket deposits along the Agalawatta-Badureliya road (Pasdun korale). Here the general direction of the pockets is at right angles to the general rock strike of the district, and hence probably follows dip joints. As a general rule, however, the trend of deposits in a district is parallel to the strike of the rock foliation. Graphite in the Island appears to occur in a series of "belts," but further work is required to determine their extension exactly. On a small scale the arrangement of veins that may be found in a pit or even in a district is often shown even in a hand specimen. Such a specimen from the Ruanwella district here figured (Fig. 3) illustrates this. Here "main veins" are shown parallel to the rock foliation, and sending off "stringers" along joint cracks. In one place the veins coalesce to form a "pocket." There is also a vein, not shown in the figure, in a plane parallel to the face of the specimen (strike joint).

(2) *Mode of occurrence of graphite in the veins.*—In a small vein the graphite usually occurs as a parallel aggregate of small platy needles set at right angles to the wall of the vein; in larger veins it tends to occur in thicker flakes, which from their resemblance to jak seeds are known as *maduluminiran* (මදුලුමිනිරන්).

In a large vein, zones having a different habit of crystallization may often be observed, the zones corresponding on the two sides of the vein.

In pocket deposits the mineral tends to occur in irregular plates.

A spherulitic structure is sometimes observed throughout the mass of good-sized pieces of graphite, but is not particularly common. Occasionally the structure is more perfectly exhibited when the graphite occurs in association with quartz, as shown in Fig. 1, where it is developed in beautiful spherulitic rosettes on the surface of a piece of quartz. The specimen figured is from Wadawala, between Hanguranketa and Padiyapelella (see Mineralogical Survey Administration Report, 1903).

(3) *Associated minerals.*—Very often the outer walls of a vein are composed of more or less hydrated ferric oxide, and sometimes this is intimately mixed with the graphite. This sometimes seems due to the decomposition of the country rock by percolation of water along the joint cracks, and sometimes to have been introduced as a deposit from percolating waters. Occasionally it seems to owe its origin to the decomposition of iron pyrites.

Iron pyrites is an almost constant associate of graphite in veins. When it occupies a definite position in the vein it fills the central portion. The pyrites is often found disseminated through the graphite, between the individual flakes and needles, usually in a decomposed state. This gives a dull earthy appearance to the graphite, which is then called yabara-miniran (යබරමිනිරන්). Occasionally a curious intergrowth of selenite and pyrites is found in a graphite vein, as at Ratmale, Pasdun korale, of which a specimen is figured (Fig. 4). In this case the selenite has crystallized first and the pyrites is moulded on it; the different portions of selenite are similarly oriented. Graphite veins are very commonly associated with quartz veins, and quartz often forms part of the vein material, filling the central portion. Felspar is sometimes found, when it seems derived from the pegmatite material of an adjacent intrusion.

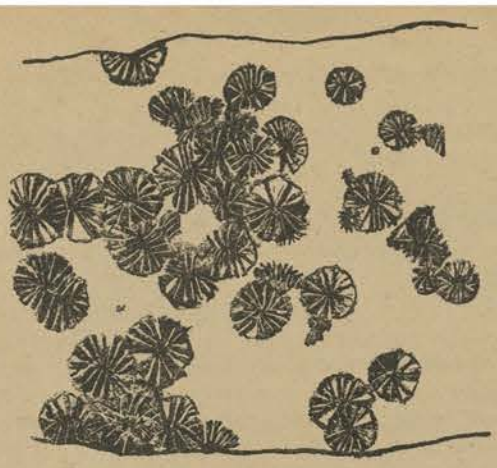
Quartz is also very frequently associated with graphite; it is usually milky (tiruwanagala), and tends to occur in the centre of veins. Quartz and iron pyrites are the only two accessory minerals which are almost always present; the other minerals are rarer. Biotite is not uncommon in the veins, and pyroxene is sometimes found. Apatite is occasionally met with. A peculiar amorphous black substance, perhaps carbonaceous, and known as "burnt plumbago," is often met with in pits. A sample has been forwarded to the Imperial Institute for analysis.

(4) *Associated rocks.*—Graphite is most commonly met with in the acid granulites of the charnockite series; it is often found in granular quartz rock, not so often in typical charnockite. We have only observed one occurrence actually *in* pegmatite (at Talatu-oya, Central Province), and have never observed it actually in limestone except in small scattered flakes; though some pits at Uduwela (Central Province) have been sunk through limestone.

A very common country rock, and one almost always associated with graphite in the Southern Province, is an acid granulite containing pink garnets and rich in iron pyrites, usually more or less decomposed.

These observations apply only to vein graphite. Flakes of graphite are very common in all rocks, but such flakes form most probably an original constituent of the rocks in which they occur, and have no direct relation with the graphite veins. There is no evidence that the graphite of the veins penetrates the surrounding rock, except possibly locally on a very small scale. (A. K. Coomaraswamy, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. LVI., 1900, pp. 610–612).

Graphite veins are very commonly associated with quartz veins, which in their turn may often be traced as apophyses of pegmatite veins. The connection with pegmatite is often more direct, and in the Pasdun korale, graphite almost invariably follows pegmatite intrusions. The boundary of a pegmatite and the rock into which it is intruded is often very undefined, the pegmatite re-melting the original rock, in some cases almost completely destroying or distorting its original foliation and the pegmatite material becomes mingled with that of the re-melted granulite. Near the boundary the felspar and quartz individuals of the pegmatite may be seen isolated in the rock so formed, but further from the boundary the acid constituents of the pegmatite and those of the granulite are indistinguishable.



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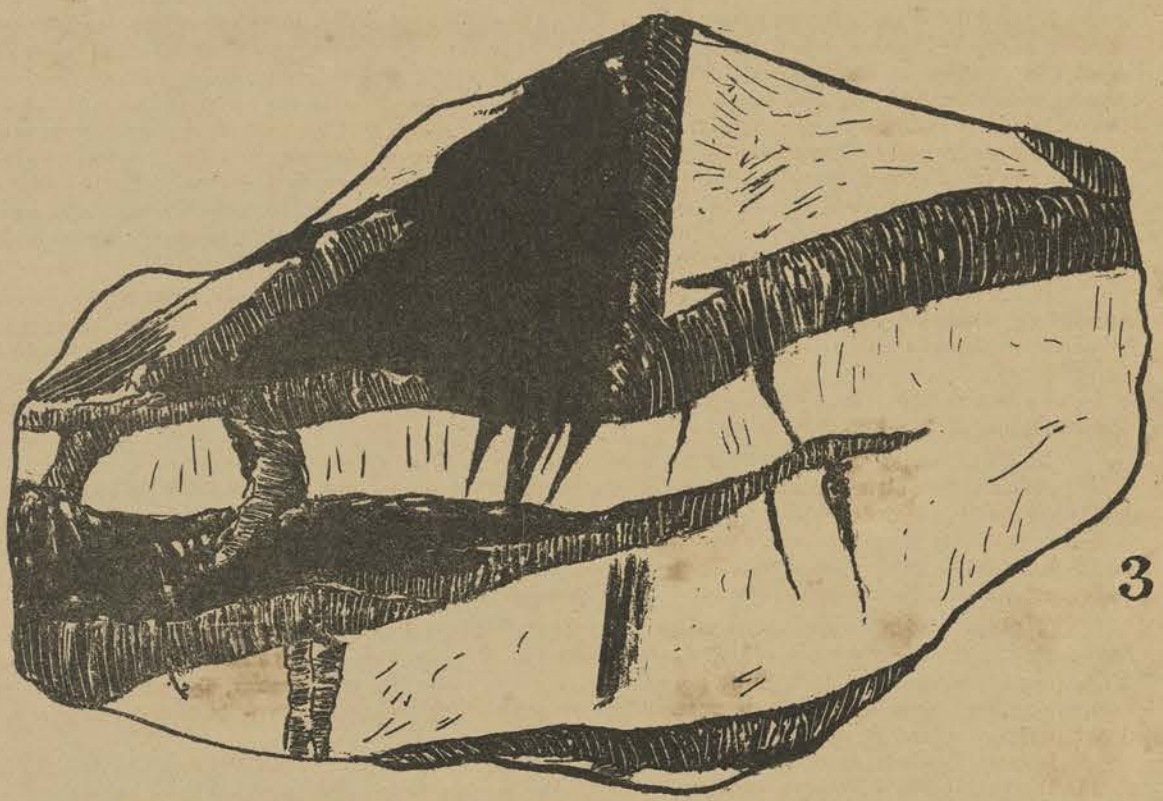

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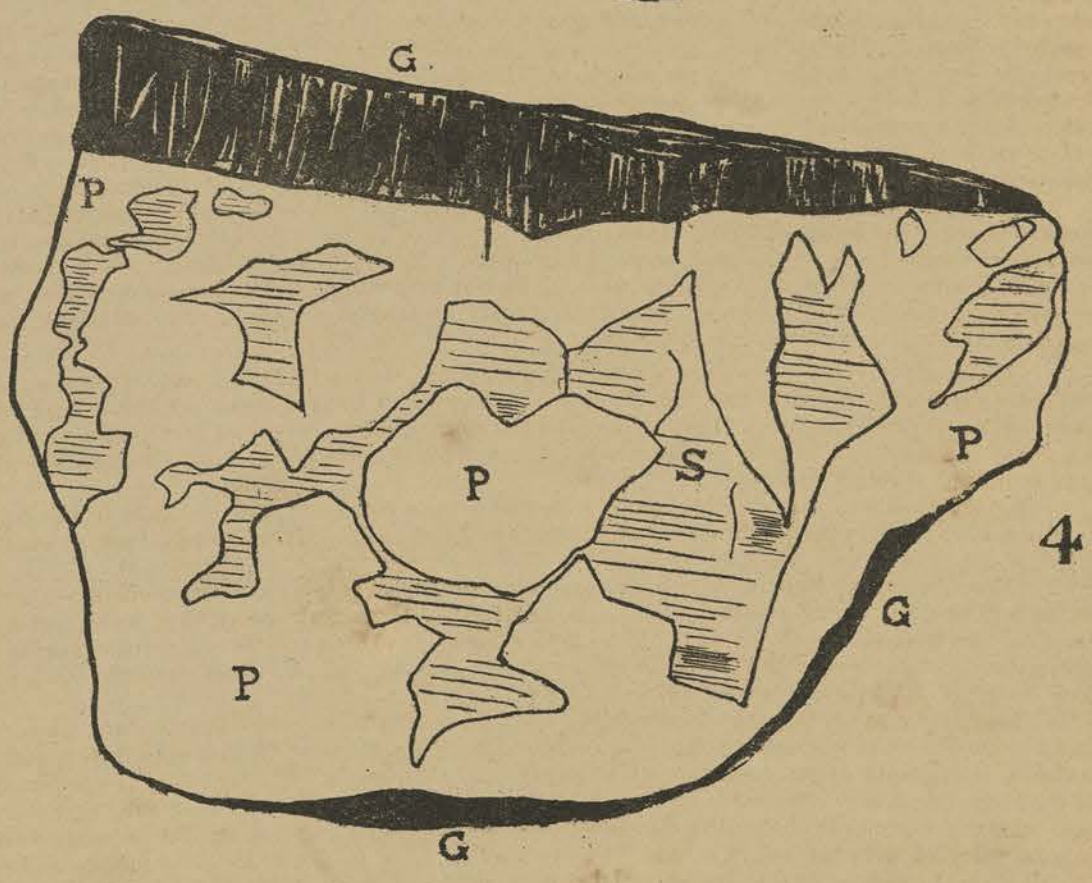


4

MODES OF OCCURRENCE OF GRAPHITE.
(Figures of natural size.)
In figure 4 G represents Graphite, P Pyrite, and S Selenite.

Such intrusions may be well studied on the foreshore opposite Bentota resthouse, which may be looked on as a small centre of intrusion, as proceeding north and south of this point the boundaries of the pegmatites are found to be increasingly better defined.

It is along such ill-defined boundaries of pegmatites and granulite that graphite very commonly occurs in the Pasdun korale.

(5) *Origin of graphite in Ceylon.*—The data of the preceding four paragraphs are practically all that are available on which to form a theory of the origin of graphite, and it will be seen that they are scanty. It appears certain that the graphite was not aggregated in veins and pockets by a process of "excretion" from the immediately surrounding rocks, but on the contrary it seems certain that it was introduced under high pressure into pre-existing cracks in the containing rock, or planes of weakness in the same, in either a liquid or gaseous form. That it should occur in rock, which at the time of introduction was sufficiently cool to have developed cracks or lines of weakness, precludes the hypothesis that the carbon uncombined with other elements was introduced in the volatile condition.

It therefore appears probable that it was introduced in the form of an unsaturated carbon compound, or a saturated compound which dissociated at a high temperature on the diminution of pressure due to the shrinkage and formation of cracks in the containing rocks, but what this compound was, in the present state of our knowledge it seems rather idle to speculate.

Professor Weinschenck considers that emanations of carbon monoxide, with or without cyanogen bearing compounds may have given rise to the graphite veins, and further suggests that it may in part be due to the decomposition of metallic carbonyls. The general absence however of metallic oxides, which can be definitely stated not to be due to the percolation of water decomposing the surrounding rock, would not support this view. (See E. Weinschenck, Zur Kenntniss der Graphitlagerstatten. III. Die Graphitlagerstatten der Insel Ceylon Abh. Bayr. Akad. Wiss. 21. 1900). In general Professor Weinschenck advocates the view here outlined. Thus Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, in an abstract of the above-mentioned work, writes (Geol. Mag., Decade IV., vol. VIII., No. 442, p. 175):—"Professor Weinschenck would suppose the following to have been the sequence of events in Ceylon. A fluid magma intruded into beds of unknown age consolidated as a peculiar *schlierig* rock, while contact metamorphic structures were developed in the surrounding beds. Contraction joints developed on cooling, allowing the formation of pegmatites including pure quartz veins to some extent. But contemporaneously with the formation of the pegmatites there were emanations of carbon monoxide and cyanogen-bearing compounds, which followed the same paths as the pegmatites and then gave rise to the graphite veins."

In view of the almost constant occurrence of pyrites with the graphite it is tempting to suggest that the carbon may have been introduced in the form of sulphide, and this in contact with oxides of iron to have given rise to the pyrites. However, the quantity of the pyrites is much too small to account for all the sulphur which would have been combined with the carbon, and if the greater part of the sulphur had not been so absorbed one would expect that deposits of sulphur would be found in the neighbourhood of the graphite. Sulphur does indeed occasionally occur, but in such cases appears to be due to a subsequent decomposition of the pyrites. However, a sulphide of carbon may have been introduced in relatively small quantities. If so, it might account for the curious selenite-pyrite intergrowth mentioned above, by the oxidation of the sulphide in contact with carbonate of lime. In unweathered specimens the pyrites itself shows no signs of a decomposition which would give rise to a sulphate.

Though there is certainly no direct connection between the graphite disseminated through the rocks and that in the vein, that the former should occur in such abundance in a country rich in graphite veins cannot surely be due to a remarkable coincidence, but indicates some genetic connection. If so, following the analogy of the quartz veins, we may regard the graphite-producing substance as corresponding to an ultimate residual intruded magma consolidating later than the quartz, this view being supported by the connection between graphite veins, quartz veins, and pegmatites noted above. Should this be the case we naturally seek among the rocks an analogue of the silicates and find this in the crystalline limestones. Whatever view may be held as to the ultimate origin of the crystalline limestones, whether we regard them as original magma streaks or as the metamorphosed products of ancient sediments, that they in common with the whole charnockite series were once in a state of fusion, may be regarded as certain, and hence may be treated as forming part of one viscous magma. Such being the case it is not unreasonable to regard the carbon of the limestone and the carbon in the graphite veins as having a common origin. Should the limestones ultimately appear to be organic in origin, then we may also attribute an indirect organic origin to the graphite.

Without going so far as to say that graphite and calcite are mutually exclusive, we may note the very rare occurrence of calcite in graphite veins (none has been observed by the Mineral Survey) and the general absence of graphite veins in proximity to limestone. Professor Osann describes occurrences of graphite in Quebec ("Notes on certain Archæan Rocks of the Ottawa Valley," Geol. Surv. of Canada, Part 0, Annual Report, Vol. XII., 1902, pp. 66–84), which seem to bear a general resemblance to those of Ceylon, though the resemblance is rather less than is there indicated. In Quebec the graphite is intimately associated with limestone in which the veins occur, and calcite is common in the veins.

Professor Osann's statement that "coarsely crystalline calcite also plays an important rôle in the Ceylon veins" cannot be substantiated. Minerals other than graphite seem to occur more frequently in Canada and extensively than in Ceylon veins, especially apatite, which, as stated above, is very rare and not, as Professor Osann states, a common occurrence in Ceylon veins. In Quebec, as in Ceylon, the graphite is supposed to be deposited by fumerole action after the cooling or solidifying of the eruptive rock.

Though the graphite from the veins interpenetrates the surrounding rocks much more than in Ceylon (so much so that in one place the limestone is mined for the sake of its contained graphite), nevertheless graphite occurs independently of that disseminated through the limestone which Professor Osann considers to be entirely organic in origin and to have no genetic connection with that in the veins. That similarly to the Ceylon graphite it has no direct connection appears probable, but no reasons are given why an ultimate genetic relation should not be maintained.

(3) SHORT ACCOUNT OF PITS VISITED.

(*a*) *By the Director.*

Nambapana.—An important mine was being exploited.

Pelpitigoda, near Horana, Western Province.—Here are a number of good veins, ramifying in all directions. The curious carbonaceous material mentioned in section 2 is well seen here.

Kegalla District :—

Batalegala.—Small joint veins occur here associated with quartz.

Hatyampola.—An important series of workings with properly arranged shafts and adits, including main shafts and drainage adit. The graphite occurs in joint veins partly associated with granulite, partly with pegmatite material. The locality has been much affected by earth movements.

Diganewatta.—A number of pits, the veins being associated with quartz.

Walakadeya.—Small veins, apparently parallel to strike of rock foliation.

Siyambalapitiya.—Many shafts are in use in the workings here. The veins are slickensided. The amorphous carbonaceous (?) material mentioned above is well seen here.

Ruanwella District :—

Wahakula.—Nagahahena ; Kekirihena.

Siddamulla.—Joint veins, often with quartz occupying the central part of the vein.

Pushena, Ampe.—These pits were visited by Dr. Grunling, and his specimens described by Professor Weinschenck (see above). Especially at Ampe the graphite is intimately associated with quartz and pyrite.

Mapitigama.—Two pits are worked at Medagoda. The veins strike north and south.

(*b*) *By the Assistant Director.*

Pasdun Korale :—

Moragala, Kiriwattahena.—A number of pits worked here. The veins run E.S.E., and appear to follow strike joints. The veins occur in garnetiferous leptynite, but are associated with pegmatite, which appears to contain diopside (pieces were found in the waste heaps). The leptynite contains strings of quartz felspar intergrowth from the pegmatite.

Two pits were being worked in other parts of Moragala. The veins strike east and west.

Yahalihena.—One pit is worked here with tunnels following the veins in southerly and easterly directions.

Liniyawa.—Old diggings, but now occasionally worked illicitly. The veins are associated with much limonite, and have an approximate S.W. to N.E. strike.

Molahena.—Graphite occasionally worked here illicitly. The hanging wall of an exhausted vein had a strike of N. 20° E.

Ratmala (Kukuluwalakanda).—The vein strikes about east and west ; it is associated with graphic granite, and contains much pyrite, which is sometimes intergrown with selenite.

Botalawa-Manama.—Three pits having good veins with approximate east and west strike. Pegmatite (graphic granite) occurs in the country rock. One of the pits yields graphite in radiating plates covered with a greyish bloom of decomposed pyrite (*yabura miniran*). In one of the pits the graphite is directly associated with a black sandy mud, containing graphite, mica, and decomposed pyrite.

Pelawatta.—Here are the most extensive workings in the Pasdun korale. The water in the pits is removed by steam-driven pumps, and the mineral is raised by steam power. There is one main vein striking north and south and at its best is one foot thick. The country rock is a coarse granulite with garnet, mica, and pyrite.

Ingahakotena.—Formerly extensive poaching was carried on here, the occurrence being on Crown land. As usual in such cases a number of shallow pits have been dug. The graphite appears to be irregularly distributed in "ironstone."

Baddawila.—Formerly the graphite was worked by license on the Crown land here. At the time the place was visited it was obvious that illicit digging was being extensively carried on at night ; between 40 and 50 recently sunk small pits were found. There are several small parallel veins striking north and south, which are probably interfoliar.

Along the Agalawatta-Badureliya road.—There are many pits along the road, the land near the 5th and 6th milestones being riddled with old workings, which are dug again and again, and graphite is even washed out of the old mud from the pits.

Between the 2nd and 3rd miles are also many old pits. The graphite occurs in a country rock of acid leptynite, with numerous injections of quartz-felspar intergrowth obviously derived from a pegmatite. In one of the pits much halloysite or similar mineral is obtained, doubtless corresponding to the nontronite of Weinschenck. It is not however in actual contact with the graphite. All the pits contain pocket deposits of graphite and not veins.

Yakkupitiya.—The vein which strikes north and south is in garnetiferous granulite and associated with an orthoclase-quartz (—) garnet pegmatite.

Kukulugama :—

Two important workings by the side of the Wewa-ganga, about half a mile from its junction with the Kukulu-ganga. The veins are apparently both interfoliar and filling dip joints. Near the pits the micaceous granulite exposed in the river is seen to contain numerous pegmatite veins, which do not however bear any definite relation in their direction with the strike of the granulite foliation.

Graphite has been found as far north as Vavuniya in the Northern Province, but the furthest north deposit which is profitably worked is at Wagakuhwewa near Talawa, about twelve miles south of Anuradhapura on the Kurunegala road. The graphite was first found in the Wan-ela near its junction with the Hunu-oya, and a pit was sunk striking the vein, which appears to strike east and west, and to follow a dip joint. Some of the graphite was much mixed with clay and decomposition products of pyrite ; some was associated with limonite. No graphite is to be seen in adjacent rock exposures, but intrusions of pegmatite are numerous.

(4) GOLD.

By the Director and Assistant Director.

Mr. G. G. Dixon, when acting as gold expert for Government in 1902-1903, found that alluvial gold very generally occurred in small quantities in the central, western, and southern portions of the Island. Its occurrence has also been noted by many observers in the last fifty years, but never in really paying quantities. These observations have been confirmed by the officers of the Mineral Survey in the Province of Sabaragamuwa and the Central and Western Provinces.

A number of such observations have been made by the Director, following the native method of dredging the rivers with special mamoties: removing the superficial sand and gravel from the bed of a river and scraping up the surface of the decomposed rocks, over which the river flows. For a detailed account of this process reference should be made to the section on dredging, which has been applied by the Survey, not only for the purpose of obtaining gold, but also to obtain sands containing thorianite and monazite.

Niriella.—Dredging was carried on for two weeks in the Niriella (Karawita) ganga, which flows into the Kalu-ganga. Small quantities of gold were obtained. It was in this dredging that thorianite and monazite sand were first discovered (see under).

Minirandeniya, Elapata.—Here a small stream yielded gold by dredging, which was peculiar as occurring in a dendritic form. Probably the whole deniya would yield gold, but it has only been found so far in the stream.

Weralupe (Katugaha) ela (Ratnapura).—This is a traditionally well-known place for gold and for gems, and it has been much worked for these in the past. At the time of investigation it was difficult to carry on work satisfactorily, on account of insufficient water due to drought, also the lowest deposits are hard to work, being protected by a layer of iron-pan, or in places the illam itself is cemented by feruginous material which is difficult to break up. However some gold was obtained. The stream is remarkable for the extraordinary abundance of old shot which it contains.

The We-ganga (at Marapona).—This is a river of considerable size and one of the chief tributaries of the Kalu-ganga. Dredging was carried on here with difficulty on account of the large number of boulders in the river bed. A little gold was found.

The Walawe-ganga near Balangoda.—Owing to the break of the little monsoon work could only be carried on here for four or five days. The quantity of gold obtained, however, was greater than usual, and one piece weighing ·415 gram was larger than any hitherto obtained by the Survey.

Ruanwella District.—Heavy sands collected by dredging from the Gonagala-oya and the Lawpitiya-oya at Mapitigama were found to contain traces of gold.

Avisawella District.—Several dredgings were carried out in the Getaheta-oya and the Sitawaka-ganga and yielded gold. A little gold was also found in the sand underlying the illam in the alluvial deposits of the Getaheta-oya. The gold from the Sitawaka-ganga is remarkable in that some of the grains are wholly or partially covered with a film of silver-like metal, which dissolves readily in nitric acid. The Sitawaka is reported to yield gold in paying quantities, *i.e.*, to repay dredgers at the rate of Re. 1 or so per day. The Karawita-ganga, about six miles further up the stream than Niriella, was dredged and yielded small quantities of gold. The work is difficult here on account of large boulders in the river bed.

We-ganga at Dombagammana.—A dredging was carried on here for upwards of a month, but the work was stopped several times, and the excavation in the river bed filled up owing to floods due to heavy rain during the S. W. monsoon. Only a small proportion of gold was found in the heavy sand, but the place cannot be said to have been tried fairly.

This completes the account of gold found by the dredging process, and it cannot be said that in any place the quantity found would justify dredging *for the gold alone.* Further reference will be made to this under the head "Dredging."

Two other districts where gold was obtained by following the ordinary gemming methods may now be described.

Pelawatta (Pasdun Korale east).—Gemming pits sunk in many places in the alluvium of the valley of the Pelawatta-ganga showed that gold is widely distributed in the top layers of the *malawa.* In the *malawa,* which may be found by digging small pits in the banks of the river itself, it is especially abundant. Dredging was not carried out, as, except in very dry weather, it is stated that the current is too great; however, it could no doubt be managed if the methods employed in Sabaragamuwa were followed.

Nuwara Eliya.—An account of former digging for gold, mostly on the Moon Plains, is to be found in the "Manual of the Nuwara Eliya District," by C. J. R. Le Mesurier, Esq., late C. C. S. (Ceylon, 1893), pp. 21–25. For this see also "Eight Years in Ceylon," by Sir S. Baker (pp. 229–305, ed. 1874). Search was made for gold under the direction of Sir S. Baker in 1854, and further search was made by Mr. Le Mesurier about ten or fifteen years ago. Since that time there appear to have been a few sporadic attempts at gold washing and gemming in the district. Mr. G. G. Dixon found traces of gold in the streams flowing into the lake, but does not seem to have tested the alluvium on the Moon Plains. Before the British occupation the district was undoubtedly dug for gems by the Sinhalese and possibly also for gold.

As mentioned above, Sir S. Baker carried out prospecting for gold on the plains on a comparatively large scale, and there appears to have been at one time something approaching a "gold panic." A description of the section he exposed in sinking a shaft is given under the head of "Alluvial Deposits." Gold was found in the top gravel at a depth of 18 inches, but more abundantly in the "lower gravel" at a depth of 18 feet. The bottom of the alluvium does not appear to have been touched at this point, but the shaft was stopped on account of influx of water, and judging by the experience of the Survey it is very hard and slow work digging in the stiff clay. Another shaft was sunk to a depth of 40 feet and gold was found in increasing amounts from practically the surface. The only definite statement given as to the amount of gold found is that "a good washer..... can earn from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a day." In the first mentioned pit the pieces of gold were the size of small rice grains. There are some rather vague statements to the effect that small nuggets were found.

The work was ultimately stopped owing to lack of funds, and "what really deep-digging might effect in the discovery of gold in appreciable quantities remains still to be discovered."

Sir S. Baker points out that considerable quantities and nuggets could only be expected to be found in the alluvium close to the bed rock, which never seems to have been reached. The experience of the Survey in the gold-bearing gravels of the Ratnapura District would entirely endorse this view. We have only found gold in the top of the decomposed bed rock, or *malawa.*

Following the rapid prospecting methods of the Survey it was impossible to sink shafts even approaching the depth Sir S. Baker reached. In all seven small trial pits were sunk on the Moon Plains, with a maximum depth of 10 feet. Traces of gold were found in three of these in the clay associated with the top illam at a depth of from four to seven feet. Pits sunk on the rifle range in the course of the small stream there did not yield any gold, though more satisfactory as gem pits.

(5) PLATINUM.

By the Assistant Director.

A few specks of a hard silver-white mineral, insoluble in nitric acid, and probably platinum or some allied metal, were found by the Assistant Director associated with gold in the Karawita-ganga and in the Narunkandure-dola, Ratnapura District.

This appears to be the first authentic observation of platinum in the Island.

(6) THORIANITE.

(a) By the Director.

The public interest in thorianite has rapidly increased during the present year; indeed there has been almost a "boom" in thorianite, and a good deal of prospecting has been carried on, with the result that a number of small occurrences have been met with and a total of 179 cwt. valued at Rs. 74,315 exported during the present year. Not all of this, however, can be regarded as pure thorianite; a great deal of money has been wasted on all sorts of other minerals, such as ilmenite, magnetite, &c., and a part of this material has even been exported. A great many requests for the identification of minerals supposed to be thorianite have been attended to. Of these some were thorianite, but the majority consisted of other black minerals such as ilmenite, zircon, magnetite, and even black tourmaline, a mineral with specific gravity about a third that of thorianite. Villagers however are now thoroughly acquainted with the appearance of the mineral and regularly collect and sell it to local kade-keepers or in Ratnapura at from Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 3 per lb. The thorianite fetches from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 per lb. in Colombo, according to percentage of thorium present in the sample and its freedom from admixture with foreign minerals. Several Colombo firms have paid special attention to thorianite. Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. are carrying on regular work at the original locality in Bambarabotuwa, and find the mineral scattered in surface soil on the slopes of the little Kuda Pandi-oya valley as well as in the bed of the stream itself. Mr. W. D. Holland has leased considerable areas in Bambarabotuwa and has obtained thorianite from the Kuda-oya from the locality indicated in last year's report and elsewhere. A considerable amount of thorianite has been received by Government as a 10 per cent. royalty on thorianite obtained by Mr. W. D. Holland and others from Crown lands. This material has been sold through the Crown Agents. It would perhaps be simpler to arrange for its sale by auction in Colombo.

It is reported that a discovery of thorianite has been made in the Hinidum pattuwa of the Galle District, and that the deposits are being worked there. This occurrence will be investigated early in 1906 and the district prospected for the rare minerals more thoroughly than was possible in the preliminary examination carried out in 1904.

An important discovery made by the Director is that of the occurrence of thorianite in tiny, almost microscopic, crystals in sands of various rivers, particularly the Niriella-ganga at Niriella, the Denewaka-ganga above Malwela, and the Walawe-ganga near Balangoda, in the Bambarabotuwa-oya, and in the Weralupe-dola.

The Assistant Director has observed a number of occurrences of thorianite in the Ratnapura District, both in the form of fine sand in rivers and in stream gravels. These are described below. It is possible that it would pay to work these sands for thorium-bearing minerals (monazite and thorianite) especially as gold is also present in small quantities. There can be little doubt that all these minerals would be met with also in the Kalu-ganga itself. The concentrated sands examined have all been obtained by the difficult process of hand dredging described under the section "Gold," but some much simpler method would be necessary if work on a commercial scale were to be thought of. The deposits in an ordinary minor river, such as the Niriella-ganga, consist of 6 or 8 feet of sand and a foot of sandy *illam* (gravel) resting on *malawa*. The material resting immediately on the malawa and mixed with the upper part of it is richest in gold and gems, but it would probably be worth while to put the whole of the stuff through some mechanical separator, that is, if such operations paid at all. In the dry part of the year not more than one or two feet of water is found in such streams, and the sands could be worked without any floating dredger, the use of which would be, indeed, impossible. On the other hand, it would probably be necessary to work such deposits as those of the Kalu-ganga by means of some sort of floating dredger.

Some observations by Professor Dunstan on the "Extraction of Heavy Minerals from Ceylon Sands" appear in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. III., No. 3. It would generally be quite impossible to divert the river beds as there suggested, owing to the narrowness of the valleys and the value of the lands adjoining the rivers. Supposing, however, that the sands are dredged or dug in dry weather, it is pointed out that they can be washed free from quartz and felspar in suitable sluices, and that magnetite, limonite, fergusonite, and garnet can be removed by magnetic methods. The heavy sand remaining will consist mainly of zircon, spinel, rutile, and cassiterite, thorianite, thorite, monazite, gold, and other heavy rare minerals when these are present. It is suggested that the material thus obtained could be treated in a tubular separator, on the principle of the gemming machine, the establishment of which at Rakwana was so unsuccessful. The possibility of finding the thorianite *in situ* is also mentioned, though it is little more than a possibility in most cases, owing to the lack of exposures in the districts where it occurs in the

Sketch Map

of part of the Valley of the

WE GANGA

illustrating the distribution of rare minerals in the streams

By JAMES PARSONS, B.Sc., 1905.

Narunkandure Dola A

A.B.C.D Geikielite & much Magnetite

A.B.D

Dombagammana

Erabadde Kanda RIDGE

Erabadde

A much reported

Tun Dola

A (much) Theobald's working

Hiwula Kumbura Dola

A (much)

Kunnwilleheneda Dola

Ehelpallanda Dola

Hin Dola

Quarters

Digana

Gangula Dola

Pija Dola

Migahakena

Paragahadola

Nuge Dola

Hal Dola

Kukulu Dola

Ma Dola

Pusse Dola

In Dola

Dela

RIDGE

Niwitigala

Reference

Thorianite	A
Minerals allied to Thorite and Ilonazite	B
do. do. Annerodite	C
do. do. Gold	D

Scale

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

F.M.S.G.O. No 23/06.

alluvial deposits. It is however incorrect to say that "these minerals are usually found in ancient alluvium laid down by *former* streams," for there is no absolute proof of *any* such occurrence, and certainly in most cases the gems and other heavy minerals occur in the gravels deposited by existing streams, and often in their very beds.

It is obvious that the exploitation of river sands in Ceylon is not to be lightly undertaken, and would necessitate the outlay of some capital and the employment of experienced superintendents. As Professor Dunstan says, the "complicated machinery would require constant adjustment according to the minerals present and their size, and would require skilled labour and highly paid superintendence..... Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of systematic work, adequate machinery, and skilled superintendence in the exploitation of these heavy minerals, which vary so much in their characters, contents, and value."

(*b*) *By the Assistant Director.*

During August, September, and part of October a thorough examination was made of about three miles of the valley of the We-ganga, south of what may be termed the Kiribatgala hill range, in the Ratnapura District. A cursory examination of this district earlier in the year, which showed that a number of the streams flowing into the We-ganga both from the north and south yielded thorianite and other rare minerals, was considered to justify a fuller investigation, though rather a departure from the usual practice of the Survey to make so prolonged a stay in any one district. The result of the work was to show an exceptionally wide distribution of thorianite in the streams, and in two cases to discover deposits which, if not of any great commercial value, at least thoroughly repaid working and are now exhausted.

The district lies in the valley of the We-ganga, as stated, one of the chief factors of the Kalu-ganga. The general trend of the valley follows the strike of the rock foliation, *i.e.*, N.W. to S.E., the general direction of dip being to the N.E. To the north of the river (see map) lie the villages of Panagama, Dombagammana, and Erabadda, to the south Dela and Niwitigala. There are high hill ranges to the north and south of the river; that on the north stretches from Ma-udellakanda to the Kiribatgalakanda, which is over 4,000 feet high and forms a landmark for many miles; intermediate parts of the range are named after the villages situated thereon, *e.g.*, Dombagammanakanda and Erabaddakanda, which form precipitous scarp ridges, often bare of vegetation, and over which numerous small streams flow on their way to form the larger streams ultimately joining the We-ganga. The first part of the ascent is however gradual and terminates in a narrow flat cultivated in paddy fields and gardens extending along the ridge, above which tower the bare rock scarps. The range to the south of the river being a dip slope is less precipitous and broken by numerous deniyas and flats.

The numerous streams on both sides of the valley join the main river at right angles, but the greater part of their course is along strike lines dividing the main ranges into small subsidiary ranges or foot hills.

The rocks of the district consist of ordinary acid leptynites with numerous pegmatite intrusions. It is in these pegmatites that one might expect to find the thorianite *in situ*. Careful and continued search however failed to reveal any rocks bearing rare minerals.

Taking first the streams flowing into the We-ganga from the north—

Narunkandure-dola.—A water-worn fragment of thorianite was found in *illam* collected between the boulders of this stream about a mile from its junction with the We-ganga. In consequence of this search was made up and down the stream without success, the *illam* both between the boulders and on each bank being exhausted by previous gemming operations by villagers. Finally, the sandy bed of the stream near its junction with the main river was dredged, and the resulting "concentrate" was found to contain thorianite in minute crystals and in rounded fragments. As previously mentioned, this stream also yielded monazite sand, and possibly the sands might be worth working. There is however hardly half a mile of the stream that could be dredged for sand, as above this the bed is full of large boulders. It has also been mentioned that a little gold, a trace of platinum, as well as "thorite" were found here. A mineral, apparently geikielite, was found in the course of dredging, as well as a cerium-bearing mineral not yet determined. The *nambu* was curiously rich in pieces of magnetite, and contained a fair proportion of varieties of corundum and zircon.

Kiyulakumbura-dola.—This is a small stream, a tributary of the Digani-dola, flowing into the We-ganga. Rumours of my work in the district in the early part of the year having spread, I found returning later that native prospectors had discovered a considerable deposit of thorianite in the deniya through which the stream runs. It was worked by a European in partnership with the native owners of the land and yielded, I understand, about 5 cwt. of the mineral, which practically exhausted the deposit, but the small *mala-dolas* draining into the stream should be carefully examined, as in one of these I observed a small pocket of thorianite. I sank many trial pits in the alluvium of the Digani-dola without result, it being difficult to find a place which has not been gemmed out, though I found a little thorianite in some old *nambu* below the junction of the Kiyulakumbura-dola with this stream. It might possibly be worth while to dredge the sands of the stream near its junction with the main river.

Amuhenatenna-dola.—It was in the alluvium of this stream near its junction with the We-ganga that the first indications of thorianite were found in the district in the form of a single water-worn crystal of the mineral which I picked out from several pounds of otherwise useless *nambu*. On sinking a pit some yards up-stream at the point where the hill course meets the alluvial flat, I obtained about an ounce of thorianite. It was obvious that the crystals from their water-worn character had come from some locality up-stream, but search both up the main stream and up the Ehelipilianda-dola (see map) failed to show any further traces, although many likely looking flats were examined. Finally the small tributary, the Kunwillehenatenna-dola, was investigated, and *nambu* obtained from a small stretch of gemming land. This yielded no thorianite, but on working up the gemming flat to the foot of the hill course a small deposit of thorianite was found, a matter of only a few pounds, and the mineral could not be traced above this point.

The place above where the Amuhenatenna-dola is joined by the Ehelipilianda-dola, had only yielded zircon and corundum; proceeding to the corrie where the stream has its source, only the lightest *nambu* of tourmaline and spinel was found; however, half-way between these points in a small *deniya* a deposit of about 2 cwt. of thorianite was found. Within three days the native owners of the land working day and night had exhausted this deposit.

Ma-dola.—This dola rises in the flats and deniyas on the top of the ridge, being at its source formed of three dolas, the place where these join being in consequence known as *Tun-dola.* From this place a large sample of thorianite, which I was shown, was stated to have come. It was almost impossible to ascend the scarp face of the hill, that is, from the south; working from Pelmadulla, however, I reached the locality after some arduous climbing only to find that there was no time to make excavations. Supposing that this is actually the place the thorianite shown me came from, it might well be worth working, as there is abundance of alluvium left untouched though some gemming has been done. The inaccessibility of the spot would render work here difficult.

The streams flowing into the We-ganga from the south yielded in almost all cases minerals allied to thorite and annerodite in small quantities, and in two cases thorianite was found. One was in a *mala-dola* at Migahahena, a water-course draining into the Nuge-dola, where a pocket of thorianite was found; the locality is close to the top of the hill ridge and should have proved a likely place to find the parent rock, but careful search failed to reveal it.

Pila-dola.—In a small deniya at the bottom of this stream a little thorianite was found, but the place has been gemmed out. Search was made for the mineral in the upper part of the stream but no further traces were found.

A dredging carried on in the We-ganga itself showed that small quantities of thorianite were to be obtained in the concentrated sands, as well as some monazite.

No doubt the whole district would repay further search. I have had samples brought me from Panagama and from Dolaswala, but was unable to find time for work in these villages. The country should also be investigated towards Pelmadulla, where thorianite is known to occur.

In prospecting for thorianite or other thorium-bearing minerals the following points should be borne in mind:—

(1) Wherever a single fragment only of such a mineral is found in a sample of *nambu*, the stream is worth further investigation.

(2) Though there is no doubt a tendency for thorianite to remain near the head of a stream, this cannot be relied on, and it may collect in pockets anywhere along a stream course.

(3) Even if no portion of the upper courses of a stream contain more than traces of a thoria-bearing mineral, it may yet be worth while to dredge its sands near its junction with a main river.

(7) THORITE.

By the Director and Assistant Director.

The occurrence of monazite as fine grains in the sands of many streams and rivers renders it probable that the mineral will be found in larger fragments not reduced by abrasion; such being the case it is not unlikely that some of the minerals which have been provisionally classed as thorite will appear on analysis to be monazite. It was pointed out in the last Administration Report that the form of many of the crystals obtained could with difficulty be reconciled with that of a tetragonal mineral such as thorite, and further, the analysis there quoted was that of a single specimen.* We have also observed that several specimens among those examined by simple blowpipe processes give a marked reaction for phosphate when brought into solution and treated with ammonium molybdate. The full analysis of a number of specimens is therefore desirable. Until this is done, however, we must continue to class certain superficially similar minerals as "thorite," or, preferably, *orangite.*

The following new localities for the mineral may be noted:—

Massena (Balangoda).—Rounded pebbles similar to those previously described with orange-coloured, flattened crystals.

Nagahahena, near Avisawella.—Here a few fragments only were found.

Narunkandure-dola, Dombagammana; Pila-dola, Dela; Pusse-dola, Dela, in the Ratnapura District (see map).—A few fragments only were found in the gravels of these streams, and no deposits of economic value.

The Narunkandure-dola yielded a few of the flattened crystals. The material from the Pusse-dola was different to the typical "thorite" and strongly suggests monazite.

(8) MONAZITE.

By the Director.

This mineral, until recently almost the sole commercial source of thorium, but not known to occur in Ceylon, was first detected at the Imperial Institute in thorianite-bearing river sand from the Niriella-ganga at Niriella (Sabaragamuwa), which had been forwarded by the Director for further examination.

It was subsequently discovered by the Director in the Avisawella district, occurring in sufficient abundance in the Getaheta-oya to give a distinctly yellowish tinge to the concentrated heavy sand, otherwise consisting mainly of ilmenite and magnetite. It occurs in small, well-rounded grains of a waxy honey-yellow colour, with a marked greenish tinge when viewed by transmitted light. It is probably of widespread occurrence in river sands in Ceylon, as it is present in all the river sands examined near Avisawella, viz., the Sitawaka-ganga, Getaheta-oya, Kiriwangala-ela, and in the Gonagala-oya and Lawpitiya-oya at Mapitigama, as well as the original Niriella locality, and also in sands from the Walawe-ganga at Balangoda and the We-ganga near Dela, and the Narunkandure-dola at Dela, where it is fairly abundant and is associated with thorianite.

(9) NIOBATES.

Various minerals, which may be roughly classed provisionally as niobates and tantalates, have been collected by the officers of the Survey, but in no great quantity. Niobium is of no commercial value at the present time, though there is a limited demand for tantalum and its compounds. The mineral referred to in page 10 of the last Administration Report as probably annerodite is the most common. No analysis or reports on this mineral have yet been received from the Imperial Institute, though the specimens have been in the hands of the authorities there for over a year. A paper has been read before the Royal Society (June, 1905) on Annerodite from Ceylon, by Mr. Strutt. It is not however

* Two further analyses have since been received, but they are of specimens from adjacent localities.

known what specimens were determined or whence obtained. If not annerodite the mineral is probably fergusonite, though the strong re-action for uranium which we observe in blowpipe tests would not be expected in the latter mineral.

It is however possible that at least two distinct though superficially similar minerals may be associated, as there is considerable variation of specific gravity and lustre to be observed in individual specimens.

(10) CASSITERITE.

By the Director and Assistant Director.

The first record of the occurrence of cassiterite in Ceylon will be found on page 10 of the Mineralogical Survey's Administration Report for 1904. The material there referred to was brought in in the latter part of 1904, and it was stated that it had been obtained at Niriella, Palle pattuwa, Nawadun korale, Sabaragamuwa.

Two weeks were accordingly spent by the Director at Niriella in February, 1905. The cassiterite (alluvial tin stone) was found to occur in the bed of a very small stream called the Etunkahena-dola, at a point where gemming had been carried on ; no work is being done at present owing to a legal dispute. The deposits of *illam* are exceedingly limited ; the proportion of *nambu* obtainable is also small ; it consists of ilmenite, cassiterite, &c. The cassiterite is in the form of rather small, well-rounded, or sub-angular fragments, quite black in colour, and showing no trace of crystaline form. It is distinguished from ilmenite and rutile, to which it bears a considerable superficial resemblance, by its specific gravity of 6·91-7·0, its pale brown streak, and by yielding globules of tin when fused on charcoal with sodium carbonate in the usual way. Traces of cassiterite could not be discovered elsewhere in Niriella ; but one or two specimens have been received that must have come from other localities ; one of these was stated to have been picked up on Gabbela estate. It was also reported in a newspaper last year that cassiterite had been detected at Hatton, but no specimens reached the Mineralogical Survey.

It is likely that in all cases the cassiterite is derived from isolated exposures of rocks of granitic character belonging to the Balangoda Group. Such rocks have been observed at several localities near Ratnapura, although the varieties exposed were not those yielding any valuable minerals.

Shortly after this the Assistant Director obtained samples of cassiterite from the neighbourhood of Noragala, Navadun korale, Sabaragamuwa.

The exact locality was found to be Induwehena (Crown land) in the extreme south of Marapona close to the Noragala boundary.

The occurrence is in the alluvium of a small *deniya*, about 250 yards long and 50 yards wide in its widest part, but the *illam* has not probably a greater width than 25 yards. The lower third of the *deniya* has unfortunately been gemmed out illicitly, and pits have quite recently been sunk. Much *nambu*, however, does not appear to have been found in this part, which has been worked for gems, chiefly sapphire and topaz. Nine pits were sunk in various parts of the *deniya*, and it was found that roughly the upper third yielded no *nambu*. From the middle third, however, four pits yielded abundant zircon and 1 or 2 ounces of cassiterite in all. The distribution of the mineral is somewhat irregular, but it is not believed that more than 2 or 3 lb. could be obtained from the place. The deposit is therefore small and economically unimportant. Search was made in surrounding *deniyas* without discovering any further indications of cassiterite. Careful examination of the rocks exposed in the catchment of the *deniya* failed to reveal any deposit of the mineral *in situ*.

Traces of cassiterite have also been found in *nambu* from a pit by the We-ganga near Dela.

Later in the year the Assistant Director found that small quantities of cassiterite occurred at Dalawiladeniya in Pohorabawa (Sabaragamuwa). The occurrence is in an *owita*, which has been and still is, extensively gemmed. Practically the whole of the *illam* has been excavated and washed, and as only about an ounce could be collected it is not anticipated that there is anything approaching a deposit which could be worked commercially.

Further investigation, however, in Kuruwita showed that a somewhat more important deposit occurred in a stretch of paddy land including Minuwan and Hapugaha deniyas, which are continuous, the Hapugahadeniya forming the head of the valley, and is Crown land. The lower part of the Minuwandeniya were found to be completely gemmed out, the higher part yielded traces of cassiterite in two out of three small pits that were sunk. In the Hapugahadeniya, of these small pits sunk progressively up the valley, the lowest yielded no cassiterite, but the other two together, almost half a pound including pieces which are the largest hitherto found, one being about 3 ounces in weight. The time it was possible to spend in the place was limited, but it will be seen that there is a marked increase in the quantity of the mineral towards the head of the valley, and it will probably be advisable at some future time to prospect further up the valley into the jungle at its head. It is not anticipated, however, that the deposit will be of any considerable extent.

Numerous reports of other localities where cassiterite is alleged to occur have been received, but have not so far been substantiated. The peculiar appearance of Ceylon cassiterite renders it extremely liable to be mistaken for zircon and rutile, especially the latter, by superficial observers.

An analysis was made of the Niriella cassiterite at the Imperial Institute, and the following report forwarded to the Director, Mineral Survey :—

" The specimen of cassiterite from Niriella was too small to subject to dry assay, but the following analysis made by the wet method shows a marked absence of other reducible metals, and an ore represented by such a specimen should produce a very pure metal on smelting :—

Analysis.

Stannic oxide	94·00
Ferric oxide	0·86
Manganous oxide	0·03
Lime	0·50
Insoluble residue, chiefly niobic and tantalic oxides	4·64
	99·83

Equivalent to metallic tin 74·09 per cent.

"The value of such an ore (calculated on the basis of £135 per ton for the present price of metal in ingot) would be approximately £91 per ton.

"From this value would have to be deducted the cost of freight, transport, insurance, and other charges necessary to place the ore on the market."

(11) RUTILE.

By the Director.

A specimen of the rutile from Hatton, mentioned in the last Administration Report (p. 10) has been analysed with the following results :—

Titanium dioxide ..	TiO_2 ..	.. 99·30
Ferrous oxide ..	FeO ..	.. 0·60

There is some demand for rutile as a source of titanium for use in the hardening of steel, in the preparation of mordants for leather dyeing, and for the manufacture of filiaments for incandescent electric light.

A company in Virginia, U. S. A., is engaged in concentrating rutile from a deposit, and the resulting material is said to command a ready sale. Rutile in Ceylon, though widely distributed, has not as yet been found in any considerable deposits. The Hatton sample is valued at about £30 a ton.

(12) GALENA.

By the Director.

Small cubic crystals and rounded fragments of galena occur abundantly in the bed of the Getaheta-oya at Murutangala, half a mile above the bridge at Getaheta. Well-washed *nambu* consists of more than half its weight of galena. The *nambu* is mainly derived from the *illam* of the left bank of the river; this *illam* is worked by dredging in the river with *garan-udella*, under-cutting the bank. The remainder of the *nambu* consists of pyrite, garnet, tourmaline, zircon, corundum, spinel. A good many fragments of galena are intergrown with pyrite. At Walawita, half a mile below the bridge at Getaheta, very extensive gemming is also carried on, but scarcely a trace of galena occurs in the *nambu*—an illustration of the fact that heavy minerals rarely travel far from their source. The galena is probably derived from some pegmatitic or granitic intrusion exposed at or above Murutangala, but the prospect of discovering this actual matrix would be very small. It seems unlikely that the occurrence of galena is of sufficient extent to warrant commercial exploitation; this to some extent depends on the proportion of silver which the ore may be found to contain.

Some excellent samples of galena, larger than the above, were brought to the Assistant Director at Dela, the supposed place of origin being Pussella, but an attempt to trace the actual locality was unsuccessful.

(13) MOLYBDENITE.

By the Director.

The occurrence of molybdenite was early recorded by Dr. Gygax, and it is also quoted as a Ceylon mineral from "Colombo and Adam's Pik, in gneiss," in Leonhard's "Handworterbuch der Topographischen Mineralogie," 1843. It has now been re-discovered in the Kegalla District.

The molybdenite occurs in a vein of pegmatite, intrusive in the charnockite series and exposed at Hettimulla, four miles from Kegalla on the Bulatkahopitiya minor road and one or two hundred yards from the fourth milepost. The exposure is a good one, a few blasts having been put in, and some 20 lb. of molybdenite obtained, under the impression that it was graphite. The pegmatite averages five or six feet wide, and cuts the granulites, which have a general north-west strike. The pegmatite consists mainly of orthoclase (often in graphic intergrowth with subordinate quartz), quartz and accessory pyroxene (decomposed), biotite, molybdenite, and pyrite. The molybdenite forms laminar scales and lenticular flakes, which reach 2 inches or more in length, but tends also to form six-sided crystals under favourable circumstances. It occurs mainly in a central quartzose zone of the pegmatite, but also in the most felspathic parts, and even at the very edge in contact with granulite. The pyrite occurs in small cubes, irregular grains, and thin films coating other minerals.

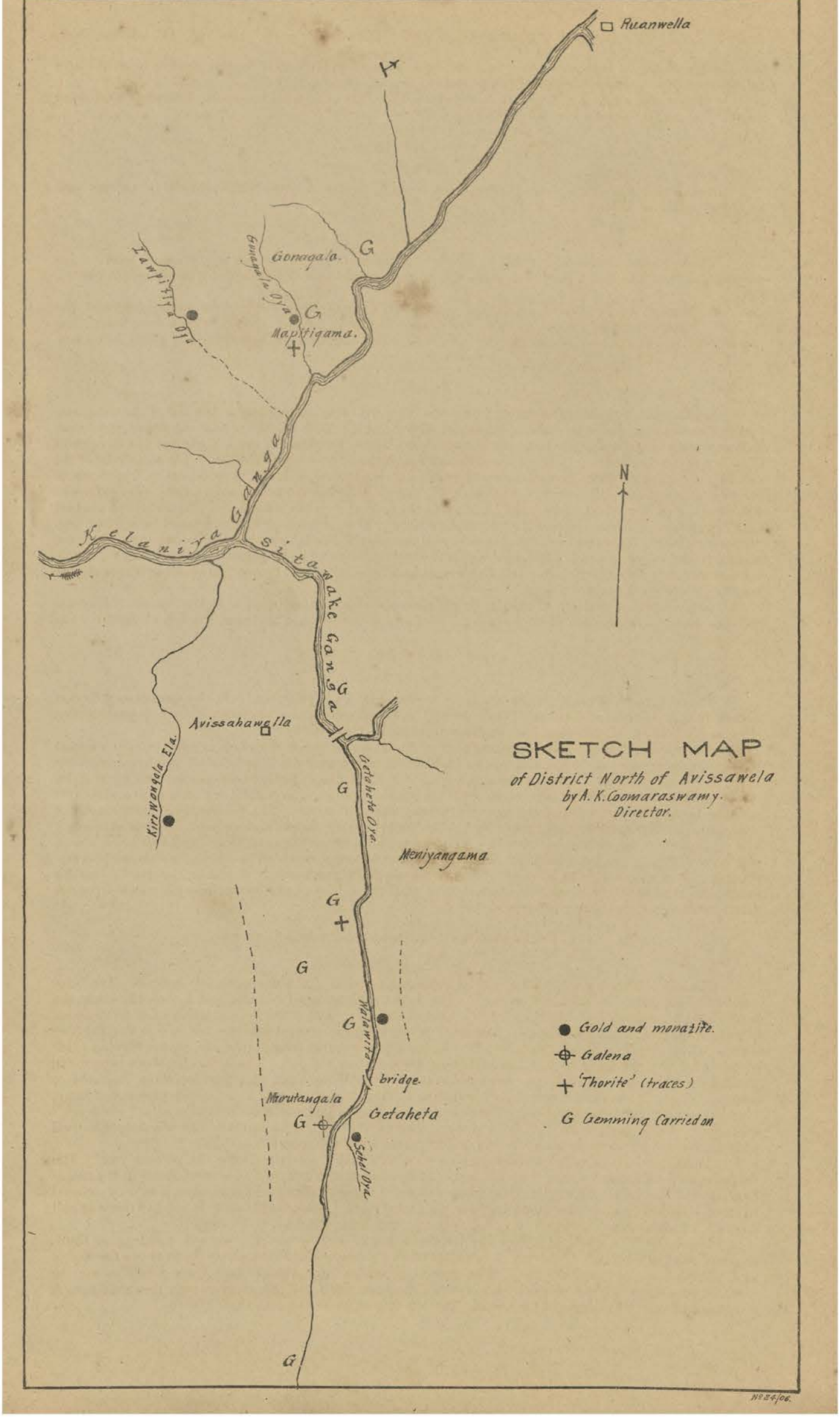
(14) SHORT ACCOUNT OF GEMMING DISTRICTS VISITED.

(*a*) *By the Director.*

Niriella.—This is not one of the chief gemming districts, but some gemming is done. The river itself (Niriella-ganga) is regularly worked. The forest area between Niriella and Karawita, along the bank, is reputed good and has been largely worked illicitly. The *illam* here consists of a ferruginous laterite containing rounded pebbles. Gemming is carried on in several deniyas, but not in rice fields or owitas, where the *illam* lies at a great depth. Kotamulla, two miles from Ratnapura on the Niriella path, is the centre of a gemming district; some *deniyas* are quite worked out. The *owitas* have not been much worked; a pit was being sunk near the vihara at the time of my visit, and here the *illam* consisted of laterite, being quite typical "*cabook*," only distinguishable from the usual kinds by the presence of large, rounded quartz pebbles, *illam-gal*. This observation proves the existence in Ceylon of a "low-level," secondary, or alluvial laterite, not easily distinguishable from that which forms *in situ* as a decomposition product, except by its mode of occurrence and the presence of the rounded pebbles.

Ratnapura.—Gemming has been carried on with unusual activity during the present year. The deep pits at Veralupe have been much worked. Deep *illam* is also obtained at several places in the neighbourhood of Marapona. In such cases, where extensive deposits of gravel are tapped, it is very unusual to meet with heavy minerals containing rare elements. These are chiefly found in smaller deniyas and streams, in which they have not travelled very far from their source.

Getaheta.—The whole length of the Getaheta-oya is very extensively worked, yielding an abundance of good sapphires. The deposits on either bank are also worked extensively, both above the bridge at Getaheta (*i.e.*, in Murutangala) and between this bridge and Avisawella. These localities are the scene of persistent and active work although the *illam* lies deep and the water is very troublesome. A system of payment by contract for keeping the pits free of water is adopted.


Ruanwella
Gonagala.
Gonagala Oya
Mapitigama.
Ilukkumbura
Kelaniya Ganga
Sitanake Ganga
Avissahawella
Kiriwangala Ela.
Getaheta Oya.
Meniyangama
Malawita
bridge.
Morutangala
Getaheta
Sekel Oya
N
SKETCH MAP
of District North of Avissawela
by A. K. Coomaraswamy.
Director.
Gold and monazite.
Galena
'Thorite' (traces)
G Gemming Carriedon
No 24/06.

Avisawella.—Gemming is carried on here and there between Getaheta and Avisawella, and also at Maniyangama east of Avisawella, and in the Sitawaka-ganga itself. The high-level gravels by the railway bridge are well spoken of. Gemming, however, is totally unknown to the west of Avisawella.

Gonagala and *Mapitigama.*—These two villages form the most northerly extension of the gemming district. The Gongala-oya and its gravels (it is quite a small stream) are so extensively and thoroughly worked that it is impossible to find any *illam* remaining. The deposits at Mapitigama are less completely worked out.

The following general observations on gemming may be set down here. It appears that gemming is usually confined to gem-bearing districts, *i.e.*, the absence of any gemming indicates that a district is bare of gems. Not only have my own observations in non-gemming districts usually failed to reveal even the presence of a piece of corundum or zircon, but one hears reports of previous unsuccessful trials having been made. This is not to say that gems will never be found where not at present known, but indicates that the country has been to some extent prospected already and no very startling discoveries need be expected.

In the good gemming districts themselves the good places are pretty well known, and usually more or less worked out, the deeper *illam* often alone remaining. In such places as Getaheta the gemming of the river bed is carried on continuously again and again, and the deposits on the banks are not yet exhausted. Gemming operations in the stream itself are so carried on as to undermine the bank and get at the deposits of *illam*. This process may greatly widen and even alter the course of a stream.

Gemming, I believe, can never be profitably undertaken on any scale by Europeans. Even for Ceylonese it is more a lottery than a regular source of income. The gemmers fall into at least three classes, viz., illicit gemmers and men who occasionally work on share with others; fairly prosperous men who gem their own lands, also employing other men on various terms; and rich men who have their pits worked for them or rent out the land. Mr. Brampy Pieris's pits at Haldola (four miles from Ratnapura) are examples of the latter class. Here the pits are very remunerative. The *illam* occurs some six fathoms below the surface; ordinary village gemmers are employed to cut down to it, but it is only washed in the presence of a responsible person, who attends the pit when the *illam* is reached; three-fourths of the gems are given to the owner, the remaining fourth being shared amongst the men, who get also their food, but no wages. Mr. D. J. Jayatilleke works his pits at Potgulkanda on a half-share system.

There have already been several unsuccessful attempts at gemming companies made, but it is my opinion that the scattered ownership of the gemming lands, the careful supervision required, and the inevitable uncertainties make it unlikely that such companies should succeed. It might be otherwise with a company confining its attention to river beds, and working these for gems, gold, and thorium-bearing minerals.

(*b*) *By the Assistant Director.*

In the course of prospecting for heavy thorium-bearing minerals the following gemming districts have been visited :—

Pasdun korale east.—Gemming has been extensively carried on in the villages of Pelawatta, Hewessa, Gurulubedda, Hedigala, Dehipitiya, and other villages in the valley of the Magura-ganga, but the *illam* in these places seems to be now practically exhausted, though work is still carried on at Pelawatta. The district was famous for varieties of chrysoberyl, including alexandrite; and in the *nambus* which may now be obtained fragments of chrysoberyl take the place of the zircon which is so common in other gemming districts. It has been stated that rubies have been found in Pelawatta, but I saw no variety of corundum, and am inclined to believe that the stones found were garnet, the villagers being for the most part very ignorant of gems and gemming as compared to the natives of the Ratnapura District.

Kukulu korale.—The gemming of the south-eastern part of this korale has been described in the last Administration Report. A considerable amount of gemming has been carried on in Kukulugama and in Kalawane, and work is still carried on in this last village, but in Kukulugama only occasionally. As is usually the case, the places where the *illam* lies within a few feet of the surface have been entirely exhausted, while in places where it is at a depth of two or three fathoms it is often untouched. A model section of a pit sunk at Kukulugama showing the various *tattuwas* to scale has been prepared and placed in the Colombo Museum. Varieties of spinel, zircon, and corundum are found. The gemming of these villages cannot however be described as good. It is not until the village of Karawita is reached that the gemming assumes the importance and value which has made the Ratnapura District famous. Here the land on each side of the Karawita-ganga has been honeycombed with gemming excavations, the ground in places having been dug over three times, on the chance that some fragments of *dalam* may have been left by former gemmers. Where the *illam* lies at a depth of two or more fathoms in the paddy fields there is still untouched ground, though this was being worked at the time of my visit and will doubtless be soon exhausted. Gemming is carried on in the next valley to the north, viz., that of the Homgamuwa-ganga, but I did not investigate this thoroughly.

In the valley of the We-ganga are extensive gemming lands in the villages of Horagala, Nivitigala, Dela, Dombagammana, and Erabadda. The hill dolas are naturally exhausted, but near the river deep pits are sunk and valuable gems often found. Gemming is also carried on in the river itself, the *illam* being dredged with *garan-udella.*

The gemming at Pussella was examined, also that in the village of Pohorobawa, where good gems were obtained in the Dalawiladeniya, and at the time of my visit the *illam*, which was left in small patches, was being energetically worked over for the third or fourth time by a small army of villagers including women and children, the first time that I have seen women engaged in the work.

Nuwara Eliya.—The district was gemmed by the Sinhalese before British occupation; gems were also found during the search for gold under the direction of Sir Samuel Baker in 1854, and again by Mr. Le Mesurier, late C.C.S., about ten or fifteen years ago. The swampy land now converted into Nuwara Eliya lake was known as the Ruby Plains and reputed to be good gemming land. Though no systematic gemming has been done of late years, most of the suitable land appears to have been worked at some time, and traces of old pits are abundant round the borders of the lake and on the Moon and Elk Plains, especially the former, and even where there are no obvious traces of old pits search with the long *illam kuri* shows that many spots now long grown over have been dug.

The nature of the superficial deposits on the Moon Plains (which name, by the way, has no relation to the supposed occurrence of moonstones there) has been described in the section on Gold. Under the peaty soil is a stiff white clay, which overlies an *illam* of rounded quartz gravel, there is more clay, and then a second layer of *illam*. These however would be described as top *illams*, as the bed rock on the centre of plains has never been reached, and consequently the bottom *illam* resting on *malawa* has not been exposed. Sir S. Baker found rounded quartz gravel at a depth of 18 feet, but did not at that depth reach the bed rock, which appears to lie at a much greater depth. I sank several pits in various places on the Moon Plains to a depth of 10 feet through the two top *illams*, which I extracted and washed. Pale blue corundum (*dalam*) was fairly abundant, also blue spinel; tourmaline was common, zircon not so much so and in small crystals unsuitable for cutting. A number of small pieces of cat's-eye were found, and tiny rubies were abundant. A piece of *dalam* was found on the path on the rifle range, which is in a long narrow valley in which flows a small stream, along which rock *in situ* is often exposed. Pits were sunk in the valley below this spot close to the 900 yards stand. A top *illam* was found at a depth of about 3 feet which yielded fragments of corundum and cat's-eye and a bottom *illam* resting on *malawa* at a depth of about 4 feet, consisting of gravel with sand ferruginous cement. This yielded fairly abundant corundum and an exceptional amount of tiny fragments of cat's-eyes (with some slightly larger pieces), zircon in small brown crystals, and fairly transparent tourmalines.

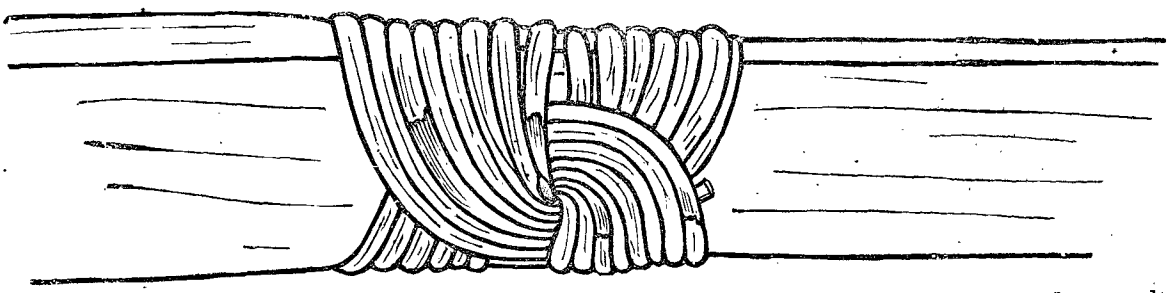
There is gemming land in the Kandapola forest where I sank several pits, only obtaining tourmaline, some of which was quite pale green in colour. No doubt there is still good gemming land left at Nuwara Eliya, which it will repay some prospector in the future to investigate.

(15) THE SINHALESE METHOD OF HAND DREDGING.

By the Director.

In the gem-bearing parts of Sabaragamuwa, Sinhalese are accustomed to work the beds of rivers for gems, and less often for gold, by a process of dredging known as gange-adinawa (ගඟේ අදිනවා). It is said that the work (for gold) was also carried on by Mohammedans in parts of the Sitawaka-ganga.

At least six or eight men are required to do the work properly. Each man is provided with a special long-handled mamoty called *garana-udella* (ගරන උදැල්ල) or *poru-udella* (බොරු උදැල්ල). These mamoties measure about 7 × 17 and weigh about 12 lb. The handles (for which a light springy wood is used (usually *riti*), are twenty feet or more in length; sometimes however the work is started with shorter handles and they are lengthened from day to day as required. When handles are made of more than one piece of wood they are very firmly and skilfully bound with cane in the manner shown in fiig: —



A convenient place in a river is selected, where there is a good current of water not too deep, and where, if possible, no large boulders will interfere with the work. If boulders are subsequently met with they are, if not too heavy, removed with the aid of stout poles used as levers.

It is usual to make a low fence partly across the stream from either side, in order to increase the flow of water in the middle where the workers stand. The men stand in a row across the stream, facing up stream, and begin to rake up the river bed as far as the mamoties will reach (Plate A, fig. 1), ultimately scooping out a large hole under water in front of them. If gems are required, the overlying layers of sand and clay are thus removed until the *illam* is reached, when this is scooped up in the same way and washed in baskets as usual. If gold is required the material forming the uppermost layer of the *malawa* and immediately underlying the *illam* must be worked. This sand and gravel composing the *illam* and immediately overlying the *malawa* (which must be reached as a sign that the lowest superficial deposits are being worked) are scooped up and allowed to drop into the water around the men's feet. The current then acts as a natural sluicing machine, carrying the lighter materials down stream and allowing the gems, heavy minerals, and gold to accumulate on the bank of dredged material on which the dredgers stand. As the work proceeds, and a larger area of *malawa* is laid bare, the position of this bank of dredged material naturally shifts down stream, and the quantity of material continually increases. It is desirable to carry on the work for at least a week and sometimes for a month if weather permits. If the water is clear the gold is then obtained as follows :—The black sand (mixed with gravel, &c.) is scooped up by hand (Plate A, fig. 2) and placed in cocoanut shells (*pol-katu* පොල්කටු) and *nembilis* (නෙම්බිලි) and therein concentrated by hand washing. A *tetiya*, or shallow dish, is often used to complete the process. The gold occurs in very small thin flakes and is troublesome to collect; it is said that in some districts mercury is used. The experiments made did not yield gold in sufficient quantities to even nearly repay the cost of the experiment, but I understand that gold is sometimes obtained in sufficient quantities to remunerate the workers at the rate of 50 cents to Re. 1·50 per day. The work is very laborious, and can only be done by experienced men, who are rarely willing to accept less than 75 cents or Re. 1 per day as wages when working for others.

(16) RECENT DEPOSITS AND SUBAERIAL DENUDATION.

(a) By the Director.

It does not appear necessary to give any further detailed account of gemming in the present report, with the exception of gemming in rivers by dredging (see separate description above). A few good sections seen in gem pits will however be worth describing. Extensive gemming is carried on in and near the

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

DREDGING A RIVER FOR GOLD AND GEMS.

Getaheta-oya, above and below Getaheta [see also under Galena and Monazite]. The best sections were exposed at Walawita, in fields on the left bank of the stream, half a mile below Getaheta bridge. Here the section was as follows :—

		ft.	in.
1.	*Pasa* (alluvium)	4	10
2.	*Kabuk*—(mottled clay with feruginous concretionary nodules, resulting from alteration of [1] ; a gradual transition from [1] to [2])	4	8
3.	Clayey sand with small pebbles	3	2
4.	Light blue clay, 3 in. to	0	7
5.	Grey clay full of leaves and wood, 2 in. to	1	9
6.	*Illam*, quartzose gravel with gems, 4 in. to	0	6
7.	Sand (yields gold and monazite) about	1	4
8.	*Malawa.*		
		16	10

The leaf-bed has an extended distribution along the Getaheta-oya valley ; it is found at Murutangala, half a mile above the Getaheta bridge, and again at Nagahahena half a mile or more below the Walawita locality above described. At Nagahahena well-preserved seeds and resin (*dummala*) as well as leaves and wood are found in the leaf-bed. The leaves are difficult to preserve as they are apt to crack and peel away from the clay on drying. The appearance of the leaf-bed and overlying mottled clay strongly recall exposures of the Woolwich and Reading beds in England, but are of course much more recent, and probably contain none but recent species. It is remarkable that gravels of various ages are rarely met with in Ceylon, the majority of *illams* occurring not far from the present water level. Gravel terraces some 20 feet above present water level occur at Welimada and elsewhere in the Badulla District, and there is a large gravel terrace high above the present river at Peradeniya and probably elsewhere along the Mahaweli-ganga valley ; but a regular system of river terraces of different ages, such as we are familiar with in Europe, is not to be found. "The reason for this is not altogether clear, but it may be partly explained by the torrential character of the rivers (in the wet seasons) and their narrow valleys, which are determined in direction, and narrow in form in consequence of the influence of the foliation planes of the granulites.

The leaf-bed* evidently corresponds to clayey deposits yielding wood, &c., which are often met elsewhere underlying *illam ;* see, for example, the section at Kukulugama described below by the Assistant Director, and this section at Walawita, Mapitigama, Kegalla District:—

	ft.	in.
Alluvium	7	0
Clay with tree trunks	1	0
Illam above *malawa*	1	0

Resin (*dummala*) was found rather abundantly in the Kanuketiyadeniya at Mapitigama ; it is said to be sometimes regularly worked in such deposits, being required for use in devil-dancing ceremonies and for the preparation of oil for olas.

A tour was taken by road from Dambulla to Trincomalee and thence to Anuradhapura. From the hills some miles south of Dambulla there is a gradual slope of gently undulating country extending northwards to the sea at Jaffna, east to Trincomalee, and west to Chilaw. The greater part of this sloping plain is exceedingly dry. Hills of various sizes rise abruptly from the plain, and their bare smooth sides have a remarkable aspect, leading to their being spoken of by Walther as consisting of "domoid" gneiss. The rounded forms of these hills are the result of exfoliation produced by intense heating during the day and considerable radiation at night. Exfoliation takes place along curved surfaces parallel to the exterior surface, and independent of original structural planes. The prevailing strike over a large area is nearly north and south (along the Anuradhapura road), but this strike bends gradually eastwards as one approaches Trincomalee, until it is then nearly N. E. and S. W., thus differing greatly from the direction usually observed in Ceylon.

Of the isolated hills, one of the best known and most striking is Sigiriya, which probably owes its form and preservation to the horizontal disposition of the massive bedded granulites composing it, contrasted with the more usually vertically or steeply inclined foliation to be observed in the surrounding country. The conspicuous hill of Batalegala in the Kegalla District (the "Bible rock") has a similar form and owes it to similar causes, though in the latter case the hill forms the definite crest of an anticline (well seen from Danagirigala), and only a very small area can be occupied by granulite with really horizontal foliation plains. While on the subject of hill forms, another and commoner type may be referred to, well seen in Hantana near Kandy. In this type one side of the hill is formed by a long dip slope, the other by a steep scarp face running along the line of strike. It is often supposed that the forms of mountains in Ceylon are volcanic, or result from violent upheavals and upthrusts.† These popular beliefs are quite erroneous, and result from ignorance of the effects of the ordinary processes of denudation. The rocks of Ceylon must have consolidated far below the surface of the earth, and they are now exposed to view as the result of long and continuous denudation to which they owe their present form and outline. To return to the North-Central Province, the great sloping plain referred to is a plain of subaerial denudation and may fairly be called a peneplain. In many central parts of the district rainfall is very small, and even the largest river beds are dry during the greater part of the year. Some areas are practically areas of internal drainage, and the little rain that falls often does not reach the sea. The consequent retention of salts which would ordinarily be carried out to sea in solution by rivers goes far to explain the remarkable hardness of the water which has given so much trouble in connection with water suppy for the Northern railway.

The lime salts are doubtless mainly derived from exposures of crystalline limestone occurring abundantly throughout the district, and in part from the ordinary charnochite and leptynites of the charnochite series. They are so abundant that a coating of lime carbonate is often deposited on stones, roots of

* *Cf.* also Carl Scherzer, "Voyage of the Frigate Novara," 1861, p. 390, where an account of some gem pits near Ratnapura is found. The book speaks of a "bituminous clay" with "organic remains such as leaves, trunks of trees converted into a substance resembling lignite, and not infrequently elephants' tusks and bones of animals." As a matter of fact, however, animal remains are exceedingly rare, the only one that I have heard of being a piece of elephant's tooth given to me by Mr. G. S. Saxton and stated to have come from the *illam* of the Veralupe dola, Ratnapura.

† Sir Emerson Tennent's account of Sigiri is absurd in this respect.

trees, &c., in the beds of streams, as may be very well seen in the Sigiriya-oya near the resthouse at Sigiriya, where also the section in the stream bank shows two or three feet of calcareous concretions (kankar) forming the subsoil. With the exception of such beds of calcareous concretions occasionally met with, no river deposits were observed between Dambulla and Trincomalee or Anuradhapura, nor are they met with along any part of the North road to Anuradhapura. The occurrence of *kankar* in Ceylon has not been previously mentioned.

Trincomalee.—Recent deposits of a very different nature were examined at and near Trincomalee. The undulating peneplain above described extends to the sea at Trincomalee, where the same rather abrupt hills are still found. The Swami rock is one of these, and is remarkable as one of the very few, and probably the highest marine cliff in Ceylon. The general absence of good sections on the coasts is a serious hindrance to the study of Ceylon geology.

South of Dutch Point, Trincomalee, we find a raised beach consisting of pebbles and boulders of quartz and granulite and pieces of coral cemented into a tough conglomerate. This is found attached to the rocks just above, and extending some way below, high water mark. The conglomerate is thus attached to the rock platform forming the present beach plane; it occurs also filling up cracks and joints. The conglomerate has a maximum thickness of about two feet.

At *Challi*, five miles north of Trincomalee, beds of coral rock crop out on the shore in a corresponding position, and this material has been burnt for lime. Several well sections in the district expose similar beds; one at Mankanay three-quarter mile inland from Challi, gave the following section :—

	ft.	in.
Soil	2	0
Calcareous rubble	2	0
Calcareous sand, with many pebbles in lower part	2	0
Pebbly calcareous sand, well bedded	2	6

At the mouth of the *Salape-aru*, twenty miles north of Trincomalee, there are shelly sandstones exposed on the right bank of the river. These sandstones contain abundant marine shells including oysters. The bed is from six inches to two feet in thickness, and is exposed about one foot above high water mark and stretches down the sloping bank between tide marks.

More interesting, however, are the *Matti-aru crab beds*, and these have a slight economic interest. Fossil crabs are found washed out on the banks of the *Matti-aru* and are collected and sold for from twenty-five cents to a rupee for use as medicine, *e.g.*, for diabetes; the crabs are ground to a fine powder and taken with milk or water.

The *Matti-aru* is one of several rivers which have the *Salape-aru* as their common estuary. Proceeding inland up the river the banks rise to a height of some 6 or 10 feet above the water. Alternating with these vertical banks are stretches and spits of sand, which are literally covered with marine shells, particularly "window-pane oysters" (*Placuna*) as well as nodules containing various fossils, including the crabs; it is said that fish and turtle remains are also sometimes found. The bed from which these fossils are derived was found *in situ* some one and half mile from the coast, near to a conspicuous hill, Nachchiyarmalai. Here the section observed on the right bank was as follows :—

	ft.	in.
Soil and alluvium (about)	9	0
" Crab bed—stiff dark clay full of marine shells, especially *Placuna*, and containing nodules. One crab nodule was found *in situ*. Surface of this bed about one foot above high water mark	2	6
More sandy beds underlying clay.		

The crab bed probably covers a very considerable area. Crabs are also reported from Mullaittivu far up the coast. There are good specimens in the Museum labelled Palanti-aar, the exact situation of which place cannot be traced.

All the shells probably belong to recent species still living in the neighbouring seas. They are beautifully preserved, traces of the original colour often remaining. Many are evidently identical with shells that can be picked up on the beach less than two miles away.

Beside the shells, fragments of wood occur in the crab bed, and also occasional crystals of selenite, a mineral not hitherto recorded from Ceylon (but see above, p. 2).

The fossils have been identified by Dr. Henry Woodward and Mr. R. Buller Newton (see Geol. Mag. Dec. V., Vol. II., No. 497, November, 1905, pp. 508-510); their names are given in the following list :—

CRUSTACEA.

Macropthalmus Latreillei (Desmarest); *Scylla serrata* (De Haan).

GASTROPODA.

* *Telescopium telescopium* (Linnæus).
* *Potamides fluviatilis* (Potiez & Michaud).
* *Purpura carinifera* (Lamarck).
Nassa ornata (Kiener).
* *Melogena pugilina* (Born).
Natica sp.

LAMELLIBRANCHIA.

* *Scapharca rhombea* (Born).
Arca sp.
* *Placuna placenta* (Linnæus).
Tapes undulata (Born)
Tapes textrix (Chemnitz)
Diplodonta cf. *oblonga* (Hanley).
Tellina sp
Dosinia salebrosa (Roemer).
* *Chione* allied to *imbricata* (Sowerby).

PLANTÆ.

Fragments of wood.

Those marked with an asterisk occur also in corresponding post-tertiary beds on the coast of the Madras Presidency.

The crab determined by Dr. H. Woodward as *Macropthalmus Latreillei*(Desmarest), is the "Medicine Crab" of the Chinese pharmacopœia (see Daniel Hanbury, "Notes on Chinese Materia Medica," Pharmaceutical Journal and Trans., July and August, 1860, and February, 1862, published separately by the author, February, 1862, Plough Court, Lombard Street, E.C.); and a chelate pincer belongs to *Scylla serrata* (De Haan), the great Indian swimming crab. *M. Latreillei* is also found in the post-tertiary clays of southern China (Island of Hainan), and *S. serrata* has been reported from similar beds in the Philippine Islands.

(b) By the Assistant Director.

1. *Beach deposits near Bentota.*—These are representative of a series of deposits about sea level (*i.e.*, exposed between low and high water levels), which appear to occur at intervals along the western coast of Ceylon. They are exposed near Bentota, about a mile to the south of Barberyn lighthouse, about three-quarters of a mile to the south of Bentota resthouse, and again about three miles south of the resthouse. The deposit nearest the resthouse consists of a conglomerate with feruginous cement, and full of shells, corals, and comminuted fragments of the same. The other two consist of horizontally bedded stretches of sandstones and conglomerates, of which the upper surface is just lapped by the waves at low water and covered at high water. The upper beds are chiefly sandstones with small pebbles, cemented by calcareous material, but perfect shells are rare. The lower beds, at least in the northern deposit, are of a dark ashy colour and almost entirely made up of pieces of coral and more or less perfectly preserved shells, all of which appear to belong to species to be found on the present beach. These fossiliferous beds occur at a depth of about three feet; there was no means of ascertaining the depth to which they extended.

It does not appear possible that these deposits could have been formed in their present position—indeed they are now being rapidly eroded by the waves. We have therefore good evidence, of the subsidence of an old beach or sand spit, and since there is no evidence in the present beach of any cementing action of its materials being in progress, at all events above water level, it is probable that this was preceded by an earlier upheaval.

These deposits very closely resemble the "litoral concrete" described by Oldham (Geology of India, 2nd ed., pp. 406-409) which he regards as formed about sea level, and cemented by re-deposited carbonate of lime after being upheaved. There is strong evidence of depression in many places on the east and west coasts of India, *e.g.*, at Madras, where the thickness of the alluivium is 55 feet, and at Pondicherry, where the thickness is over 550 feet, practically all below the sea level in both cases.

At Tinnevelli there is a submerged forest, also at Bombay, where it is near the raised litoral concrete indicating an oscillation such as must have happened on the west coast of Ceylon.

It is interesting to note that there is a tradition that in the reign of Tissa, about 200 B.C., in consequence of the torture of a priest by the king, the sea at Kelaniya encroached on the land for "seven leagues," deluging towns and villages (see "The Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years ago" by V. Kankasabhai, 1904, p. 21, and *Mahawansa*, Chap. XXII.). Tennent asserted that there was lack of evidence to corroborate this tradition, but this, the occurrence of submerged litoral concrete now supplies. J. Lomas (Brit. Assoc. Report (Southport, 1903) attributes the formation of Adam's Bridge to the emergence of sand spits or paars, and considers that the account of the building of the "bridge" in the *Ramayana* may be a tradition founded on events witnessed by man. The original formation of the litoral concrete may well be due to such an upheaval. He however holds that there is no reason to suppose that the islands now forming the "bridge" were ever united.

It would however now appear probable that there has been submergence of these islands and that they may well have been at one time united, though, so far as is known, there is no direct evidence of this in the neighbourhood of Mannar.

2. *Subaerial denudation in the north-west of the Island.*—Kurunegala is at the north-western extremity of the hill country, and the hills there take the form of rounded rock masses, scantily covered with jungle and shaped by prolonged denudation into forms bearing a fancied resemblance to certain animals, *e.g.*, the Lion rock, the Elephant rock, Eel rock, &c. As one progresses towards Puttalam the hills become lower and lower and are finally represented by smooth, rounded, rock surfaces, either bare or covered with a thin layer of soil, and often level with, or only a few feet above, the surrounding country. Such rock surfaces are characteristic of the whole north-western dry zone, and bear a superficial resemblance to rock surfaces in a glaciated region, which illusion is heightened by the frequent occurrence of masses of huge boulders. Their formation seems largely due to exfoliation caused by sun heat combined with the heavy periodical rains which prevent any accumulation of soil. The rocks are also more obscurely foliated than in the southern portions of the Island and have therefore little tendency to split in one direction rather than another. This, however, is not so much the case near Anuradhapura, where a well-defined north and south strike of the foliation gives rise to elongated rock masses, which formed suitable sites for temples and *gal-gewal*.

The extreme slowness of denudation is well shown by an ancient inscription on an exposed rock face at Tonigala, which, except for a very slight sunflaking in one place, is practically as fresh as when cut over 2,000 years ago.

3. An interesting series of exposures of sedimentary rocks occurs on the Puttalam-Anuradhapura road between the 8th and 10th milestones. The rocks, which have an ancient appearance, reminding one in places of *Millstone grit* and in places of *Triassic conglomerate*, consist of sandstones, conglomerates, and grits. The rock forms a good building stone and is used as such in the bridges and culverts about this part. No fossils are to be found in the grits, but a block of calcareous sandstone by the roadside was full of corals and shells. Though not *in situ* it probably belonged to the series as no evidence could be obtained of such a block being brought to the locality. The deposit is probably marine, and its height above sea level is probably between 57 and 70 feet, according to bench marks on the milestones.

4. *Alluvial deposits.*—Among the alluvial deposits investigated in the course of gemming operations the following call for special notice:—

Pasdun korale.—Pasdun Korale East lies on the borderland between the low country and the hill country and is characterized by broken hill ridges, rising abruptly from flat, swampy land. The alluvium is characterized by the absence of ferruginous material, and there is a subsoil of angular quartz fragments mixed with pieces of quartz felspar rock. The subsoil is, as a rule, only two or three feet deep and rests on a white clayey *malawa*. The angular gravels often lie at some height above the existing river courses.

Kukulugama.—This village lies in the broad strike valley of the Kukuluganga, on a fine stretch of *owita* (meadow land). The river meanders through this, but keeps much nearer to the north side of the valley. The alluvium appears to be chiefly brought down by the lateral streams flowing from the southerly range of hills, and near the points where these streams enter the main valley the gravels are gem-bearing. Below the surface soil is a well-marked sandy bed containing vegetable matter, of which

the lower portion is full of well-preserved leaves, and corresponds to the leaf-bed (*kola tattuwa*) described above by the Director.

The section is as follows :—

	ft.	in.
Top soil—yellow clay	5	0
Black clay with old wood	3	0
Sand with vegetable matter	1	0
Leaf bed (*kola tattuwa*)	1	0
Grey clay	1	0
Gravel (top *illam*)	0	2
Grey sandy bed with ilmenite and garnet	1	0
Bottom *illam*, with garnet, spinel, zircon, ilmenite, and abundant pyrites (about)	1	0
Maluwa (clay).		

On the north side of the river is a curious little patch of high gravel, which lies about 20 feet above the present level of the river. The surface soil is about 1½ foot deep, below which comes the *illam*, which consists of well-rounded pebbles cemented by ferruginous material. It yields abundant spinel on washing. Below this comes red earth mixed with pebbles, and known as *pas illam*. The lowering of the beds of the lateral streams as that of the main river was eroded, has resulted in the isolation of the gravel patch as a small plateau, a result which has no doubt been helped by the resisting character of the cemented gravel.

Moon and Elk Plains, Nuwara Eliya.—These consist of undulating land and low hills separated by shallow depressions. The shallow valleys and lower slopes of the hills are boggy and covered with coarse grass, the only trees being scattered rhododendrons. The hills are covered with jungle which ends in curiously abrupt lines against the grass land. The plains are for the most part gemming lands, and many pits have been sunk in them in the search for gold and gems. In this connection they are referred to above. Here it is sufficient to say that their formation seems due to prolonged denudation, lowering the hills and silting up the valleys, which, judging by the depth of the alluvium, must have been of considerable depth. The late Sir Samuel Baker, in search for gold, sank many shafts (see under Gold). He found at the top peaty soil about 18 inches in depth, then a layer of brown clay, below this quartz gravel mixed with "pipe clay," below this again "pipeclay" to a depth of about 18 feet, which was succeeded by more quartz gravel with rounded stones of considerable size. Another pit was sunk to a depth of 40 feet without reaching the bed rock. It is hard, however, to distinguish the alluvial kaolin from that formed *in situ* by the decomposition of underlying rock. Judging by the rapid decrease in depth of the alluvium towards the hill-sides, the sides of the old valleys must have had a steep slope. The alluvium deposited by the small streams on the hill slopes has only a depth of 3 or 4 feet, and usually has one or two beds of well-rounded gravel.

5. Reference may be made here to the manufacture of salt at Puttalam, which was examined in June. Naturally-formed deposits of salt do occur in the neighbourhood of Puttalam, but the deposits are periodically destroyed, and the output of salt is solely derived from the salterns where it is prepared under Government supervision. There are seven great salterns stretching along the sandy and muddy flat shores of the Puttalam lake, actually an arm of the sea, extending north and south and separated from the outer sea by a long sandy spit and by a number of low sandy islands. The salterns are divided into a number of rectangular pans or beds, each roughly ten yards by eight, a group of 20 or 30 such beds forming a "waykal," of which in the western saltern there are 110. Each waykal is owned by one or more Mohammaden proprietors, who manufacture the salt under Government supervision. No doubt the water in the "lake" has a higher salinity than in the outer sea, but in the Palavi saltern a portion of the lake is enclosed as a reservoir which allows a preliminary concentration. In the case of the other salterns the water is led direct from the lake into a channel running through the saltern.

From this it is baled into certain of the pans in each "waykal" set apart as "warmers." Here the water concentrates for about six weeks, until it is sufficiently saline to crystallize on the finger when dipped into the water and withdrawn. Meanwhile the remaining beds in each "waykal" have been prepared by hammering down the floor and spreading a thin layer of white sand to act as "crystallizers" and into these the brine from the "warmers" is run. Crystallization takes place rapidly, and more water is run in from the "warmers," the process being repeated until each pan is full. Care has to be taken not to allow the crystallization to go too far, or there forms "needle salt," which appears to be mainly magnesium sulphate. This is stated to take place much more readily in a saltern formed on sandy soil, as at Palavi, than are on clay as in the case of the western saltern. The salt is drawn from the pans and piled up on the "waykal" boundary, when the quantity is estimated and a moiety of its value is paid to the manufacturer. When all the salt is drawn it is removed to the *kottu* or huts, where it is temporarily stored and the remaining moiety of its value paid. The salt as drawn is full of mud and other impurity, and no attempt is made to purify it by re-crystallization. It is curious to note, however, that the salt when stored in the *kottu* appears to effect some re-crystallisation spontaneously, with the result that much of the dirt is expelled and forms a black crust on the surface of the heap, the interior being comparatively white—indeed as pure as it will ever be.

Samples of the salt and the needle salt have been forwarded to the Imperial Institute for analysis. A more detailed account of the manufacture of salt is given in the 12th Interim Report of the Survey (MS.), and an account of the Salt Department from a financial point of view in the "Ceylon Manual," 1905, pp. 395–398.

(17) Crystalline Limestones.

By the Director.

Very few exposures of crystalline limestones have been studied during the present year. Those passed on the road between Matale and Dambulla have been examined some years ago and are referred to in a paper "On the Crystalline Limestones of Ceylon," Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.

The white stone used at Sigiriya for stairways consists of the typical crystalline limestone of Ceylon, often showing characteristic accessory minerals such as blue apatite, &c. I do not actually know of any exposures of limestone *in situ* very near Sigiriya, but it is probable that these do occur. On the Trincomalee road, beyond Habarana, there are roadside exposures; and at Trincomalee itself, near the dockyard are some small obscure exposures, accompanied by mixture rocks, recalling the Galle group.

FIG. 1.

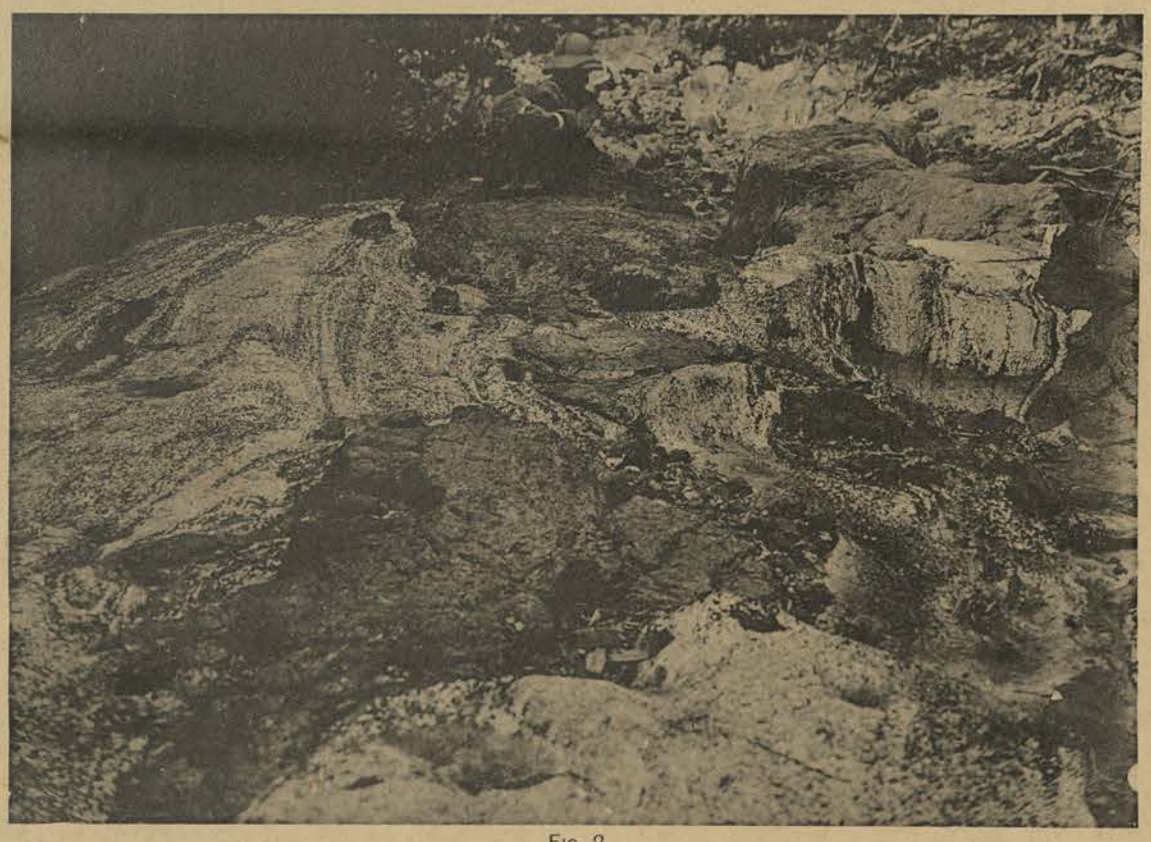


FIG. 2.

EXPOSURES OF CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE, MAHAKANDARAWA.

The most important exposures examined, however, are at Mahakandarawa, four miles from Mihintale. Here the limestone is quarried and burnt for lime, but is still better exposed in the nearly dry bed of the Weli-oya. These exposures illustrate exceedingly well the remarkable mixtures of granulite and limestone which are found, and the occurrence of streaks and lumps of granulite, more or less peripherally modified, in the limestone itself. The streaks of accessory minerals marking the foliation of the limestone weather out slightly above the general surface, but are distinguishable from streaks of modified granulite which stand out a good inch above the general surface (see Plate B, fig. 1). It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that, whatever the origin of the limestone, the two rocks have existed together in a state akin to fusion, and owe their present foliation and disposition to general causes. If the limestones are to be regarded as original sediments, they must have been intruded upon and melted by the invading charnockite series, and at a depth so great that the pressure sufficed to prevent the escape of carbon dioxide and the formation of *wollastonite*; movements took place or continued in the whole mass which ultimately consolidated in its present form as a result of slow cooling, the carbonates consolidating last of all and thus being able to behave, under pressure, as an intrusive rock, as was suggested by Cotta in 1853 (when his original view of the eruptive origin of crystalline limestones was abandoned).

The Weli-oya exposures show, beside the interstreaking of limestone and granulite, the inclusion of large isolated masses of acid granulite in the limestone (Plate B, fig. 2). The other localities in Ceylon where these phenomena can most easily be studied are the Maha-oya below the Hanguranketa bridge (Central Province), Ella (Uva), and Gongala (Sabaragamuwa).

(18) BALANGODA GROUP.

By the Director.

During the year no new exposures of rocks containing characteristic accessory minerals suggesting the "Balangoda Group" have been met with, but opportunity was taken while dredging operations were being conducted in the Walawe-ganga, to spend two days at Massena (by the kindness of Mr. C. J. Smale) and make a rough sketch map of the disposition of the exposures of zircon granite there. The matter is of some economic interest, because it is to be expected that if the rarer minerals, such as thorite, thorianite, monazite, and annerodite, are ever found *in situ*, it will be in granitic rocks of this type and occurring in a similar way.

The main part of the Massena estate consists of a valley running a little north of west and south of east and determined by the foliation of the granulites, whose strike is constant in the same direction. The zircon granite seems to form an irregularly lenticular mass intruded along the granulite foliation plains, in a mass of very considerable thickness and extent.

No other equally extensive exposure of rocks classed as belonging to the Balangoda Group is known. Some previous observations will be found in an article on the Balangoda Group in the Geological Magazine, No. 482 (1904). It is evident that these rocks occur most typically in lenticular sills or laccolites intruded between the granulite foliation planes; and also in dykes which cut these planes at various angles. These observations will be of value should any of the rarer valuable minerals be discovered in *situ* in similar rocks.

(19) INTRUSIVE PYROXENITES, MICA-PYROXENITES, AND MICA-ROCKS IN THE GRANULITES.

By the Director.

During the three years of the Mineralogical Survey's work a number of scattered observations have been made on the various rocks above referred to; these are embodied in a paper appearing in the Geological Magazine, No. 494, August, 1905. The following is a summary of these observations. A group of pyroxenites, in which the minerals diopside, phlogopite, hornblende, and scapolite predominate, while sphene, plagioclase, pyrite, apatite, spinel, and carbonates are often accessory, occurs in small sills and dykes intrusive in the granulites. (One of these small dykes appears also to be intrusive in the Massena zircon granite.) These pyroxenic intrusions have usually a zoned or laterally symmetrical structure analogous to that of mineral veins. The intrusive material never shows a chilled edge, but there is a rapid transition from the pyroxenite to the granulite. The course of the sills and dykes, which are rarely of any size, is usually determined by the foliation planes and joints of the granulites.

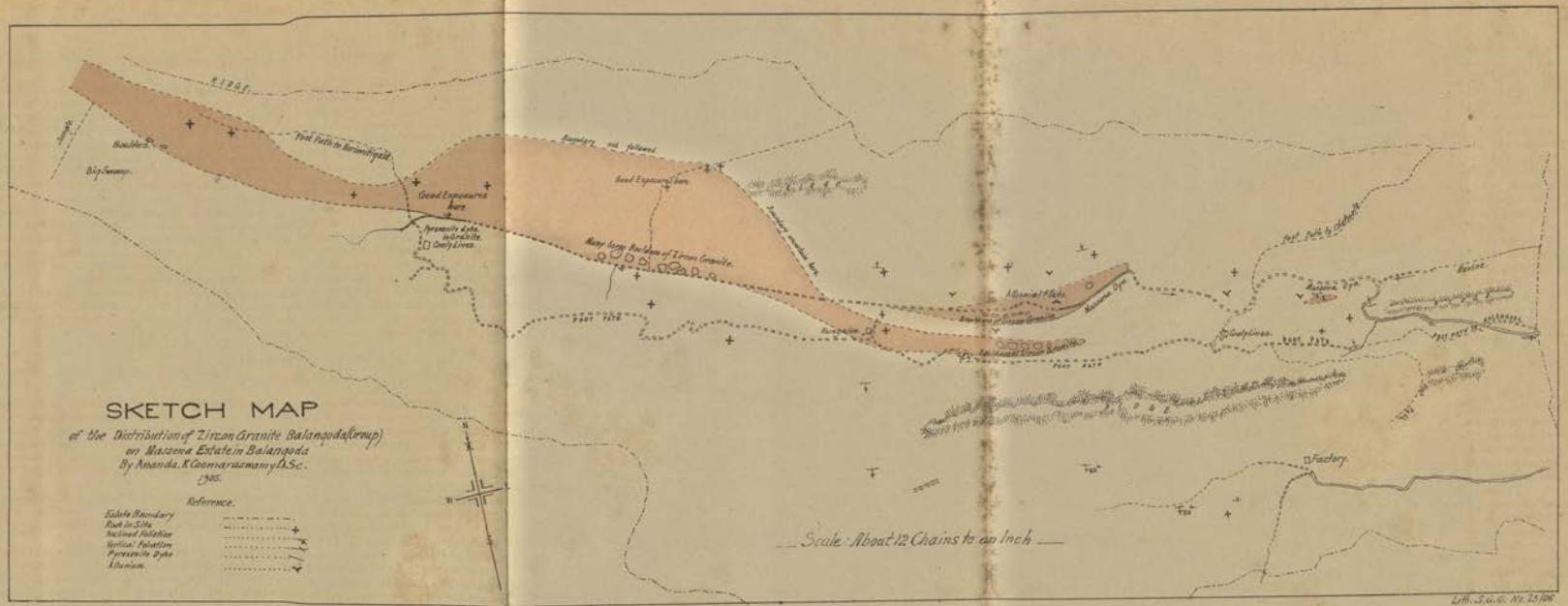
These rocks, or at least the mica-rocks or mica veins, which I have classed with them, are of some economic interest. The mode of occurrence of mica in veins is described in previous Administration Reports.

It is interesting to observe that the rocks described closely resemble the pyroxenic rocks associated with the apatite deposits of Canada described by A. Osann ("Notes on certain Archæan Rocks of the Ottawa Valley," Geol. Surv. Canada, Part 0, Ann. Rep., Vol. XII., 1902), and by C. H. Gordon ("Pyroxenites of the Grenville Series in Ottawa County, Canada," Journal of Geology, Vol. XII., No. 4, 1903, pp. 316–325) who states that the evidence there too "clearly warrants the conclusion that the pyroxenic rock is intrusive." Detailed descriptions and further references will be found in the papers mentioned.

(20) LAND SUBSIDENCE AT MANIPPAI.

A good deal of attention has been attracted by a subsidence of paddy land which took place at Manippay on the 20th of May. At dawn on that day the villagers living near the Kirai fields heard a strange sound which was found to have been caused by the collapse of the surface soil over an area about ten feet in diameter. The pit thus formed contained a pool of salt water which gradually widened till about 4 P.M., when the pool was about 40 feet in diameter; soil from the sides continued to fall in for a line, but the hole is not now increasing in width. The depth of water was about 30 feet; and its surface about one foot below the surface of the field. (It is now much lower).

The explanation given, that salt water passing through underground passages gradually undermined a place where the subsoil (recent coral sand, &c.) was more than usually friable, appears likely to be correct. Such subsidences in limestone districts in England are known as "swallow-holes." It is said that previous examples of similar occurrences have been known in the Jaffna District.


SKETCH MAP
of the Distribution of Zircon Granite Balangoda (Group)
on Massena Estate in Balangoda
By Ananda. K Coomaraswamy D.Sc.
1905.
Reference.
Estate Boundary
Rock in Situ
Inclined Foliation
Vertical Foliation
Pyroxenite Dyke
Alluvium.
Good Exposures here
Pyroxenite dyke in Granite
Many large Boulders of Zircon Granite.
Good Exposures here
Alluvial Flats
Factory.
Scale: About 12 Chains to an Inch
Lith. S.G.O. No 25/06

(21) GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

(Supplementary to the Glossary given in the Administration Report of the Mineralogical Survey of 1904.)

Borella, බොරළුල	.. Sandy gravel without gems; sometimes applied to upper barren part of *illam*.
Maladola, මලඳුල	.. Small stream, only running in wet weather. *Cf.* English "winterbourne."
Pattan, පට්ටං	.. Facetted, naturally or artificially.
Yakun-kapapu, යකුන්කපාපු	.. "Devil-cut," applied to idiomorphic crystals with well-preserved facets, which are regarded as artificial.
Madulu (miniran) මදුළු	.. Variety of graphite breaking readily into smooth lenticular pieces resembling the segments of ripe jak fruit; a good quality.
Yabura (miniran) යබුර	.. Hard graphite of bad quality, of little value owing to the presence of pyrites, which in a decomposed state gives it an ashy appearance, whence the name.
Guru-pachcha, ගුරුපච්ච	.. Name applied to certain brown or liver-coloured minerals found in some *illams*, and which probably belong to annerödite, fergusonite, &c.
Gona-piti, ගොනපිති	.. Green chert or opal.
Kahondangala, කහොඩන්ගල	Brown chert (formerly used for striking fire).

ERRATA IN FORMER GLOSSARY.

For ඛලම් *read* දළම්
For "kuri" *read* "kura" (කුර)
For "garanidama" *read* "garana-idama" (ගරණ ඉඩම)
For පඩිමරගය *read* පද්මරගය

(22) MUSEUM WORK.

LIST OF GEMS, &c., purchased for the Museum in 1905 from balances available on the Mineralogical Survey Vote.

		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
651	Matale garnets	1	50	645	Beryl ("large uncut aquamarine")	75	75
709	Zircon	12	0	618	Cat's-eye	15	0
644	Topaz (clear, rough, colourless piece)	4	0	661	Gold	1	0
771	Sapphire	1	50	832	Topaz (green)	100	0
772	Chrysoberyl (twin crystal)	5	50	834	Sapphire (42 carat)	350	0
782	Tourmaline (green)	1	0	835	Chrysoberyl (12¾ carat)	100	0
783	Thorianite	1	0	837	Topaz	30	0
666	Gold	1	75	838	Sapphire (32 carat)	126	0
769	Chrysoberyls ("katta")	3	0	839	Ruby	7	50
654	Topaz (green)	15	0	840	Zircon	5	0
655	Sapphire (rough)	5	0	841	Tourmaline	5	0
669	Zircon	1	0	842	Tourmaline	5	0

In addition to the foregoing purchases, a small quantity of thorianite (20 oz.) and a few zircons were exchanged with a mineral dealer in Germany for a collection of wooden crystal models and a set of foreign thorium-bearing minerals for comparative purposes, costing altogether 110 marks. The thorium-bearing minerals and a selection of the crystal models are exhibited.

The following books and instruments have been purchased during the year :—

		Rs.	c.
Weinschenk, E.	"Grundzuge der Gesteinskunde"	2	62
Grubenmann	"Die crystallinen Schiefer"	11	15
Rosenbusch	"Mikroskopische Physiographie der Mineralien," Part I.	15	0
Dana	Mineralogy	40	75
Suess	"The Face of the Earth," vol. I.	19	81
Westphal balance and accessories		59	6
Herbert Smith's Refractometer		75	75
Jolly spring balance, also a contact goniometer		58	50

A photograph of the new sections exposed in cutting the new tunnels on the Kadugannawa incline has been added to those already exhibited. A sketch map of exposures of zircon granite (Balangoda Group) at Massena, near Balangoda, has also been hung on the walls.

The arrangement of the mineral gallery is now fairly complete, so far as the present collections are concerned; the accommodation, however, will hardly admit of many more additions, and it will be necessary to provide for one additional wall-case and one table-case with drawers during the present year. The total number of specimens catalogued is 843.

The number of applications for the identification of minerals has greatly increased during the present year, mainly in connection with the boom in thorianite, which was at its height during the middle of the year. The majority of the minerals supposed to be thorianite, however, belonged to magnetite, ilmenite, &c. Specimens of mica and iron pyrite continue to be sent in with an inquiry as to whether they contain gold. Cinnabar is also reported from time to time, but as many of the specimens sent in are artificial, and as the one locality supposed to have been discovered by a prospector during the present year was proved to have been salted, the evidence for the occurrence of this mineral in Ceylon remains insufficient.

It was hoped that information would have been received from the Imperial Institute during the year regarding various rare minerals which cannot be satisfactorily determined without a complete chemical analysis; as, however, no information has been received even relating to minerals sent home in the early part of 1904, it has been impossible to complete the classification and arrangement of the rare minerals on hand. If the required information is received during the current year the minerals can be arranged in August or at Christmas.

Amongst the additions to the collection there must be mentioned the gems which have been purchased to fill up gaps, partly out of the Mineralogical Survey Vote for contingencies and partly out of the balances available at the end of the year on all votes for the Mineralogical Survey.

The remainder of a number of unexhibited specimens belonging to the old collection, but never exhibited, has been gone through, and not much of value or interest discovered, with the exception of one very good uncut cat's-eye, which will be a valuable addition to the collection of exhibited minerals.

Amongst the minerals submitted for examination was a small green stone, cut *en cabochon*, sent by Mr. W. C. Wild. This stone was remarkable for showing a broad ray something like that of a cat's-eye or moonstone, but very highly coloured, with the spectrum colour from deep red to deep violet. As the specific gravity was found to be about 4·2, the stone must be a variety of zircon, and it is probable that the stripe of prismatic colours is an effect analogous to that seen in opals, but here much more regular and produced by the zoned structure of the zircon, which is composed of successive very thin plates of slightly differing refractive index. A zoned structure is however very usual in zircon, and is not particularly conspicuous in this specimen, and if it be the actual cause of the peculiar appearance it is strange that it should not have been observed before.

Amongst some *nambu* obtained in the Ratnapura District was a small twin crystal of chrysoberyl, consisting of three individuals twinned on *p*. (031). The forms present were *a* (100), *b* (010), *s* 120), *x* (101), *o* (111), *n* (121). This is the first twinned chrysoberyl to be added to the collection ; the absence of others. is unfortunate, as Ceylon is a noted locality for good chrysoberyl twins ; but it often happens that these living crystals are also good cat's-eye and are worth too much to find their way to the Museum.

(23) MINERALS EXPORTED IN 1905.

Statement* showing the Exports of Minerals (the Produce of Ceylon) from the Island during the year 1905.

Country to which Exported.	Plumbago.		Thorianite.		Thorite.		Mica.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	164,915	1,929,505	172	70,397	1	300	—	—
British Colonies.								—
British India	1,065	12,461	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	42	491	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	1,761	20,604	—	—	—	—	—	
								—
Foreign Countries.								
Austria	222	2,597	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	54,286	635,146	2	1,665	—	—	—	1
China	128	1,498	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	3,158	36,948	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	110,629	1,294,360	5	2,118	—	—	—	—
Holland	1,496	17,503	—	—	—	—	—	—
India, excluding British ..	5	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	23,111	270,399	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia in Europe ..	2,863	33,497	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	201	2,352	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America ..	248,966	2,912,902	—	135	—	—	—	—
Total ..	612,848	7,170,321	179	74,315	1	300	—	1

N.B.—In this return in some cases the value is given, although the quantity of the article exported is omitted, because this is less than the unit of measurement.

A. K. COOMARASWAMY,
Director.

* Information kindly supplied by the Principal Collector of Customs.

CEYLON
showing
Average Annual Rainfall

- Under 50 ins.
- 50 ins. and more
- 75 ins. and more
- 100 ins. and more
- 150 ins. and more
- 200 ins. and more

- Observatories
- Rain Gauge Stations Surv. Dept.
- do do P.W.D. & Irrigation Dept.

80°
81°
9°
8°
7°
6°

Point Pedro
Jaffna College
Elephant Pass
Mullaitivu
Kalpitiya
MANNAR
Mantota Hospital
Marungan
Vavuniya
Medway
Periyakulam
Andankulam Tank
TRINCOMALEE
Maravadgotame
Kaudalai Tank
Alut Tank
ANURADHAPURA
Nachchaduwa
Mahadankadawala
Kalawewa
Minneriya
PUTTALAM
Vakarai
Mahaweva
Medayaseli Tank
Dumbulla
Galewella
BATTICALOA
Kegalla
Chilaw
Kurunegala
Uswetakete
Negombo
Kalutara
COLOMBO
Kumbukkan Anicut
Pelmadulla Hospital
Hambegamuwa Tank
Tissamaharama
Udukinnala
Mulgirigala
HAMBANTOTA
Lake Mulla Tank
Dandugama Tank
Matara

Photo. Dep. No. 7425

METEOROLOGY.

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Diagrams :—

Mean Annual Rainfall—Frontispiece.

1 Level of Colombo Lake, 1905.
2 Monthly Rainfall—Principal Stations.
3 Monthly Rainfall—Planting Districts.
4 Mean Rainfall—S. W. Monsoon.
5 Mean Rainfall—N. E. Monsoon.
6 Average Monthly Rainfall ~~and Wind~~.

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON, 1905.

THERE were no events of any great importance from a Meteorological aspect. I had a careful inspection and report made by the Superintendent in charge of the Department of every meteorological station in the Island, as I found that matters were not so satisfactory as I could wish at some that I inspected in my rounds. The results of these detailed inspections were very instructive as showing what extraordinary ignorance can be exhibited of the objects to be gained and methods of overcoming instrumental errors. The cause of this was the constant changing of observers, so that I found some of them had never had the advantage of a visit from the Superintendent in charge. I have, I hope, arranged so that such a thing can never occur again.

I have much pleasure in recording here that just before this report is completed I have received authority to take steps for the erection and equipment with the necessary instruments and staff of the new Observatory for Colombo.

The instruments will be ordered at an early date, the buildings will be provided for in the Estimates for 1907, and the staff will be arranged for in due course. There is nothing new in the way, so far as can be seen, to prevent Colombo having a properly equipped Time Observatory in full working order by the close of 1907. The time ball or signal will then be worked direct from the Observatory, and the timing of chronometers will be undertaken; with the amount of shipping calling at Colombo and the Dry Dock in use, this latter item should bring in a reasonable revenue. All the meteorological work and records will then be transferred to the Observatory, and much needed space will be available at Headquarters; it will however only be " a drop in the ocean " to what is really necessary.

I attach the remarks of the Superintendent in charge of the Branch with the records that have been kept, and while thanking those members of the planting community, Government officials, and others who have sent in returns regularly during the year, I would draw special attention to the Superintendent's remarks on the increase of rainfall returns. The amalgamation referred to was undertaken in order to do away with the publication of three separate sets of returns and to enable the whole to be condensed into one, so that while I accept, reduce, and schedule the observations supplied by the Public Works and Irrigation Departments, I have nothing to do with the observers or their instruments. Many of such observations are kept purely for departmental purposes and are of little use for the general returns of the whole Island, though numerous gauges scattered over the low-country enable us to draw on the contours with greater accuracy than if they are few and far between. Altogether I consider the arrangement is good for every one; the Public Works and Irrigation Departments are not put to any more expense in obtaining the observations and upkeeping the stations than they were formerly, while they are saved the time taken by their clerks in reducing and scheduling the records. I gain by being supplied with more detail than was previously available, and I am not put to extra expense as I receive an allowance for an extra clerk to do the work required to combine the records with the returns supplied direct to the Survey Department.

P. D. WARREN,
Surveyor-General.

22(IV)06

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, METEOROLOGICAL BRANCH.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Staff.—Mr. A. H. G. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, acted for me during the latter half of 1905 during my absence on furlough.

Numerous changes in the *personnel* of the several observatories occurred in 1905, which has not tended to increase of accuracy in the observations. The following list of these changes will give an idea of the difficulties under which the Meteorological Department has hitherto been worked :—

Headquarters.—Mr. B. S. Suares, Chief Clerk, replaced Mr. William de Silva in January, and two additional clerks were appointed.

Puttalam.—Mr. Muttukishna replaced Mr. Lewis Pulle, dismissed in July for incompetency.

Anuradhapura.—Mr. de Niese replaced in September Mr. Edrimanasinghe, found incompetent.

Nuwara Eliya.—Observations were taken by Mr. Dharmaratna and Mr. Morias until July ; and Mr. Meier, the present observer, was appointed in August on the removal of the observatory to its new site.

Kandy.—Owing to the change of clerks in the Superintendent of Surveys' Office, observations were taken successively by Mr. Weeraparumal during January and February ; Mr. Fonseka from March to June ; Mr. Perera from July to October ; and Mr. Harding for November and December.

Diyatalawa.—Messrs. Clements and Woodhouse, who took observations from January to April, were replaced by Mr. Poulier in that month.

Kurunegala.—Mr. Silva was succeeded in June by Mr. Kulasinghe from August, and Mr. Gomes attended to the work in the interval.

Badulla.—Mr. B. S. Martinus succeeded Mr. Schoorman in February, the latter having left the station.

These perpetual changes, which make it extremely difficult to ensure continuity and accuracy in the observations, necessitated a scheme being put before Government for the reorganization of the meteorological system in the Island. This scheme was approved, and the necessary funds were voted at the beginning of the present year. It is hoped that the new scheme will be in full working order by the beginning of 1907.

Observatories.—Funds for the erection of the proposed Astronometrical and Meteorological Observatory at Headquarters were admitted in the Estimates for 1906 ; but some hitch in the arrangements has made it unlikely that it will be built before 1907. In the meanwhile observations have been continued at the old site, the enclosed position of which greatly reduces their value.

At outstations, the shed at Nuwara Eliya has been shifted from its old position at the Post Office to a better and more permanent one in front of the Kachcheri. The new shed at Badulla was completed by the Public Works Department in the middle of February this year. An enclosure was established round the anemometer at Jaffna, and similar ones were designed and are being constructed at Mannar and Diyatalawa. The sheds at the other stations were kept in good repair.

Instruments.—The barometers, anemometers, and wind vanes were removed from Anuradhapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Hakgala, and Badulla during 1905. It was decided to discontinue pressure observations on account of the unreliability of the observers at these stations and of the very small information derived from them, and wind observations on account of the enclosed positions of these observatories. It is proposed to confine such observations in future to coast stations only.

The following instruments were supplied to outstation observatories to replace those which were out of order or damaged :—

Jaffna	..	1 barometer and 1 anemometer.
Batticaloa	..	2 minimum air thermometers and 1 anemometer.
Hambantota	..	1 maximum air, 1 solar radiation thermometer, 1 anemometer, 1 wind vane, and 1 rain gauge and measuring glass.
Puttalam	..	1 barometer, 1 maximum air, 1 minimum air, 1 anemometer, 1 solar radiation thermometer, and 1 minimum grass.
Mannar	..	1 solar radiation thermometer and 1 anemometer.
Kandy	..	1 solar radiation thermometer.
Nuwara Eliya	..	1 minimum grass, 3 minimum air, and 2 solar radiation thermometers.
Badulla	..	1 minimum on grass thermometer.
Anuradhapura	..	1 maximum air thermometer.
Galle	..	1 maximum air thermometer.

Rain gauge stations.—The number of these stations has been more than doubled from the amalgamation, beginning with January, 1905, of the Public Works and Irrigation stations with those belonging to this Department. At the end of 1904 ninety such stations sent their records to this office ; by the amalgamation there were 186 at the beginning of 1905. The work of classifying, revising, and recomputing these returns has been very heavy and has thrown great strain upon the whole staff during the greater part of the year, and has necessitated the appointment of the two clerks previously referred to.

During the year the rain gauges at Kavarakulam, Lahugala, Maha-oya, and Naulla tank were discontinued, and new stations were started at Aranayaka, Kanukkeni, Maturata, Nachchaduwa, Galewela, Illuppallama, Kilinochchi, and Kosgolla. The four stations discontinued belong to the Public Works and Irrigation Departments. Out of the eight new stations two belong to Survey Department and six to Public Works and Irrigation Departments. The number of stations on the list at the end of 1905 was 182.

ABNORMAL PHENOMENA.

Lightning.—On the night of Tuesday, the 7th March, a few minutes after 8, a flash of lightning struck a palmyra tree near the Maligakanda reservoir and set it on fire. The trunk alone was left standing, the rest of the tree having been quickly burned to cinders fifteen minutes after being struck. At 5.30 P.M. on Sunday, the 12th March, Mr. C. H. Young of Udabage estate, Yatiyantota, was instantaneously

killed by lightning. A severe thunderstorm swept over Negombo about 5 P.M. on the 8th May, when rain fell in torrents, accompanied by wind, lightning, and loud peals of thunder. The lightning caused damage to the high pinnacle of St. Mary's new church, as well as to some cocoanut trees in the vicinity. A Sinhalese man at Katana is reported to have been killed by a flash on that day. The factory at Ninfield, Dehiowita, was struck by lightning at about 6 P.M. on 1st May, a cooly and a dog being killed and four other coolies being injured. The bungalow at Nichola-oya at Rattota was struck by lightning about 8 P.M. on 30th April, slightly injuring a kitchen cooly who, however, recovered the next day.

On the 14th of March there was a hailstorm at Dikoya.

An unusually good specimen of what is popularly known as a "dust devil" was observed by Mr. J. B. M. Ridout of the Survey Department on the 12th February about 12.30 P.M. on Norris road near the Racquet Court, who reports as follows :—

It was about 12.30 P.M. and I was at the corner of this block opposite the Fort station when first I saw it. It was then to the north side of Norris road, just on the Fort side of the Racquet Court, the appearance it presented being a rough vertical column of dust about 30 feet high, perhaps 4 feet in diameter at the top and where it touched the ground, and 8 feet at a height of 3 feet from the ground. It was revolving rapidly in the reverse direction to the hands of a clock when looked at from above. It lasted about three minutes, and moved along the road in the direction of the Fort, finishing in the corner at the north-east end of the Fort station, where the posts carrying the telephone wires are. It was then about 40 feet high, being, except just at the bottom, in the form of a column about 2 feet in diameter with perfectly smooth sides, and at the top the dust was rising just like the smoke from a chimney. It was still perfectly vertical except the top ten feet or so, which were inclined to the south. At the bottom it bulged out, being about 3 feet in diameter where it touched the ground and 4 or 5 feet at 3 feet higher ; in fact the whole column was in shape very much like the glass of an enormous thermometer. At the end of the Fort station it disappeared : whether the currents of air were broken by the roof of the station, the tree, and the telephone posts, or whether it faded away because there was no dust on the railway line for it to pick up I do not know ; but I am inclined to think that the former is more probable, as I went at once on to the railway platform but was unable to detect any disturbance either on the permanent way or on the surface of the lake. I should have gone to see what sort of a track had been left on the road, but could not as my train was due.

The wind at the time was practically nil, what little there was being north-east.

Frost.—Frost of a slight nature occurred on the morning of 30th December, and slightly damaged a few young shoots of some tender plants at Hakgala Gardens. This is believed to be the second time that frost has been recorded there during the last twenty-four and a half years.

Miscellaneous.—Certain investigations into the rainfall of the Kelani Valley were made in connection with the Soil Denudation Commission, and a large map of the catchment basin of that river was prepared, embodying valuable information on the contour of the ground, rainfall, floods, and cultivation within that area. These documents form an appendix to the published Report of the Commission.

2. *Variation of climatic elements.*—The abnormal tendencies of 1904 have been reproduced in 1905 as regards *pressure*, which has shown a marked decrease in the Southern, South-Eastern, and Central districts of the Island throughout the year. The *temperature* has been rather higher than usual on the West, taking the averages for the whole year ; but April and May were conspicuously cooler over the whole of Ceylon, while the latter half of the year showed a slight rise over the average in all districts. The *humidity* has, on the contrary, been markedly low everywhere throughout the year except in April and May, which gave slight increases above the average. The *rainfall* was under the average during the whole year with the exception of the months of April and May, when slight excesses were registered. The longest continuous wet period at Colombo was sixteen days, from the 29th September to 14th October, and the longest drought at the same place was also sixteen days, from the 16th to the 31st December. There was no abnormal flood during 1905.

Miscellaneous.—The daily weather map referred to in my last report has appeared regularly throughout the year.

3. The following tables show the absolute maxima and minima of the temperature and pressure during the year and since 1870 :—

Temperature.

Station.	Highest reached in 1905.		Highest on record.		Lowest observed in 1905.		Lowest on record.	
	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.	°	Date.
Colombo ...	93·7	March 6 ...	95·8	Feb. 22, 1885	67·2	Jan. 14	65·0	Feb. 3 & 4, 1904
Ratnapura ...	95·5	April 21,25, May 10	101·5	March 21, 1900	65·0	December 30	55·3	March 7, 1887
Puttalam ...	94·0*	March 9 ...	98·0	April 22, 1896	64·3*	Jan. 26	56·0	Feb. 12, 1888
Anuradhapura	99·2	March 20, 23, and Sept. 28	103·0	Sept. 30, 1887	61·9	Jan. 27	56·2	Feb. 8, 1887
Mannar ...	98·8	April 6 ...	99·4	April 22, 1896	68·0	Feb. 1	64·5	Jan. 1890
Jaffna ...	95·8	March 15 ...	101·6	April 22, 1896	65·0	Dec. 11 & 12	63·0	Feb. 26, 1884
Trincomalee ...	96·3†	March 30 ...	103·7	May 12, 1890	68·1	Jan. 14	58·9	May 30, 1884
Batticaloa ...	90·0	Oct. 19 ...	100·2	July 10, 1893	71·5	Dec. 12	63·8	March 6, 1887
Hambantota ...	96·5‡	May 30 ...	99·5	June 4, 1881	67·5	Jan15,11,Dec30	60·1	June 25, 1895
Galle ...	90·5	March 4, 5, 8, & 10	92·0	April 7, 1878	68·8	December 30	68·5	Dec. 31, 1904
Kandy ...	92·8	March 19 & 20 ...	96·2	April 4, 1889	58·0	Feb. 13	49·5	June 25, 1890
Nuwara Eliya	74·9	March 19 ...	81·8	May 16, 1892	33·0	Feb. 2	28·2	Feb. 6, 1904
Hakgala ...	74·5	Nov. 1 ...	79·0	Sept. 30, 1885	40·8	Dec. 14	37·3	Feb. 7, 1904
Badulla ...	91·9	Aug. 9 ...	94·5	July 28, 1896	50·6	May 28	48·5	Feb. 1 and Jan. 25, 1894
Kurunegala ...	99·0	March 16 ...	100·5	March 23, 1895	61·0	Jan. 26, Feb. 13	60·2	Dec. 28, 1904
Diyatalawa ...	82·0§	April 4 ...	85·5	May 23, 1901	48·5	Jan. 27	37·8	March 20, 1903

* From 10 months' observations.
† From 3 months' observations.
‡ From 9 months' observations.
§ From 8 months' observations.

*Air Pressure.**

Station.	Highest reached in 1905.		Lowest reached in 1905.		Highest recorded.		Lowest recorded.		Maximum Monthly Range in 1905.		Greatest Monthly Range recorded.	
	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Month.	In.	Month.
Colombo ...	30·047	Jan. 1	29·712	May 10	30·096	Oct. 12, 1904	29·607	June 24, 1892	.131	March	·142	Dec. 1894
Ratnapura ...	29·766	Jan. 4	29·466	Dec. 8	30·003	Mar. 6, 1889	29·314	June 29, 1892	·153	November	·234	Mar. 1891
Puttalam† ...	30·039	Nov. 26	29·730	Sept. 26	30·108	Feb. 19, 1884	29·535	July 4, 1892	·118	December	·243	Feb. 1881
Anuradhapura‡	29·706	Mar. 3 & 4	29·403	May 18 &June16	29·840	Feb. 15, 1887	29·264	Sept. 28, 1882	·133	April	·242	Feb. 1884
Mannar ...	30·040	Mar. 6	29·644	May 21	30·103	Feb. 5, 1888	29·538	May 24, 1886	·111	February	·157	Mar. 1884
Jaffna§ ...	30·066	Nov. 26	29·652	May 21	30·157	Feb. 15, 1887	29·552	Oct.16,1884,& May 23, 1886	·126	March	·144	April, 1881
Trincomalee ...	30·094	Jan. 2	29·646	May 22	30·133	Dec. 31, 1904	29·402	June 14, 1881	·127	March	·139	Dec. 1899
Batticaloa ...	30·144	Jan. 2	29·736	Sept. 6	30·176	Feb. 17, 1902	29·016	Jan. 24, 1903	·125	March	·175	Feb. 1902
Hambantota ...	29·655	Mar. 4	29·345	Sept.27	30·034	Jan. 4, 1883	29·329	May 23, 1904	·117	March	·214	Dec. 1886
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	30·081	Dec. 14, 1883	29·621	May 23, 1886	—	—	·130	Mar 1882
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	28·482	Jan. 23, 1901	27·975	May 24, 1886	—	—	·130	Feb. and Mar. 1899
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	24·298	Jan. 19, 1903	23·800	May 19, 1886	—	—	·151	June, 1884
Hakgala‖ ...	24·721	Feb 14	24·322	Sept. 7	24·725	Feb. 4, 1896	24·205	July 2, 1892	·089	September	·135	Mar. 1892
Badulla ..	—	—	—	—	27·905	Dec. 27, 1883	27·396	Aug. 24, 1892	—	—	·131	Feb. 1899
Diyatalawa ...	25·862	May 1	25·113	Feb. 4	26·767	Jan. 17, 1903	25·470	May 24, 1904	·120	February	·108	Feb. 1902

* Barometer reduced to 32° F.
† From 4 months' observations.
‡ From 7 months' observations.
§ From 10 months' observations.
‖ From 7 months' observations.

4. *Climate of Ceylon.*—The climate varies considerably in different parts of the Island, both as regards temperature and rainfall. In the low lands the climate is tropical, but in the mountains in the interior the climate is found equal to many parts of Europe.

The mean temperature for the year 1905 was highest at Mannar, 82·2°, and lowest at Hakgala, 59·4°, and Nuwara Eliya, 59·5°.

At Colombo and Kandy the mean temperature was 81·1° and 75·7° respectively.

The *mean daily range* of temperature, *i.e.*, the mean of the daily differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures, was highest at Anuradhapura, having been 19·3°, and lowest at Galle, 9·6°.

The differences recorded at Colombo and Kandy were 11·2° and 14·0° respectively.

The *absolute range* or differences between the highest and lowest temperature of the air recorded during the year was greatest at Nuwara Eliya and lowest at Galle, having been 30·7° and 15·8° respectively.

The absolute difference at Kandy was 24·3° and at Colombo 17·7°.

The hottest station, taking the mean temperature of night and day all the year round into account, was Mannar (82 2°). The coolest, Hakgala (59·4°) and Nuwara Eliya (59·5°). Colombo and Kandy were 81·1° and 75·7° respectively.

5. *Meteorological observatories.*—The sixteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province.	Station.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Name of Observer.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6 56	79 51	40	Bar.' cistern	Levelled	B. S. Suares (Chief Clerk)
Sabaragamuwa ...	Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	84	do.	do.	J. B. Perera
North-Western ...	Puttalam ...	8 20	79 50	27	do.	do.	Lewis Pulle from Jan. to June, and from July H. O. R. Muttukristna
North-Central ...	Anuradhapura ...	8 22	80 23	295	do.	do.	T. Edrimanasinghe Jan. to Aug., and from September T. de Neise
Northern ...	Mannar ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar.readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9 40	79 56	11	do.	Levelled	C. Visuvalinkam
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	12	do.	do.	A. Vannitamby
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	do.	E. C. Vanderput
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	S. R. Andreas
Do. ...	Galle	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	J. E. de Andrado
Central ...	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,654	do.	do.	E. A. Weeraperumal Jan. and Feb., G. W. Fonseka Mar. to June, K. H. Perera from July to Oct., A. Harding in Nov. and Dec.
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,240	do.	do.	T. A. Dharamaratne Jan. to April, and June, May and July N. C. Moreas, and from Aug. W. F. Meier
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar.readings	J. K. Nock
Uva ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	Levelled	F. Schoorman in Jan., and from Feb. B. S Martinus
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	6 56	80 59	4,140	—	—	J. B. Clements Jan., L. Woodhouse Feb. to April, and from May W. Poulier
North-Western ...	Kurunegala ...	7 0	80 0	381	—	—	R.S. de Silva from Jan.to June,N.B.Gomes July, and from Aug. B. G. C. Kulasinghe

All stations are supplied with the following instruments :—Maximum air thermometer, minimum air thermometer, maximum wet-bulb thermometer, minimum wet-bulb thermometer, solar radiation thermometer *in vacuo*, terrestrial radiation thermometer, and rain-gauge.*

Besides the above-mentioned stations there are 186 rain-gauge stations reporting their observations monthly to this office ; of these, 116 are in the wet and 70 in the dry zone.†

The map facing page 1 shows the distribution of these observatories and rain-gauge stations, and by varying depths of colour the mean annual rainfall over different parts of the Island.

* Ratnapura, Puttalam, Mannar, Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Hambantota, and Diyatalawa possess in addition a a standard barometer, anemometer, and wind vane.

Colombo is equipped, in addition to the usual instruments, with a Beckley anemograph, Richard barographs and thermographs (wet- and dry-bulb), and a Richard pluviograph.

† The 'wet zone" is where the rainfall is over 60 in. in the year : the "dry zone" where the rainfall is less than 60 in.

SOLAR RADIATION.

The instrument employed at the observatories for determining the equilibrium temperature of solar radiation consists of a sensitive mercurial maximum thermometer, having the bulb and part of the stem covered with dull lamp-black. It is enclosed in a larger glass jacket, from which the greater part of the air has been exhausted. These instruments, which were previously placed on stands about one foot above ground, were in 1885 mounted on stands four feet from the ground, the height now generally employed in meteorological observatories. The effect of this change is that the difference between the solar radiation readings and the maximum in shade has been below the average obtained in previous years at almost all the stations. This is due to the fact that the radiation from the ground and surrounding objects has been diminished by the increased height of the instrument. At the same time the readings are probably much nearer their true values.

The relative amount of solar radiation, or intensity of the sun's rays, is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this instrument and that registered by the maximum air thermometer in the shade. For various reasons, however, the temperature indicated by this instrument affords only an approximate measure of the amount of solar radiation that penetrates the atmosphere.

Table II. shows the mean monthly excess of the maximum temperature in the sun over the maximum temperature in the shade, deduced from the observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE II.—Average Excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	34–36	57·5	57·0	56·8	55·6	54·5	54·4	55·6	56·0	58·9	57·9	57·6	57·9	56·6
Ratnapura ...	22–26	51·3	53·6	50·5	52·6	49·9	46·3	48·0	49·9	50·4	50·1	52·6	52·2	50·6
Puttalam ...	30–35	54·4	54·5	55·1	51·7	51·1	49·2	50·2	52·8	52·8	51·4	51·1	52·2	52·2
Anuradhapura ...	30–33	57·3	59·7	60·1	59·5	55·7	54·8	56·2	60·2	58·0	57·8	57·8	55·5	57·7
Mannar ...	21–27	55·7	57·5	59·9	58·2	56·2	56·9	54·9	57·6	58·3	57·7	55·8	54·3	56·9
Jaffna ...	30–33	55·6	57·3	59·2	58·0	54·2	53·3	55·4	56·3	52·8	54·5	53·1	51·3	55·1
Trincomalee ...	27–29	58·7	61·2	60·8	54·5	53·7	51·2	47·6	52·3	53·9	55·2	55·9	55·0	55·0
Batticaloa ...	35–38	55·2	59·4	58·6	56·6	54·4	53·0	54·0	54·7	55·2	55·2	53·2	53·2	55·2
Hambantota ...	30–34	54·5	57·4	57·6	56·4	53·5	51·4	48·9	52·7	53 9	54·5	53·3	54·3	54·0
Galle ...	31–35	55·0	57·4	56·0	52·7	53·2	51·7	54·4	54·3	52·8	53·6	54·0	54·9	54·2
Kandy ...	31–33	56·8	59·1	60·4	61·0	57·8	53·4	51·7	55·2	56·6	59·1	59·0	55·9	57·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	29–32	65·1	68·3	71·3	68·7	63·6	54·4	53·9	59·1	60·4	63·7	66·3	65·0	63·4
Hakgala ...	20–21	46·7	53·1	55·3	55·7	53·8	49·7	49·7	51·5	50·2	51·6	50·2	48·7	51·3
Badulla ...	17–22	59·0	63·2	63·2	63·1	60·7	60·3	60·5	61·5	61·5	63·4	60·3	61·8	61·5
Diyatalawa ...	4–5	61·6	65·8	62·5	62·7	62·5	59·8	60·3	62·5	61·5	64·9	65·3	63·0	62·7
Kurunegala ...	12–16	49·8	50·1	51·5	51·4	52·0	50·4	50·3	52·1	52·0	52·2	52·2	47·9	51·0

Table III. (in appendix) shows the equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for each month of the year 1905 for all stations, giving the monthly mean of the daily readings, the highest and lowest reading for the month, with the dates on which they occurred, and also the excess of the sun over the shade temperatures.

Table IV., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table II. of the mean monthly excess temperatures of sun over shade in 1905 deduced from Table III.

TABLE IV.—Comparison of Excess Sun (over Shade) Temperature in 1905, with the Averages of Table II.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 0·8	+ 0·9	— 0·3	— 4·8	— 1·1	— 2·1	— 1·2	+ 0·5	— 2·6	—3 ·1	— 2·5	— 3·5	— 1·7
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ...	+12·6	+12·9	+ 9·8	+12·7	+ 9·6	—	—	+ 7·9	+10·1	+ 9·9	+ 9·9	+ 8·2	+10·4
Anuradhapura ...	— 9·7	—12·7	—10·1	—13·6	— 8·5	— 7·9	— 6·9	— 2·6	— 4·7	— 2·5	— 0·9	+ 2·3	— 6·5
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 8·0	+10·2	+14·1	—
Jaffna ...	+ 2·4	+ 0·8	+ 0·2	+ 0·5	+ 5·1	+ 4·4	+ 3·3	+ 1·9	+ 6·3	+ 3·0	+ 4·0	+ 6·1	+ 3·2
Trincomalee ...	— 6·6	— 6·5	— 3·4	— 2·5	— 1·7	+ 0·2	+ 4·9	+ 0·9	+ 0·2	— 1·7	— 4·6	— 3·2	— 3·5
Batticaloa ...	+ 1·8	— 4·8	— 2·7	0	— 6·0	— 8·7	— 5·5	— 0·1	— 1·0	— 0·2	— 0·5	+ 3·3	— 2·0
Hambantota ...	+15·1	+ 7·1	— 5·4	— 6·3	—	—	—	—		+ 2·6	+ 4·9	+ 7·9	—
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1·5	+ 1·5	+ 0·9	—
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1·5	— 0·8	+ 5·2	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 7·6	+ 3·5	+ 0·2	— 2·4	+ 0·5	—	+ 8·7	+ 6·4	+ 3·7	— 1·5	— 6·5	— 0·3	+ 1·8
Hakgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	+ 3·7	+ 1·7	+ 4·0	+ 2·0	+ 3·4	+ 1·9	+ 0·7	+ 2·4	+ 2·2	+ 2·3	— 0·3	— 7·9	+ 1·4
Diyatalawa ...	+ 4·9	+ 1·0	+ 3·1	— 9·5	—	—	—	—	— 0·3	— 2·0	— 2·4	— 2·2	—
Kurunegala ...	+ 8·2	+ 9·3	+ 6·8	+ 2·6	+ 4·9	+ 4·6	+ 3·4	+ 3·2	+ 2·8	+ 2·4	+ 3·3	+ 7·0	+ 4·9

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

The thermometer employed for registering the cooling of the stratum of air in contact with the earth, as the result of radiation towards the sky at night, is a sensitive spirit minimum thermometer. It is placed on a pad of non-conducting material (blanket) resting on the ground.

The relative amount of radiation from the earth is indicated by the difference between the temperature registered by this thermometer and that registered by the minimum air thermometer.

Table V., next page, shows the mean monthly depression of the minimum thermometer on the ground level below the minimum in shade four feet above the ground, deduced from three to twenty-two years' observations in Ceylon.

TABLE V.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperature.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	22–24	4·2	4·7	4·8	4·2	4·7	4·0	4·5	4·8	4·1	3·6	3·7	4·1	4·3
Ratnapura ...	11–16	5·9	7·5	6·3	8·2	7·4	7·1	7·6	8·0	7·1	7·5	7·7	8·0	7·4
Puttalam ...	16–20	11·7	13·4	12·1	13·1	14·2	14·3	12·2	13·1	12·6	13·1	13·0	12·3	12·9
Anuradhapura ...	18–21	5·5	6·4	5·7	5·6	5·6	5·2	4·8	4·7	4·7	4·9	5·6	6·7	5·6
Mannar ...	11–14	8·7	10·1	9·5	8·5	7·9	6·3	5·8	5·8	6·0	6·5	6·6	7·1	7·4
Jaffna ...	22–24	6·0	5·7	5·1	3·8	2·6	2·2	2·5	2·3	2·7	3·5	4·5	4·4	3·8
Trincomalee ...	18–22	7·4	8·8	8·1	7·6	7·8	7·0	7·9	7·9	8·2	7·1	7·4	7·6	7·7
Batticaloa ...	16–19	4·7	5·1	5·7	5·3	5·7	5·0	5·6	5·9	6·3	5·8	5·1	5·5	5·5
Hambantota ...	15–19	4·7	5·7	5·3	5·2	6·9	6·8	6·8	7·2	5·7	6·3	6·0	6·8	6·1
Galle ...	17–21	7·0	7·5	7·4	7·0	5·8	4·7	4·9	5·4	5·3	4·5	5·4	6·3	5·9
Kandy ...	17–22	8·2	9·5	9·3	7·7	7·4	7·1	7·4	7·9	7·6	7·2	7·3	7·5	7·8
Nuwara Eliya ...	17–20	6·3	7·9	7·0	6·4	6·3	5·3	5·0	4·8	4·8	5·5	5·4	5·4	5·8
Hakgala ...	19–21	4·4	4·7	4·5	3·8	3·5	2·9	3·0	3·4	4·1	3·9	4·2	3·7	3·8
Badulla ...	17–19	5·6	6·6	6·7	6·6	6·9	6·5	6·4	6·5	6·5	5·7	5·9	5·2	6·3
Diyatalawa ...	4–5	4·7	6·9	8·4	5·2	5·1	5·1	6·2	6·1	4·5	5·2	4·7	5·0	5·6
Kurunegala ...	15–18	5·2	5·7	5·9	4·4	4·6	3·9	4·3	4·8	3·9	4·6	4·0	4·5	4·7

Table VI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the nightly readings, the maximum and minimum readings with the dates on which they occurred, and also the depression below the minimum shade temperature.

Table VII., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table V. of the mean monthly depressions of the terrestrial radiation thermometer below the minimum shade thermometer for 1905 deduced from Table VI.

TABLE VII.—Comparison of the Depression of Mean Nocturnal Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures in 1905, with the Averages of Table VI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 0·7	— 1·9	— 1·5	— 2·4	— 2·8	— 1·7	— 1·6	— 2·5	— 2·3	— 1·7	— 1·8	— 1·4	— 1·9
Ratnapura ...	— 2·1	— 2·2	— 1·6	— 4·5	— 2·7	— 2·9	— 3·4	— 3·4	— 2·9	— 4·1	— 2·3	— 1·2	— 2·8
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—10·3	—11·3	—10·8	— 9·3	—
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 4·3	— 3·6	— 2·7	—
Jaffna ...	0	+ 1·5	+ 2·6	+ 0·8	+ 2·5	+ 2·7	+ 2·2	+ 2·9	+ 3·6	+ 4·0	+ 4·4	+ 2·0	+ 2·4
Trincomalee ...	+ 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·9	— 0·8	— 0·1	+ 1·5	+ 3·0	+ 0·8	— 0·5	— 0·3	— 1·7	— 1·3	+ 0·2
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2·9	— 3·5	— 3·2	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 5·2	— 5·5	—
Galle ...	— 4·4	— 4·8	— 3·8	— 3·6	— 2·4	— 2·1	— 2·0	+ 2·3	— 2·9	— 1·9	— 2·2	— 2·5	— 2·5
Kandy ...	— 2·1	— 2·3	— 0·9	— 1·5	— 2·6	+ 1·3	+ 0·9	— 3·0	— 2·9	— 3·2	— 2·9	— 2·3	— 1·8
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	+ 4·8	+ 1·3	+ 0·3	—	—	— 0·8	— 0·8	— 1·4	— 2·3	—	—
Hakgala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1·7	—	— 1·7	— 0·9	—
Diyatalawa ...	— 0·9	0	— 0·5	— 0·4	—	—	—	—	+ 3·4	+ 2·4	— 0·6	—	—
Kurunegala ...	+ 1·6	+ 2·0	+ 1·8	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 1·3	+ 0·5	— 0·8	— 1·2	— 3·0	— 2·6	— 1·8	— 0·1

AIR TEMPERATURE.

Table VIII., below, gives the average monthly mean temperatures of stations in Ceylon. The data for the deduction of the mean temperature are obtained from the means of the air temperatures at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and minimum thermometer readings during the twenty-four hours.

TABLE VIII.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	36–37	79·1	80·2	82·1	82·5	82·4	81·0	80·6	80·8	80·8	80·2	79·9	79·2	80·7
Ratnapura ...	35–37	77·8	79·2	80·4	80·4	80·4	79·4	79·3	79·3	79·0	79·0	78·0	80·2	79·4
Puttalam ...	33–36	78·7	80·2	83·0	84·3	84·7	83·4	82·7	82·7	82·8	80·0	78·4	76·5	81·5
Anuradhapura ...	33–36	76·3	78·3	81·5	82·4	82·8	80·0	82·3	82·4	82·3	80·1	78·1	76·4	80·2
Mannar ...	34–36	78·5	79·7	82·2	84·8	85·3	84·1	82·7	82·6	82·5	81·7	79·7	78·1	81·8
Jaffna ...	35	78·0	79·6	86·0	85·5	84·9	83·5	82·6	82·4	83·6	81·4	79·1	77·5	82·0
Trincomalee ...	32–35	77·5	81·3	81·2	83·2	84·1	83·7	82·9	82·6	82·2	80·5	78·6	77·5	81·3
Batticaloa ...	35–38	76·4	77·6	79·7	81·9	82·7	83·0	82·6	82·5	81·5	80·0	78·1	76·5	80·6
Hambantota ...	36–38	78·1	79·1	80·5	81·6	81·0	80·3	80·2	80·1	79·6	79·8	78·9	78·4	79·8
Galle ...	37	78·0	79·3	81·1	81·7	81·4	80·4	79·8	80·0	80·0	79·4	79·1	78·2	79·9
Kandy ...	35–37	73·3	75·1	77·4	77·4	78·5	75·5	74·8	74·9	74·9	75·1	75·2	73·4	75·5
Nuwara Eliya ...	35–37	56·6	57·6	60·8	60·1	60·8	58·1	57·3	57·7	58·0	58·2	57·8	57·2	58·4
Hakgala ...	22	57·4	58·5	60·9	62·3	63·2	60·7	60·1	61·8	60·8	60·4	59·3	57·4	60·2
Badulla ...	25–32	69·3	71·0	73·1	74·8	75·4	75·2	74·7	74·8	74·4	73·7	71·9	70·5	73·4
Diyatalawa ...	4–5	63·8	65·4	67·9	68·7	70·1	69·6	69·3	70·0	68·7	67·5	65·6	64·1	67·6
Kurunegala ...	16–19	77·2	78·2	82·2	82·0	81·9	79·9	79·6	79·7	79·8	79·0	78·6	77·2	79·6

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the date on which they occurred, and the yearly means: and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., next page, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1905.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperatures in 1905 with the Averages.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 0·1	- 0·1	+ 1·0	— 0·6	— 0·6	+ 0·2	+ 1·5	+ 1·6	+ 0·2	— 0·3	+ 0·9	+ 0·6	+ 0·4
Ratnapura ...	— 1·1	— 2·9	— 1·9	— 1·0	— 0·2	+ 0·2	— 0·5	— 0·2	+ 0·1	— 1·9	— 0·2	— 3·5	— 1·1
Puttalam ...	— 1·9	— 1·2	— 1·1	— 3·5	— 2·9	—	—	— 0·6	— 0·7	— 0·1	+ 0·9	+ 0·7	— 1·0
Anuradhapura ...	+ 0·7	— 0·1	+ 1·0	— 1·7	— 0·5	+ 2·9	+ 0·6	+ 0·5	+ 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	— 0·7	+ 0.3
Mannar ...	— 0·5	+ 0·1	+ 2·3	— 1·7	— 0·4	+ 0·3	+ 0·9	+ 0·8	+ 1·2	— 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·7	+ 0·3
Jaffna ...	— 0·5	+ 1·1	— 2·0	— 2·2	— 0·3	— 0·3	+ 0·7	+ 0·5	— 0·6	+ 0·4	+ 1·4	+ 1·0	— 0·1
Trincomalee ...	— 0·6	— 2·6	+ 1·3	— 2·1	— 0·9	+ 0·2	+ 1·1	+ 0·2	0	+ 0·7	+ 0·9	+ 1·0	— 0·1
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1·3	— 2·9	+ 1·9	—
Hambantota ...	+ 0·6	0	+ 1·7	— 1·3	— 0·2	+ 0·6	+ 2·3	+ 2·4	+ 0·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·6
Galle ...	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	+ 0·8	— 1·6	— 0·5	— 0·2	— 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	— 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 0·1
Kandy ...	+ 0·9	+ 0·8	+ 1·3	— 5·8	— 1·6	+ 0·1	+ 0·4	— 0·4	+ 0·8	— 0·2	+ 0·7	+ 1·1	+ 0·2
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 1·1	+ 0·6	— 0·7	+ 1·0	+ 0·4	—	+ 1·3	+ 2·7	+ 2·0	+ 1·9	+ 2·4	+ 1·2	+ 1·3
Hakgala ...	— 1·3	— 1·2	— 1·3	— 1·3	— 2·4	— 0·4	0	— 1·1	— 0·4	— 0·2	— 0·2	— 0·1	— 0·8
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 0·7	+ 0·8	+ 0·3	+ 0·3	— 2·7	—
Diyatalawa ...	— 0·7	— 0·4	— 0·3	— 1·6	—	—	—	—	— 0·9	+ 0·3	— 0·3	— 0·9	—
Kurunegala ...	+ 0·7	+ 1·4	+ 0·6	— 1·4	— 0·7	0	+ 1·2	+ 0·3	+ 0·1	— 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 0·9	+ 0·3

TABLE XI.—Average Daily Range of Temperature during each Month.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	36	14·3	14·9	13·6	12·5	9·8	8·1	8·0	8·2	8·9	10·0	11·9	13·0	11·1
Ratnapura ...	34–36	14·4	16·5	16·9	15·9	13·2	11·3	11·2	11·2	12·0	12·9	13·9	10·9	13·4
Puttalam ...	31–36	15·9	18·4	17·1	15·1	11·0	8·8	9·4	9·5	10·3	12·2	13·3	13·8	12·9
Anuradhapura ...	33–36	14·9	18·2	20·5	18·0	14·7	13·8	14·7	16·4	16·5	15·7	14·3	12·7	15·9
Mannar ...	32–36	15·4	18·0	17·2	15·5	11·4	9·1	9·4	9·9	10·5	12·4	13·1	13·3	12·9
Jaffna ...	34–35	11·5	14·1	13·7	10·6	7·6	6·3	6·9	7·3	7·2	8·1	9·5	9·4	9·4
Trincomalee ...	32–35	9·1	11·1	13·5	24·3	16·1	15·6	16·0	16·8	16·6	14·4	11·6	9·4	14·5
Batticaloa ...	35	10·2	12·1	13·7	14·8	15·8	17·9	17·3	14·3	16·3	14·4	12·6	10·7	14·1
Hambantota ...	32–35	13·7	14·5	14·6	13·7	13·9	11·9	12·6	12·6	12·2	16·7	13·0	13·0	13·5
Galle ...	34	8·4	9·0	8·2	7·6	5·8	5·7	4·9	4·7	5·1	6·2	7·8	8·0	6·8
Kandy ...	34–35	13·7	16·2	17·7	15·5	13·1	9·9	9·6	10·8	12·1	13·0	13·5	12·6	13·1
Nuwara Eliya ...	33–35	19·5	24·0	24·8	21·5	18·5	11·2	13·6	12·6	13·2	15·7	17·0	17·7	17·4
Hakgala ...	21–23	11·2	15·9	18·2	16·3	14·0	9·9	10·1	11·6	11·4	11·7	10·8	8·6	12·5
Badulla ...	25–28	12·1	15·3	18·1	17·6	18·8	19·2	21·8	22·4	21·0	17·7	15·9	13·1	17·8
Diyatalawa ...	4–5	14·3	18·2	21·5	20·6	18·2	17·0	17·1	18·9	16·8	15·9	15·3	14·7	17·4
Kurunegala ...	16–19	16·5	22·2	22·8	17·6	13·5	9·9	10·3	12·6	12·2	14·4	16·3	15·0	15·3

Table XII. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti and Zambra which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed some by Casella, others by Negretti and Zambra), and have been compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature.

Table XIII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XIII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	In.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	36—37	29+	·875	·876	·853	841	·804	·811	·801	·828	·845	·847	·855	·838	·840
Ratnapura ...	34—36	29+	·768	·768	·779	·719	·710	·745	·725	·729	·748	·777	·749	·754	·748
Puttalam ...	33—37	29+	·886	·885	·855	·803	·781	·779	·793	·797	·823	·838	·829	·869	·828
Anuradhapura ...	32—35	29+	·609	·599	·565	·549	·491	·476	·475	·488	·510	·532	·559	·587	·537
Mannar ...	30—32	29+	·906	·896	·854	·798	·754	·751	·761	·763	·794	·818	·851	·887	·819
Jaffna ...	33—35	29+	·924	·940	·893	·829	·807	·761	·769	·784	·816	·844	·880	·935	·849
Trincomalee ...	34—37	29+	·885	·881	·840	·776	·720	·705	·719	·732	·757	·787	·833	·865	·792
Batticaloa ...	33—35	29+	·899	·900	·891	·836	·788	·777	·823	·819	·820	·814	·856	·913	·845
Hambantota ...	32—34	29+	·818	·811	·803	·779	·752	·751	·751	·754	·774	·779	·799	·801	·781
Galle ...	29—31	29+	·893	·860	·843	·803	·789	792	·807	·813	·834	·837	·837	·848	·830
Kandy ...	31—33	27+	·224	·223	·202	·196	·150	·190	·163	·165	·183	·186	·193	·213	·191
Nuwara Eliya ...	32—35	23+	1·028	1·064	1·039	1·049	1·041	·998	1·025	·997	1·037	1·048	1·060	1·059	1·037
Hakgala ...	20—22	24+	·561	·565	·562	·530	·513	·480	·484	·536	·514	·523	·579	·550	·535
Badulla ...	23—27	27+	·792	·732	·713	·674	·637	·627	·633	·631	·651	·672	·700	·706	·681
Diyatalawa ...	5	25+	·866	·889	·856	·829	·757	·759	·728	·738	·764	·773	·807	·844	·800

Table XIV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range. Table XV., next page, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1905.

TABLE XV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1905 with the Averages of Table XIII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+·036	+·016	+·021	+·011	+·008	+·040	+·045	+·011	+·005	—·001	+·039	+·029	+·022
Ratnapura ...	—·156	—·159	—·185	—·093	—·091	—·142	—·130	—·122	—·170	—·175	—·140	—·156	—·143
Puttalam ...	—·012	—	—	—	—	—	—	+·015	+·014	—·007	+·090	+·041	—
Anuradhapura ...	—·044	—·006	+·033	+·015	+·059	+·038	+·063	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	+·041	+·015	+·009	+·032	+·005	+·005	+·007	+·008	—·009	+·003	+·066	+·016	+·017
Jaffna ...	—	—	—·041	+·047	—·019	+·027	+·028	+·018	—·003	0	+·069	+·001	+·013
Trincomalee ...	+·086	+·053	+·053	+·092	+·066	+·072	+·069	+·059	+·055	+·055	+·105	+·060	+·069
Batticaloa ...	+·126	+·089	+·069	+·090	+·067	+·070	+·023	+·022	+·071	+·111	+·126	+·052	+·076
Hambantota ...	—·258	—·268	—·275	—·271	—·288	—·284	—·284	—·287	—·291	—·292	—·245	—·277	—·277
Galle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakgala ...	—·015	—·013	—·007	—·008	—	—	+·003	—·034	—·020	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diyatalawa ...	—·191	—·231	—·196	—·192	—·169	—·083	—·129	—·136	—·142	—·136	—·111	—·175	—·158

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of these observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry- and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds: if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum, 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XIX. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1905, and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the reading of the minimum dry- and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	36—37	·759	·775	·829	·877	·894	·861	·840	·839	·838	·855	·817	·785	·831
Ratnapura ...	34—37	·779	·774	·810	·855	·868	·854	·838	·832	·798	·850	·795	·768	·820
Puttalam ...	30—37	·762	·746	·824	·885	·902	·845	·849	·824	·856	·836	·835	·770	·828
Anuradhapura ...	33—35	·750	·744	·793	·865	·879	·873	·864	·826	·811	·832	·817	·775	·819
Mannar ...	34 - 35	·807	·822	·891	·973	·994	·965	·930	·917	·919	·914	·889	·799	·902
Jaffna ...	34	·774	·781	·878	·984	1·020	·991	·961	·960	·955	·929	·877	·802	·912
Trincomalee ...	31—34	·801	·822	·876	·931	·924	·888	·899	·866	·856	·869	·857	·833	·869
Batticaloa ...	34—37	·833	·821	·874	·932	·947	·911	·895	·905	·878	·903	·876	·843	·877
Hambantota ...	33—36	·781	·797	·847	·872	·894	·870	·837	·834	·832	·820	·782	·809	·831
Galle ...	36—37	·853	·870	·901	·946	·964	·950	·931	·932	·923	·917	·894	·861	·912
Kandy ...	35—37	·624	·610	·617	·772	·734	·717	·700	·717	·690	·698	·689	·661	·682
Nuwara Eliya ...	31—34	·381	·352	·378	·427	·450	·421	·424	·427	·434	·405	·404	·410	·409
Hakgala ...	21	·420	·411	·430	·487	·515	·486	·469	·483	·565	·478	·462	·446	·471
Badulla ...	24—29	·602	·600	·633	·729	·700	·675	·637	·643	·632	·651	·659	·627	·649
Diyatalawa ...	4—5	·481	·459	·461	·533	·564	·509	·475	·478	·496	·519	·528	·536	·503
Kurunegala ...	16—19	·715	·727	·761	·864	·882	·855	·831	·820	·813	·812	·762	·755	·800

Table XXI., next page, shows the variation from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1905.

TABLE XXI.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1905 with the Averages of Table XX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+·020	+·019	+·014	+·012	+·009	+·019	+·038	+·047	+·038	+·021	+·037	—·026	+·021
Ratnapura ...	+·058	+·056	+·045	—·006	—·023	—·049	—·033	—·032	—·002	—·054	+·002	+·021	—·001
Puttalam ...	—·142	—·131	—·134	—·142	—·153	—	—	+·016	—·017	+·006	—·038	—·094	—·082
Anuradhapura ...	—·102	—·070	—·086	—·115	—·124	—·146	—·152	—·043	+·017	—	—	—	—·091
Mannar ...	—·045	—·023	—·028	—·083	—·050	—·050	—·058	—·054	—·072	—·054	+·006	—·001	—·043
Jaffna ...	—·044	—·037	—·030	—·072	—·078	—·041	—·049	—·077	—·082	—·069	—·058	—·089	—·062
Trincomalee ...	—·034	—·043	—·021	—·046	—·026	—·027	—·057	—·002	—·022	—·020	—·008	—·048	—·030
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—·154	—·034	—·033	—
Hambantota ...	+·078	+·078	+·016	+·040	+·008	+·017	+·025	+·045	+·025	+·042	+·038	—·038	+·031
Galle ...	—·066	—·052	—·058	—·032	—·070	—·017	—·018	+·013	+·004	—·013	—·058	—·050	—·035
Kandy ...	—·064	—·057	—·023	—·005	+·012	—·001	+·002	—·017	—·006	—·013	+·008	—·012	—·015
Nuwara Eliya ...	—·073	—·081	—·071	—·067	—·048	--	—·036	—·035	—·035	—·006	+·029	—·045	—·043
Hakgala ...	—·001	+·032	+·028	+·008	—·024	—·011	+·012	—·011	—·106	—·018	—·002	—·019	—·009
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—·059	—·016	—·031	—·022	—·011	--
Diyatalawa ...	—·008	—·007	+·009	+·003	—	—	—	—	—·018	—·024	+·005	—·057	—
Kurunegala ...	+·032	+·024	—·033	+·020	+·039	+·034	+·024	+·034	+·045	+·048	+·091	+·044	+·034

Table XXII., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXII.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	36—37	77	76	76	77	81	81	81	82	79	81	81	78	79
Ratnapura ...	34—37	81	77	78	82	84	85	84	83	83	85	85	84	83
Puttalam ...	32—36	78	79	79	81	86	83	83	82	82	82	81	81	81
Anuradhapura ...	34—36	80	76	73	80	77	77	77	74	75	80	85	83	78
Mannar ...	34—36	81	80	79	82	83	80	81	81	83	82	85	85	82
Jaffna ...	35	80	79	72	80	83	85	84	84	84	84	84	85	82
Trincomalee ...	33—35	80	81	80	80	77	75	75	74	74	81	85	86	79
Batticaloa ...	35—37	88	85	84	83	82	79	79	81	82	85	90	90	84
Hambantota ...	32—36	84	82	82	82	84	84	81	81	82	84	84	84	83
Galle ...	36—37	89	87	82	87	89	91	90	91	91	90	87	90	89
Kandy ...	35—38	77	71	71	77	78	81	81	81	80	82	80	81	78
Nuwara Eliya ...	31—34	82	77	75	81	84	91	89	89	89	88	87	86	85
Hakgala ...	21	88	80	79	86	83	90	89	87	86	89	90	92	87
Badulla ...	24—30	87	83	78	80	79	74	75	75	75	80	83	84	79
Diyatalawa ...	4— 5	82	71	67	77	74	70	67	66	72	77	85	83	74
Kurunegala ...	16—19	77	75	71	80	82	84	83	81	80	83	83	82	80

Table XXIII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1905 and of those observed at 21*h*. 30*m*. and 3*h*. 30*m*., and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry- and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIV.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1905 with the Averages of Table XXII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2	— 1	— 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1	— 3	+ 1
Ratnapura ...	—10	+14	— 9	— 3	+ 1	— 5	— 1	— 2	— 2	0	— 1	+ 1	— 1
Puttalam ...	—10	—16	—15	—10	—17	—	—	— 5	— 5	+ 1	0	— 1	— 8
Anuradhapura ...	— 8	— 5	— 8	— 8	— 8	—11	—13	— 3	0	—	—	—	— 7
Mannar ...	— 1	— 1	— 6	— 3	— 3	— 2	— 5	— 5	— 9	— 2	+ 2	— 4	— 3
Jaffna ...	— 2	— 6	+ 2	0	— 4	— 2	— 4	— 6	— 7	— 5	— 5	—11	— 4
Trincomalee ...	+ 2	— 1	— 3	+ 4	+ 2	— 1	— 2	+ 3	+ 2	0	0	— 5	0
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6	— 5	— 7	—
Hambantota ...	+ 4	+ 6	— 3	+ 6	+ 2	0	— 3	— 1	+ 2	— 1	— 1	— 5	+ 1
Galle ...	— 8	— 5	— 4	+ 2	0	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	0	— 3	— 7	— 2
Kandy ...	— 9	— 8	— 3	+ 2	+ 3	0	— 2	+ 1	— 2	— 3	— 2	+ 5	— 2
Nuwara Eliya ...	—17	—19	—16	—14	— 9	—	—11	—15	—10	—11	— 5	—11	—13
Hakgala ...	+ 4	+11	+ 9	+ 5	+ 8	0	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	— 2	+ 2	— 2	+ 3
Badulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 7	— 3	— 6	— 2	0	—
Diyatalawa ...	0	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	—	—	—	—	— 2	— 4	+ 1	— 1	—
Kurunegala ...	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 5	+ 5	+ 2	— 1	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXV., next page, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	36—37	4·5	3·5	3·9	5·5	6·7	7·3	6·6	6·5	6·8	6·7	6·3	5·4	5·8
Ratnapura ...	36—37	5·8	5·1	5·2	6·3	7·1	7·6	7·2	7·0	6·9	6·9	6·3	6·2	6·5
Puttalam ...	35—37	6·4	5·9	5·6	6·6	6·6	8·5	6·6	6·5	6·5	7·0	6·9	6·6	6·6
Anuradhapura ...	35—36	4·4	3·9	3·4	4·2	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·4	5·3	5·4	5·7	4·4
Mannar ...	35—36	4·6	3·5	3·5	4·6	5·0	5·6	5·4	5·2	5·2	6·0	6·1	6·2	5·1
Jaffna ...	35—37	4·6	3·2	3·0	6·6	4·2	5·0	5·1	5·3	4·9	5·4	6·0	6·0	4·9
Trincomalee ...	35—37	4·9	3·9	3·4	3·9	4·3	5·0	5·1	4·7	4·7	6·5	5·5	5·7	4·8
Batticaloa ...	36—37	5·9	5·4	4·9	5·4	5·3	5·8	5·8	5·7	5·7	5·9	6·0	6·2	5·7
Hambantota ...	36—38	5·7	5·3	5·2	5·3	6·2	6·5	6·1	6·0	7·4	6·1	6·1	5·8	6·0
Galle ...	37	4·3	3·8	3·9	5·0	5·3	5·5	5·2	5·1	5·1	5·5	5·4	4·7	4·9
Kandy ...	35—37	5·7	4·1	4·6	5·4	5·8	7·0	6·6	7·0	6·5	6·5	5·9	5·9	5·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	35—37	4·4	3·4	3·7	5·2	5·4	7·5	6·9	6·4	6·6	6·1	5·5	5·4	5·5
Hakgala ...	22—23	7·2	5·2	4·9	6·2	5·9	7·5	7·2	6·6	6·7	7·4	7·7	7·8	6·7
Badulla ...	27—32	6·1	4·1	4·1	5·4	5·2	5·8	5·1	5·4	5·7	5·4	6·4	6·9	5·5
Diyatalawa ...	5	5·4	4·8	4·2	5·8	5·5	5·4	5·0	4·5	6·0	6·2	6·6	6·0	5·5
Kurunegala ...	17—19	5·2	4·0	4·9	6·4	6·6	8·0	7·3	6·7	6·8	6·9	6·1	6·3	6·3

Table XXVI. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations and the means of the daily averages at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVII., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXV. of the values for 1905.

TABLE XXVII.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1905 with the Averages of Table XXV.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—1·2	+ 1·0	—0·3	+ 0·5	+ 0·3	—0·2	— 1·2	—0·5	— 1·0	— 0·6	— 1·0	— 0·9	— 0·4
Ratnapura ...	+1·2	+ 1·4	+1·3	+ 1·5	+ 0·8	+0·6	+ 0·2	+0·7	+ 0·4	+ 0·5	+ 1·2	+ 0·6	+ 0·9
Puttalam ...	—5·6	— 5·6	—5·6	— 2·9	— 3·5	—	—	—2·0	— 2·3	— 1·8	— 1·8	— 2·2	— 3·3
Anuradhapura ...	+0·5	+ 0·6	- 1·1	+ 1·8	+ 2·2	+0·9	+ 1·3	+0·5	+ 0·6	— 0·1	+ 0·4	— 0·5	+ 0·6
Mannar ...	—0·1	0	+0·1	+ 1·5	+ 0·8	—0·1	— 0·8	—0·5	— 0·7	0	0	— 0·7	0
Jaffna ...	0·	+ 1·3	+1·0	— 1·4	+ 1·3	0	— 1·1	—1·4	— 2·0	— 0·8	— 1·8	— 1·3	— 0·5
Trincomalee ...	—1·9	— 1·4	—1·7	— 0·9	— 2·1	—3·4	— 3·5	—2·4	— 2·2	— 4·0	— 1·4	— 2·7	— 2·3
Batticaloa ...	—0·8	— 0·3	+0·2	— 0·3	— 0·3	—1·0	— 1·1	—0·9	+ 1·2	— 1·1	— 1·1	— 1·1	— 0·6
Hambantota ...	—0·7	+ 0·4	—1·0	+ 0·3	— 0·6	—1·7	— 1·5	+0·2	— 1·6	— 0·8	+ 0·6	— 0·4	— 0·6
Galle ...	—2·6	+ 1·7	—2·0	— 1·1	— 1·7	—1·7	— 1·6	—0·9	— 0·7	— 1·4	— 0·4	+ 0·3	— 1·0
Kandy ...	—2·0	+ 0·1	—1·1	— 2·1	— 3·5	—4·6	— 1·5	—2·4	— 0·1	— 0·7	— 2·0	— 3·3	— 1·9
Nuwara Eliya ...	—3·7	— 2·3	—2·5	— 1·9	— 1·3	—	— 2.5	+0·5	— 0·1	— 0·6	+ 0·9	— 0·4	— 1·3
Hakgala ...	—0·5	+ 0·4	+0·2	+ 0·6	— 0·5	—0·9	— 1·5	—0·7	— 0·6	— 0·8	— 0·1	— 4·6	— 0·8
Badulla ...	0·4	+ 0·5	—0·1	+ 1·9	— 0·2	—0·6	0	+0·3	+ 0·8	+ 0·7	+ 1·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·4
Diyatalawa ...	+0·8	+ 0·6	+1·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	+0·5	— 0·8	+0·1	— 0·7	— 1·1	— 0·1	— 1·3	0
Kurunegala ...	—1 8	— 0·7	—1·5	0	— 1·1	—2·0	— 3·0	—3·4	— 2·9	— 3·8	— 3·5	— 4·2	— 2·3

Table XXVIII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVIII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of sixteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	36	3·56	2·10	4·70	10·90	12·08	8·17	4·51	3·59	5·19	14·67	12·18	5·87	87·52
Ratnapura ...	36	5·14	4·60	7·98	13·01	18·70	20·83	12·12	12·32	15·02	18·67	14·24	8·58	151 21
Puttalam ...	36	2·43	1·45	2·92	6·08	3·72	1·72	0·45	0·84	0·94	9·21	10·47	6·58	46 81
Anuradhapura ...	36	3·07	1·54	2·71	7·17	3·82	1·40	1·07	1·72	3·01	8·47	10·62	9·19	53·79
Mannar ...	36	2·17	1·15	1·43	2·72	2·28	0·62	0·30	0·44	1·12	7·93	9·91	7·85	37 92
Jaffna ...	35	2·13	1·27	0·90	2·48	2·00	0·76	0·85	1·45	2·75	6 81	13·26	11·14	45 80
Trincomalee ...	36	5·75	2·22	1·51	2·20	2·40	1·36	2·05	4·14	4·66	7·83	13·94	14·91	62·97
Batticaloa ...	36	8·34	3·84	3·08	2·07	1·86	1·01	1·23	2·24	2·89	6·26	12·68	13·54	59·04
Hambantota ...	36	3·43	1·57	2·05	2·84	3·46	2·42	1·44	1·32	2·44	4·34	6·80	5·40	37·51
Galle ...	36	4·47	2·98	4·11	10·58	11·50	8·33	5·71	5·35	7·47	13·14	11·44	6·08	91·16
Kandy ...	36	4·85	2·27	3·32	7·22	6·20	9·34	6·92	5·47	5·83	11·17	10·21	8·72	81,52
Nuwara Eliya ...	36	5·38	2·15	2·97	6·10	7·69	13·64	11·76	8·14	8·26	10·61	8·80	8·53	94·03
Hakgala ...	23	8·65	3·06	4·25	7·71	7·36	8·20	6·01	4·41	6·19	10·70	11·12	13·31	90·97
Badulla ...	31	9·52	3·36	3·92	7·97	5·24	2·62	1·43	3·22	3·27	10·01	11·60	13·12	75·28
Diyatalawa ...	5	6·95	2·70	1·93	7·65	5·67	2·14	1·02	2·12	4·39	11·89	10·20	6·23	62·89
Kurunegala ...	20	5·00	1·65	4·29	11·19	7·59	8·54	3·98	0·38	4·56	16·58	10·43	7·46	81·65

Table XXIX., below, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVIII. of the rainfall for 1905.

TABLE XXIX.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1905 with the Averages of Table XXVIII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+0·49	+0·64	—3·43	— 4·64	+ 1·46	—3 74	—3·26	— 3·00	+5·56	+0·14	—7·06	—5·39	—22·23
Ratnapura ...	—1·25	+0·03	—0·45	+ 3·57	— 0·64	—1·37	—5·58	— 2·03	—0·89	—0·31	—3·15	- 4·09	—16·16
Puttalam ...	- 1·56	+1·78	—2·29	+ 5·69	+ 1·16	—0·57	—0·45	— 0·84	—0·72	+7·02	—3·49	—1·59	+ 1·14
Anuradhapura ...	—1·18	+ 2·25	+0·53	— 3·18	— 0·65	—1·01	—1·07	— 1·52	—2·05	—2·62	—1·20	—5·15	—14·45
Mannar ...	— 1·38	—0·62	—1·43	+ 3·85	+ 0·62	—0·62	—0·30	+ 0·19	—1·12	+ 0·23	—4·51	—6·23	—11·32
Jaffna ...	—0·65	—1·27	—0·75	+ 4·40	— 0·24	—0·76	—0·85	+ 0·49	—1·75	+4·77	—3·98	—7·01	— 7·60
Trincomalee ...	—3·50	—1·29	—1·48	+ 7·05	— 1·14	—1·25	—0·02	— 0·50	—1·10	—3·93	+1·58	—9·52	—15·10
Batticaloa ...	+ 0·75	—1·26	—3·03	+ 9·42	+ 1·73	+1·86	—1·16	+ 2 99	+0·47	—3·11	+ 9·72	—6·79	+11·59
Hambantota ...	— 2·78	+ 0·13	—1·71	+ 5·42	+ 12·20	—0·53	—1·18	— 0·09	—0·52	+0·06	+2·73	+1·29	+15·02
Galle ...	—2·93	—1·46	—3·86	+11·71	+ 1·14	—0·70	—2·17	— 3·37	—1·31	—2·77	—1·24	—3·63	—10·59
Kandy ...	—3·71	—2·06	—3·28	— 3·71	+ 3·66	+3·70	—1·73	— 2·59	+0·69	+2·69	—5·79	—5·07	—17·20
Nuwara Eliya ...	—3·22	+1·86	+0·39	+ 1·49	+ 0·74	+ 0·05	—6·34	— 4·27	+0·07	—0·58	+ 0·68	—4·09	—13·22
Hakgala ...	- 3·42	+1·98	—2·15	+ 0·97	+ 0·31	+0·29	—3·37	— 3·24	— ·85	—2·60	+3·10	—6·92	—15·90
Badulla ...	- 4·47	—0·25	—2·41	— 2·08	— 1·11	+0·65	—0·61	— 1·84	+0·71	—1·74	+ 0·87	—5·36	—17·64
Diyatalawa ...	— 3·15	+1·91	—0·57	+ 2·92	+ 1·25	+0·32	—0·85	— 1·37	+ 2·08	+1·70	+ 0·01	—1·59	+ 2·66
Kurunegala ...	—4·40	+3·11	—1·51	— 1·20	+ 8·18	—2·15	—2·22	+ 0·47	+1·96	—1·60	—4·47	—3·34	— 7·17

Tables XXX. and XXXI. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the sixteen principal stations.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1905.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.	°					°	°	°
January	143·5	1st	150·7	12th	138·2	56·7	63·8	52·2
February	145·3	21st	156·2	9th	138·8	57·9	69·0	52·8
March	145·8	7th	154·0	1st	140·8	56·5	61·3	53·5
April	138·6	8th	152·8	13th	91·4	50·4	66·4	9·0
May	140·6	2nd	151·4	24th	92·8	53·4	67·2	9·3
June	138 3	18th	144·0	8th	115·5	52·3	57·8	32·8
July	140·8	22nd	145·5	12th	128·4	54·4	85·1	52·2
August	144·0	12th	153·5	18th	135·0	56·5	66·5	49·3
September	142·4	22nd	149·2	14th	111·0	56·3	62·8	29·8
October	140·3	9th	149·8	19th	94·8	54·8	62·2	14·2
November	142·5	9th	157·5	13th	115·8	55·1	69·3	28·8
December	142·6	4th	150·6	29th	122·8	54·4	63·2	38·8
Year	142·1	November 9th	157·5	April 13th	91·4	54·9	85·1	9·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·3	—	118·8	—	65·4	35·2
2.—RATNAPURA.								
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	153·0	21st	166·2	6th	140·2	67·0	78·7	57·2
February	155·5	5th	166·2	11th	145·2	67·4	76·7	54·7
March	154·4	24th	170·2	29th	148·2	64·9	73·2	58·7
April	151·3	20th	170·2	18th	115·2	64·4	83·7	33·7
May	147·6	7th	160·2	24th	96·2	60·7	70·7	12·7
June	—	—	—	Cancelled	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	147·7	22nd	154·8	1st	124·7	60·7	68·2	41·8
September	150·9	6th	160·6	5th	141·9	62·9	73·4	56·3
October	147·4	7th	156·9	19th	137·7	61·3	71·1	54·8
November	148·6	22nd	157·9	21st	118·2	61·0	69·0	37·9
December	146·3	13th	155·2	15th	109·6	60·4	68·1	28·9
Year	150·3	Mar.24 & Ap.20th	170·2	May 24th	96·2	63·1	83·7	12·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	161·8	—	127·7	—	73·3	43·7
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
January	132·6	30th	142·4	5th	110·6	46·6	55·8	26·8
February	136·6	4th	146·4	21st	126·2	46·0	58·0	32·8
March	143·3	21st	148·6	3rd	138·2	49·0	53·4	45·6
April	135·9	29th	148·2	13th & 15th	126·2	44·9	55·0	33·6
May	137·0	11th	142·4	30th	128·4	46·2	53·4	42·2
June	136·5	5th, 10th, & 22nd	140·4	9th	130·6	46·9	49·6	41·4
July	142·3	24th	152·6	17th	132·8	49·3	59·2	36·4
August	153·0	20th	160·2	21st	145·2	57·6	65·2	49·2
September	150·7	18th	158·2	15th & 22nd	145·2	53·3	60·9	47·7
October	147·9	1st	157·2	19th	132·2	55·3	67·2	45·0
November	145·1	31st	152·2	13th	128·2	56·9	63·2	47·2
December	143·9	5th	149·2	16th, 18th, & 29th	140·2	57·8	64·2	46·7
Year	142·1	August 20th	160·2	January 5th	110·6	50·8	67·2	26·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	149·8	—	132·0	—	58·8	41·2
5.—MANNAR.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	154·7	4th	164·8	30th	147·8	65·7	76·3	56·3
November	153·3	28th	156·8	1st, 2nd, & 4th	150·8	66·0	70·0	55·8
December	153·3	2nd	156·8	23rd	151·8	68·4	70·0	55·8
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	141·8	16th	148·5	2nd	126·0	58·0	62·0	47·0
February	146·9	8th	154·0	20th	136·0	58·1	65·0	45·7
March	151·0	10th	157·0	28th	142·0	59·4	64·0	53·0
April	147·8	13th	160·5	16th	120·0	58·5	65·0	35·0
May	148·2	10th & 11th	156·0	30th	138·0	59·3	67·5	52·5
June	144·3	24th	147·0	2nd, 10th, & 27th	140·0	57·7	60·0	53·0
July	146·2	15th	152·0	6th	140·0	58·7	62·0	53·2
August	146·4	19th	154·0	1st, 10th, & 22nd	142·0	58·2	64·0	52·0
September	146·3	13th & 18th	155 0	3rd	138·0	59·1	67·5	52·5
October	144·5	5th	158·0	9th	128·0	57·5	64·5	44·0
November	144·0	6th	154·0	16th	124·0	57·1	64·5	44·0
December	143·7	21st	150·0	8th	131·0	57·4	64·0	46·0
Year	145·9	April 13th	160·5	April 16th	120·0	58·3	67·5	35·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	153·8	—	133·8	—	64·2	48·2

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	136·6	28th	145·0	6th	98·0	53·3	60·7	18·9
February	141·0	23rd	152·0	18th	105·0	55·9	61·5	23·2
March	148·7	22nd	153·0	5th	145·0	58·6	62·9	55·7
April	141·7	6th	155·0	16th	94·0	53·2	63·7	14·9
May	143·2	2nd	154·0	16th	120·0	53·2	61·3	32·3
June	145·0	6th	150·0	20th	133·0	52·6	57·9	43·7
July	146·3	13th	154·0	5th	130·0	53·7	59·3	39·9
August	147·0	27th	156·0	19th	130·0	54·4	63·7	40·0
September	146·6	12th	155·0	5th	123·0	55·3	61·0	35·7
October	143·6	22nd	154·0	14th	104·0	54·7	62·4	20·3
November	138·1	2nd	151·0	14th	100·0	52·5	62·9	18·8
December	137·0	3rd, 9th, & 27th	143·0	15th & 17th	120·0	53·0	59·5	36·0
Year	142·9	August 27th	156·0	April 16th	94·0	54·2	63·7	14·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·8	—	117·3	—	61·4	31·6
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	138·0	30th	141·8	8th	130·0	57·0	59·3	49·3
February	137·7	27th	142·2	9th & 11th	134·8	54·6	58·1	49·8
March	143·8	10th	148·2	11th	139·4	55·9	61·8	45·1
April	143·6	12th	152·0	25th	137·0	56·6	66·9	46·9
May	137·7	6th	144·2	16th	129·9	48·4	56·8	38·2
June	136·2	26th	141·5	20th	125·5	44·3	49·9	32·2
July	140·9	23rd	144·0	1st	136·0	48·5	52·5	41·6
August	145·1	19th	153·0	27th	128·8	54·6	64·6	46·6
September	142·0	9th	155·0	4th	122·0	54·2	73·5	41·9
October	139·7	21st	150·8	12th	128·8	55·0	68·7	35·5
November	135·9	2nd	147.2	13th	123·0	52·7	60·1	40·6
December	137·6	25th	149·0	5th	122·8	56·5	68·1	40·6
Year	139·9	September 9th	155·0	September 4th	122·0	53·2	73·5	32·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	147·4	—	129·8	—	61·7	42·4
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	156·8	30th	173·0	2nd	140·0	69·6	84·0	56·5
February	152·3	12th & 13th	167·0	23rd	113·0	64·5	78·0	25·0
March	153·0	25th	161·0	7th	141·0	63·0	70·0	58·0
April	138·8	4th	161·0	17th	93·0	50·1	69·0	9·5
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	143·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	Cancelled	—	—	—	—
October	143·7	10th	158·0	8th	126·0	57·1	72·8	42.8
November	143·1	18th	154·0	22nd	98·0	58·2	67·8	17·3
December	146·6	5th	156·7	3rd	139·0	62·2	73·5	53·3
Year	146·6	January 30th	173 0	April 17th	93·0	60·7	84·0	9·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	161·5	—	121·4	—	73·6	37·5
10.—GALLE.								
11.—KANDY.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September†	145·7	16th	151·0	20th	140·0	63·0	—	—
October	143·9	2nd	153·7	17th	114·3	60·6	70·1	34·3
November	142·4	29th	153·1	20th	103·3	58·2	67·1	22·4
December	143·5	3rd	152·5	15th	131·0	61·1	70·4	48·9
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Means of 22 days.

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	140·4	30th	157·1	3rd	132·2	72·7	85·9	65·7
February	142·2	4th	155·0	14th	128·0	71·8	83·0	60·2
March	144·7	13th & 26th	155·0	28th	131·0	71·5	81·1	61·3
April	135·7	4th, 16th & 21st	152·0	13th	83·0	66·3	81·0	21·0
May	132·5	3rd	159·0	23rd	81·0	64·1	86·8	22·0
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	128·6	9th	147·9	20th	89·5	62·6	79·2	29·8
August	132·7	26th	157·1	21st	86·2	65·5	88·0	43·6
September	131·2	15th	147·6	5th	95·7	64·1	75·6	37·5
October	130·2	6th	145·8	14th	104·5	62·2	76·0	38·5
November	127·1	23rd	147·3	16th	76·8	59·8	—	—
December	131·6	3rd	144·3	14th	110·3	64·7	78·7	42·9
Year	134·3	January 30th	157·1	November 16th	76·8	65·9	88·0	21·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·6	—	101·7	—	81·5	42·3
13.—HAKGALA.								
14.—BADULLA.								
January	139·4	10th	146·8	1st	128 8	62·7	71·5	46·9
February	144·7	19th	156·5	13th	122·3	64·9	76·8	45·7
March	151·3	21st	159·9	2nd	143·2	67·2	74·3	56·8
April	147·6	8th	162·5	12th	97·2	65·1	81·7	21·9
May	148·5	2nd	159·0	16th	124·7	64·1	75·1	43·1
June	147·0	21st	162·9	20th	112·0	62·2	80·4	32·5
July	148·0	26th	157·3	21st	139·0	61·2	68·1	55·1
August	153·1	18th	162·8	30th	143·8	63·9	75·9	57·7
September	149·7	29th	158·9	5th	125·5	63·7	72·8	44·2
October	148·7	11th	160·7	13th	137·3	65·7	80·6	57·2
November	140·3	4th	153·4	21st	80·7	60·0	73·2	1·7
December*	136·5	5th	154·0	17th	105·3	53·9	—	—
Year	146·2	June 21st	162·9	November 21st	80·7	62·9	81·7	1·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	157·9	—	121·7	—	75·5	42·1
15.—DIYATALAWA.								
January	138·0	17th	150·3	6th	86·3	66·5	77·8	13·5
February	140·8	14th	153·8	22nd	123·3	66·8	82·0	54·0
March	143·2	21st	152·8	3rd	131·1	65·6	83·4	54·9
April	128·7	1st	145·3	13th	83·8	53·2	66·7	15·4
May	130·2	1st	145·8	11th	86·8	—	—	—
June	130·9	13th	143·3	20th	84·3	Shade cancelled		
July	139·1	14th	146·8	12th	128·8	—	—	—
August	139·2	30th	145·0	5th	129·6	—	—	—
September	137·1	25th	147·6	5th	106·6	61·2	73·8	52·2
October	139·1	22nd	149·3	10th	117·8	62·9	67·8	44·2
November	136·6	5th	152·8	21st & 22nd	98·3	62·9	75·8	28·5
December	134·4	12th	143·8	17th	105·3	60·8	69·3	30·7
Year	136·4	February 14th	153·8	April 13th	83·8	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	148·0	—	106·8	—	—	—
16.—KURUNEGALA.								
January	145·8	29th	157·1	2nd	138·0	58·0	70·5	31·2
February	151·8	17th	159·5	28th	145·3	59·4	68·0	53·3
March	153·0	18th	158 4	3rd	147·3	58·3	63·0	48·3
April	143·6	24th & 27th	153·8	16th	95·0	54·0	63·6	10·0
May	145·5	4th	152·8	30th	130·0	56·9	—	—
June	140·9	4th	149·3	17th	132·6	55·0	59·5	45·4
July	140·3	31st	148·0	20th	134·8	53·7	59·5	50·2
August	144·4	3rd	152·2	19th	133·2	55·3	62·2	46·8
September	142·5	26th	149·8	6th	122·2	54·8	61·8	41·0
October	142·5	8th, 23rd, & 27th	147·2	13th	132·2	54·6	63·4	45·8
November	144·2	20th	152·0	22nd	138·0	55·6	73·0	50·2
December	141·5	2nd	150·2	15th	120·6	54·9	62·0	41·6
Year	144·7	February 17th	159·5	April 16th	95·0	55·9	70·5	10 0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·5	—	139·1	—	64·2	42·2

* Means of 17 days.

TABLE VI.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1905.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	68·7	6th	73·2	14th	61·5	3·5	5·7	1·3
February	70·1	24th	74·2	11th	64·0	2·9	5·8	0·3
March	73·3	30th	77·5	5th	67·0	3·3	8·0	2·0
April	74·9	6th	77·5	7th	71·8	1·8	5·6	0·5
May	75·7	21st	78·2	19th & 24th	73·0	1·9	4·4	0·5
June	75·6	2nd	77·5	20th	73·0	2·3	4·8	0·8
July	75·7	27th	78·0	1st	74·2	2·9	4·8	0·8
August	76·4	30th	78·0	22nd	74·8	2·3	3·5	1·4
September	74·4	1st	77·2	23rd	70·0	1·8	6·0	0·7
October	73·2	21st	75·2	10th	71·4	1·9	5·2	0·3
November	73·2	9th & 13th	76·0	6th	69·0	1·9	4·0	0·5
December	70·5	15th	74·2	30th	64·5	2·7	6·4	1·1
Year	73·5	May 21st	78·2	January 14th	61·5	2·4	8·0	0·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	76·4	—	69·5	—	4·9	0·9
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	67·1	3rd	70·1	1st & 30th	65·1	3·8	6·7	0·7
February	65·1	20th & 30th	66·8	13th	63·1	5·3	8·6	2·2
March	66·9	25th	69·1	3rd, 5th, & 11th	64·1	4·7	6·3	2·3
April	68·8	9th & 26th	70·1	1st	66·6	3·2	5·1	1·6
May	68·8	1st	70·3	23rd & 24th	67·6	4·7	6·9	3·4
June	68·5	6th	70·1	19th, 21st, & 25th	67·1	4·2	6·4	1·9
July	68·7	3rd & 12th	70·1	19th	67·1	4·2	6·9	2·4
August	68·4	10th & 26th	70·1	8, 11, 19, 21, & 30	67·1	4·6	5·9	2·4
September	68·3	12th & 13th	70·1	5th	66·1	4·2	5·9	2·9
October	67·1	22nd	69·9	26th, 28th, & 31st	65·1	3·4	5·5	1·9
November	65·9	3rd, 14th, & 20th	67·1	25th & 27th	64·1	5·4	7·8	3·7
December	63·8	6th & 8th	66·1	30th	59·6	6·8	10·3	3·9
Year	67·3	May 1st	70·3	December 20th	59·6	4·5	10·3	0·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	69·2	—	65·2	—	6·9	2·4
3.—PUTTALAM.								
4.—ANURADHAPURA.								
5.—MANNAR.								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October	74·4	19th & 20th	78·0	31st	70·0	2·2	8·0	1·0
November	72·7	12th & 16th	76·4	25th	65·4	3·0	10·0	0·2
December	70·4	15th	75·0	2nd & 10th	63·0	4·4	10·0	0·4
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	64·6	7th	70·0	31st	60·0	6·0	9·0	1·5
February	63·7	22nd	71·0	15th	58·5	8·2	12·0	5·5
March	69·7	24th	78·0	1st	61·0	7·7	12·0	3·5
April	74·0	22, 27, 28, 29, 30	78·0	9th	69·0	4·6	7·3	2·0
May	75·6	1st	79·0	10th & 25th	73·0	5·1	10·6	2·0
June	75·6	18th	78·5	16th, 20th, & 27th	74·0	4·9	7·0	2·5
July	75·2	6, 12, 18, 27, & 30	76·0	7, 14, 25th, & 31st	74·0	4·7	6·0	4·0
August	73·8	4th	76·0	25th & 29th	70·0	5·2	8·0	2·0
September	73·1	30th	75·0	5th	68·0	6·3	8·0	3·0
October	70·3	1st	74·0	31st	62·5	7·5	16·5	4·5
November	65·9	11th	70·0	5th & 6th	62·0	8·9	16·5	4·5
December	65·3	19th	71·0	11th & 12th	60·0	6·4	10·0	2·0
Year	70·6	May 1st	79·0	February 15th	58·5	6·3	16·5	1·5
Means of extremes ..	—	—	74·7	—	66·0	—	10·2	31

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	65·6	5th, 7th, & 8th	69·0	26th	60·0	7·5	11·0	5·0
February	64·9	6th	69·0	1st	61·0	9·3	13·3	3·5
March ...	67·8	26th	73·0	1st, 2nd, & 16th	63·0	9·0	12·0	5·7
April	69·5	23rd & 24th	73·0	15th	67·0	6·8	9·5	1·8
May	70·9	1st	73·0	24th	68·0	7·7	10·0	5·5
June	70·1	10th	72·0	7th & 20th	67·0	8·5	10·0	5·1
July	67·3	2nd & 8th	69·0	25th & 26th	65·0	10·9	13·0	8·8
August	69·0	11th & 12th	71·0	19th	66·0	8·7	9·9	5·5
September	68·9	4, 10, 16, 17, 26, & 30	70·0	18th & 24th	65·0	7·7	12·0	4·9
October	69·2	4th, 5th, & 21st	71·0	30th	66·0	6·8	8·0	5·1
November	69·8	3rd & 12th	72·0	6th	65·0	5·7	8·8	3·8
December	68·6	23rd	73·0	10th & 11th	62·0	6·3	11·4	1·7
Year	68·5	Mar. 26, April 23 & 24, May 1, & Dec. 23	73·0	January 26th	60·0	7·9	13·3	1·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	71·3	—	64·6	—	10·7	4·7
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June								
July								
August								
September	73·1	10th	77·2	24th	68·5	—	—	—
October	73·1	14th	76·0	30th	70·0	2·9	5·6	0·7
November	73·6	9th	75·8	6th	71·2	1·6	4·0	—
December	72·7	3rd	75·2	29th	69·0	2·3	6·0	—
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
10.—GALLE.								
January	69·9	21st	72·4	27th	66·0	2·6	4·0	1·6
February	70·5	22nd & 24th	72·8	2nd	68·0	2·7	3·9	0·4
March	71·5	31st	74·2	3rd	68·4	3·6	5·3	0·7
April	72·2	21st	75·0	14th	69·0	3·4	6·5	1·3
May	73·2	15th	75 3	24th	69·2	3·4	5·9	2·4
June	74·3	3rd & 4th	77·0	27th	71·0	2·6	4·5	1·2
July	74·2	14th	77·0	21st	70·6	2·9	4·7	1·7
August	75·2	14th	77·8	23rd	72·6	3·1	4·6	0 5
September	74·2	1st & 19th	77·0	7th	71·4	2·4	5·0	0·8
October	72 5	24th	75·2	10th	68·6	2 6	7·9	1·0
November	70·9	4th	73·4	30th	67·0	3·2	4·6	0·8
December	69·3	24th	71·8	30th	65·0	3·8	7·2	2 3
Year	72·3	May 15th	75·3	December 30th	65·0	3·0	7·9	0·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	74·9	—	68 9	—	5·3	1·2
11.—KANDY								
January	59·8	2nd	65·0	14th	50·0	6·1	10·0	4·0
February	60·1	23rd	77·0	13th	50·0	7·2	11·0	2·0
March	60·6	24th & 25th	69·0	1st	52·0	8·4	11·0	5·5
April	63·8	16th	69·0	1st	55·0	6·2	12·5	2·0
May	66·9	7th	70·0	27th	62·0	4·8	10·5	2·0
June	59·6	3rd, 25th, & 26th	68·0	17th	57·0	11·9	16·0	3·0
July	65·4	25th	69·8	4th	60·5	8·3	18·5	2·2
August	64·5	29th	67·2	3rd & 5th	61·2	4·9	10·9	2·9
September	64·5	1st & 4th	67·5	12th	60·5	4·7	7·3	4·0
October	63·8	18th	67·5	25th	58·5	4·0	9·7	1·6
November	65·0	10th & 14th	68·0	18th	59·0	4·4	7·5	2·3
December	62·8	16th	67·8	31st	53·8	5 2	12·0	2·7
Year	63·1	February 23rd	77·0	Jan. 14 & Feb. 13	50·0	6·3	18·5	1·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	68·8	—	56·6	—	11·4	2·9

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°					°	°	°
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	33·2	7th	53·7	24th	32·1	11·8	—	—
April	43·7	21st	53·3	3rd	35·1	7·7	17·0	0·5
May	48·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	50·5	31st	55·5	10th	41·3	4·0	10·0	1·6
September	49·4	4th	55·2	24th	41·5	4·0	5·0	2·0
October	47·6	—	—	—	—	4·1	—	—
November	51·8	—	—	—	—	3·1	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	*46·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—HAKGALA.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.—BADULLA.								
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	56·8	4th	64·6	23rd	50·3	8·2	13·2	2·0
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	62·0	13th	67·9	18th	54·2	4·2	9·0	1·2
December	60·7	6th	67·1	29th	52·0	4·3	9·2	0·7
Year	59·8	November 13th	67·9	December 29th	54·2	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.—DIYATALAWA.								
January	53·1	6th	60·2	27th	45·0	3·8	8·1	0·5
February	50·9	18th	61·3	5th	40·0	6·9	20·0	0·3
March	52·4	21st	59·1	2nd	44·8	7·5	15·6	2·4
April	56·7	13th & 27th	60·2	9th	50·2	4·8	10·6	1·3
May	56·7	22nd	61·8	26th	51·8	—	—	—
June	54·9	13th	59·5	17th	50·8	—	—	—
July	53·0	18th	57·2	8th	48·5	—	—	—
August	53·5	30th	59·8	26th	47·2	—	—	—
September	54·3	3rd	59·5	24th	49·8	7·9	10·2	1·0
October	54·0	20th	58·5	31st	48·0	7·6	13·8	3·0
November	56·2	15th	60·0	18th & 19th	50·0	4·1	8·0	1·2
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	54·2	May 22nd	61·8	May 26th	51·8	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	59·8	—	47·8	—	—	—
16.—KURUNEGALA.								
January	61·3	6th	69·0	14th & 26th	53·0	6·8	9·0	3·2
February	61·4	18th	70·8	13th	49·2	7·7	11·8	3·2
March	64·7	26th	68·2	3rd	60·0	7·7	10·0	5·8
April	69·0	25th	71·5	9th & 10th	65·0	5·0	7·8	3·0
May	70·2	1st	73·0	25th	65·0	5·2	7·7	2·7
June	70·3	3rd	74·0	20th	62·0	5·2	7·0	2·4
July	71·2	24th	74·0	4th & 6th	69·0	4·8	6·8	2·6
August	71·5	23rd	73·4	6th	69·8	4·0	6·2	1·8
September	71·7	2nd & 7th	73·2	25th	70·0	2·7	7·0	1·0
October	71·0	14th	73·4	31st	68·4	1·6	3·8	0·2
November	70·8	12th	74·0	29th	66·0	1·4	5·0	0·4
December	67·5	6th	73·0	31st	58·8	2·7	8·0	0·6
Year	68·4	June 3, July 24, & Nov. 12	74·0	February 13th	49·2	4·6	11·8	0·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	72·3	—	63·0	—	7·5	2·2

* Means of seven months.

TABLE IX.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade for 1905.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	79·2	81·2	84·1	86·8	14·6	72·2	26th	91·2	24·0	14th	67·2
February ...	80·1	81·8	85·4	87·4	14·4	73·0	13th	92·4	23·9	12th	68·5
March ...	83·1	85·2	87·6	89·3	12·7	76·6	6th	93·7	21·7	5th	72·0
April ...	81·9	83·6	85·3	87·8	11·1	76·7	3rd	91·7	18·1	9th	73·6
May ...	81·8	83·1	84·7	87·2	9·6	77·6	5th	89·4	15·6	24th	73·8
June ...	81·2	82·5	83·2	86·0	8·1	77·9	15, 16, & 17	88·2	13·7	20th	74·5
July ...	82·1	83·2	84·6	86·4	7·8	78·6	8, 28, & 30	87·4	10·9	19th	76·5
August ...	82·4	83·9	84·7	87·5	8·8	78·7	7th	89·0	12·5	22nd	76·5
September ...	81·0	82·9	83·8	86·1	9·9	76·2	3rd	88·4	15·2	6th	73·2
October ...	79·9	81·7	82·8	85·5	10·4	75·1	5, 29, & 30	87·7	15·3	10th	72·4
November ...	80·8	82·3	85·1	87·4	12·3	75·1	6th	90·8	17·8	6th	73·0
December ...	79·8	81·1	85·2	88·2	15·0	73·2	23rd	91·7	23·2	30th	68·5
Year ...	81·1	82·6	84·7	87·1	11·2	75·9	March 6th	93·7	26·5	Jan. 14th	67·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·2	17·7	—	72·5
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	76·7	79·8	79·4	92·7	21·8	70·9	14th & 17th	94·9	27·4	1st	67·5
February ...	76·3	79·5	78·9	89·5	19·1	70·4	1st	92·4	23·4	20th & 25th	69·0
March ...	78·5	83·2	80·6	91·1	19·5	71·6	23rd	94·6	25·1	11th	69·5
April ...	79·4	84·2	82·0	91·7	19·7	72·0	21st & 25th	95·5	25·9	1st	69·6
May ...	80·2	84·3	82·7	92·0	18·5	73·5	10th	95·5	23·5	23rd	72·0
June ...	79·6	83·5	82·6	90·3	17·6	72·7	1st	94·5	24·5	19th & 22nd	70·0
July ...	78·8	81·9	81·5	89·8	16·9	72·9	6th	93·8	23·8	1st & 19th	70·0
August ...	79·1	82·4	81·8	89·7	16·7	73·0	8th	92·9	21·9	17th & 30th	71·0
September ...	79·1	82·6	82·1	89·3	16·8	72·5	18th	92·4	22·4	24th	70·0
October ...	77·1	80·1	80·6	88·9	18·4	70·5	28th	93·2	24·2	15, 26, & 30	69·0
November ...	77·8	81·2	80·8	89·8	18·5	71·3	2nd	93·8	24·8	9, 13, & 21	69·0
December ...	76·7	79·4	80·1	90·9	20·3	70·6	24th	94·3	29·3	30th	65·0
Year ...	78·3	81·8	81·1	90·5	18·7	71·8	Apl. 21, 25 & May 10	95·5	30·5	Dec. 30th	65·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94·0	24·7	—	69·3
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	76·8	79·2	81·9	86·0	16·7	69·3	30th	89·0	24·7	26th	64·3
February ...	79·0	81·4	85·3	88·1	17·9	70·2	26th	92·0	27·2	13th	64·8
March ...	81·9	84·7	87·4	89·5	16·0	73·5	9th	94·0	24·7	1st & 2nd	69·3
April ...	80·8	83·3	84·3	86·9	12·0	74·9	3rd & 4th	90·5	19·2	9th	71·3
May ...	81·8	83·8	84·3	86·9	9·6	77·3	9th	92·5	19·7	12th	72·8
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	82·1	83·2	84·7	87·0	8·7	78·3	30th	90·5	15·6	4th	74·9
September ...	82·1	83·9	85·3	88·0	10·8	77·2	30th	90·5	16·3	22nd	74·2
October ...	79·9	82·1	82·9	86·1	11·5	74·6	1st & 2nd	89·6	19·6	31st	70·0
November ...	79·3	81·3	83·4	87·6	14·2	73·4	7th	91·2	21·8	6th	69·4
December ...	77·2	78·6	82·8	85·9	15·7	70·2	23rd	88·9	23·5	11th	65·4
Year * ...	80·1	82·2	84·2	87·2	13·3	73·9	March 9th	94·0*	29·7	January 26th	64·3*
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90·9	22·2	—	68·7
4.—ANURADHAPURA.											
January ...	77·0	78·5	84·8	86·0	18·4	67·6	20th & 30th	90·4	28·5	27th	61·9
February ...	78·2	80·2	87·2	90·8	23·6	67·2	7, 8, & 21	93·4	30·5	1st	62·9
March ...	82·5	84·3	92·2	94·7	23·6	71·1	20th & 23rd	99·2	33·5	1st	65·7
April ...	80·7	83·3	86·1	91·0	18·2	72·8	6th	96·8	26·1	9th	70·7
May ...	82·3	84·3	87·9	90·8	16·2	74·6	8th	95·8	23·9	12th & 30th	71·9
June ...	82·9	84·0	89·5	90·6	15·3	75·3	6th	93·4	20·7	6th	72·7
July ...	82·9	84·3	88·9	93·0	17·5	75·5	14th & 17th	96·4	22·7	7th & 14th	73·7
August ...	82·9	84·4	90·0	95·4	20·6	74·8	17th	98·0	26·5	20th	71·5
September ...	83·1	85·2	89·9	97·4	23·2	74·2	28th	99·2	29·2	13th	70·0
October ...	80·2	82·6	85·9	92·6	20·6	72·0	4th & 6th	96·2	29·7	31st	66·5
November ...	78·4	80·8	83·2	88·2	17·0	71·2	1st	94·2	28·2	6th	66·0
December ...	75·7	77·3	81·4	86·1	17·8	68·3	6th	94·5	32·1	11th	62·4
Year ...	80·7	82·4	87·3	91·4	19·3	72·1	March 20, 23 & Sept. 28	99·2	37·3	January 27th	61·9
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95·6	27·6	—	68·0
5.—MANNAR.											
January ...	78·0	79·9	82·0	84·4	12·2	72·2	26th	87·5	19·0	14th	68·5
February ...	79·8	82·0	85·4	88·9	16·9	72·0	21st	94·0	26·0	1st	68·0
March ...	84·5	87·2	90·5	93·9	18·0	75·9	26th	95·6	26·6	1st	69·0
April ...	83·1	85·5	86·8	91·0	14·0	77·0	6th	98·8	24·8	9th	74·0
May ...	84·9	87·1	88·1	91·9	12·5	79·4	8th	97·0	24·5	30th	72·5
June ...	84·4	86·3	86·8	90·1	9·9	80·2	24th	92·5	13·7	8th & 27th	78·8
July ...	83·6	85·4	86·7	89·9	11·2	78·7	5th	92·8	16·3	14th	76·5
August ...	83·4	85·3	86·4	89·8	11·4	78·4	14th	93·5	18·0	4th	75·5
September ...	83·7	85·7	86·6	89·9	11·0	78·9	26th	92·5	18·0	13th	74·5
October ...	81·6	84·0	84·0	89·0	12·1	76·9	3rd	94·0	22·0	31st	72·0
November ...	80·2	82·1	82·9	87·3	11·6	75·7	3rd	91·6	17·8	14th	73·8
December ...	78·8	80·1	81·6	84·9	10·1	74·8	3rd & 28th	87·0	18·0	10th	69·0
Year ...	82·2	84·2	85·7	89·3	12·6	76·7	April 6th	98·8	30·8	February 1st	68·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·1	20·4	—	72·7

* Means of ten months.

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	77·5	80·3	81·5	83·8	13·2	70·6	30th	87·0	20·0	14, 15, & 18	67·0
February ...	80·7	83·4	86·8	88·8	16·9	71·9	23rd & 26th	91·0	24·0	1st & 2nd	67·0
March ...	84·0	85·6	89·1	91·6	14·2	77·4	15th	95·8	23·8	1st & 3rd	72·0
April ...	83·3	84·6	86·9	89·3	10·7	78·6	3rd & 4th	95·0	20·5	16th	74·5
May ...	84·3	86·1	87·1	88·9	8·2	80·7	11th	95·0	16·0	10, 13, 25, 31	79·0
June ...	83·2	84·1	85·1	86·6	6·1	80·5	24, 25, 26	88·0	9·0	20th & 23rd	79·0
July ...	83·3	84·0	86·0	87 5	7·6	79·9	15th	90·0	11·0	14, 29, 30, 31	79·0
August ...	82·9	83·7	86·0	88·2	9·2	79·0	15th	93·5	17·0	2nd	76·5
September ...	83·0	83·9	85·6	87·2	7·8	79·4	26th & 27th	90·5	15·5	5th	75·0
October ...	81·8	83·1	84·5	87·0	9·2	77·8	4th & 5th	94·0	19·5	12th & 30th	74·5
November ...	80·5	82·8	83·8	86·9	12·1	74·8	1st	90·5	19·5	23rd	71·0
December ...	78·5	81·5	82·3	86·3	14·8	71·7	28th	87·5	22·5	11th & 12th	65·0
Year ...	81·9	83·6	85·4	87·7	10·8	76·9	March 15th	95·8	30·8	Dec. 11, 12	65·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·5	18·2	—	73·3
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	76·9	77·8	79·9	83·3	10·2	73·1	30th	84·8	16·7	14th	68·1
February ...	78·7	79·8	82·2	85·1	10·9	74·2	21st	87·5	17·8	15th	69·7
March ...	82·5	83·6	87·3	90·1	13·3	76·8	30th	96·3	23·5	1st	72·8
April ...	81·1	82·5	84·4	88·5	12·2	76·3	22nd	94·8	22·0	6th	72·8
May ...	83·2	84·5	86·6	90·0	11·4	78·6	2nd	94·5	18·0	10th	76·5
June ...	83·9	84·3	88·8	91·4	12·8	78·6	6th	94·1	17·9	7th	76·2
July ...	84·0	84·2	89·6	92·6	14·4	78·2	2nd	95·0	17·7	10th & 15th	77·3
August ...	82·8	82·6	87·4	92·6	15·2	77·4	9th	95·0	20·3	19th	74·7
September ...	82·2	83·1	87·1	91·3	14·7	76·6	12th	94·8	22·5	18th	72·3
October ...	81·2	82·1	85·5	88·9	12·9	76·0	28th	95·0	21·3	30th	73·7
November ...	79·5	80·9	82·2	85·6	10·2	75·5	1st	89·1	16·8	15th	72·3
December ...	78·5	80·0	80·6	84·0	9·1	74·9	2nd	86·0	17·7	11th	68·3
Year ...	81·2	82·2	85·1	88·6	12·2	76·4	March 30th	96·3	28·2	Jan. 14th	68·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·2	19·3	—	72·9
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	81·3	84·3	83·7	85·4	6·3	76·0	19th	90·0	16·5	10th & 12th	73·5
November ...	79·4	81·7	81·2	83·2	8·0.	75·2	2nd	87·2	13·6	18th	73·6
December ...	78·4	79·9	80·2	81·1	6·1	75·0	2nd	84·4	12·9	12th	71·5
Year ...	79·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	78·7	82·5	82·1	87·2	15·8	71·4	28th	90·7	23·2	15th	67·5
February ...	79·1	82·1	83·2	87·8	15·9	71·9	10, 11, & 13	90·0	22·0	11th	68·0
March ...	82·2	86·5	86·6	90·0	16·5	73·5	30th	95·0	26·5	1st	68·5
April ...	80·3	83·5	83·3	88·7	14·4	74·3	26th & 27th	94·5	24·0	9th	70·5
May ...	80·8	83·7	83·5	90·5	15·2	75·3	30th	96·5	25·5	13th	71·0
June ...	80·9	83·2	83·6	—	—	75·9	—	—	—	20th	72·5
July ...	82·5	84·8	86·6	—	—	76·2	—	—	—	2nd	74·0
August ...	82·5	85·3	86·1	87·5	11·4	76·1	23rd & 25th	90·7	16·2	5th & 6th	74·5
September ...	79·9	82·5	82·8	—	—	74·3	—	—	—	4th,15th,24th	72·5
October ...	80·3	83·8	83·4	86·6	12·9	73·7	17th	90·7	20·7	26th	70·0
November ...	79·0	81·7	82·0	84·9	11·5	73·4	2, 4, & 7	89·2	18·2	18th	71·0
December ...	78·6	80·9	82·6	84·4	12·0	72·4	9th & 11th	88·2	20·7	11th & 30th	67·5
Year ...	80·4	83·4	83·8	87·5	13·5	74·0	May 30th	96·5	29·0	Jan. 15 & Dec. 11, 30	67·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·7	21·1	—	70·6
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	78·5	80·9	82·2	84·5	12·0	72·5	1st	87·5	17·7	15th	69·8
February ...	79·5	82·4	83·1	86·0	12·9	73·1	25th	89·2	20·2	25th	69·0
March ...	81·9	85·0	85·6	88·4	13·3	75·1	4, 5, 8, & 10	90·5	20·3	1st	70·2
April ...	80·1	82·5	82·3	85·3	9·7	75·6	3 d	88·8	18·3	13th	70·5
May ...	80·9	83·1	82·9	85·3	8·7	76·6	7th &10th	87·5	15·2	24th	72·3
June ...	80·2	81·6	82·3	84·1	7·2	76·9	21st	85·8	12·3	9th & 13th	73·5
July ...	79·7	80·6	81·4	83·5	6·4	77·1	11th	86·3	13·8	21st	72·5
August ...	80·6	81·3	82·2	83·9	5·6	78·3	4th & 9th	85·0	10·2	23rd	74·8
September ...	80·1	81·5	82·1	84·0	7·4	76·6	17th	87·0	13·8	6th	73·2
October ...	79·3	81·0	82·0	84·1	9·0	75·1	2nd	87·0	14·8	9th	72·2
November ...	79·7	82·2	82·9	85·2	11·1	74·1	27th	88·0	15·7	30th	72·3
December ...	78·8	80·7	82·5	84·8	11·7	73·1	24th	86·5	17·7	30th	68·8
Year ...	79·9	81·9	82·6	84·9	9·6	75·3	Mar. 4,5,8,10	90·5	21·7	Dec. 30th	68·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·4	15·8	—	71·6

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	°	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	°
11.—KANDY.	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
January ...	74·2	76·7	80·1	83·3	17·4	65·9	20th & 29th	86·8	27·8	14th	59·0
February ...	75·9	78·1	82·3	86·9	19·6	67·3	6, 16, 26	89·8	31·8	13th	58·0
March ...	78·7	80·8	86·3	89·2	20·3	69·0	19th & 20th	92·8	31·8	1st	61·0
April ...	76·6	79·3	80·7	85·7	15·7	70·0	3rd	92·0	28·0	1st	64·0
May ...	76·9	79·9	79·1	84·0	12 3	71·7	3rd & 4th	88·8	21·3	25th	67·5
June ...	75·6	77·7	77·5	80·8	9 3	71·5	5th & 6th	85·8	16·8	5th & 16th	69·0
July ...	75·2	74·8	77·2	79·1	5·4	73·7	3, 8, 9, 10	83·8	16·6	14th	67·2
August ...	74·5	74·2	79·9	82·4	9 8	69·4	8th	85·4	20·2	5th	65·2
September ...	75·7	78·1	79·8	82·7	13·5	69 2	17th	87·5	21·5	15th	66·0
October ...	74 9	77·8	79·2	83·3	15·5	67·8	4th	89·0	25·3	31st	63·7
November ...	75·9	78·6	79·6	84·2	14 8	69·4	8th	87·8	23·3	18th	64·5
December ...	74·5	75·7	79·7	82·4	14·4	68 0	1st & 2nd	87·3	27·1	31st	60·2
Year ...	75·7	77·6	80·1	83·5	14·0	69·5	March 19, 20	92·8	34·8	Feb. 13th	58·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·1	24·3	—	63·8
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	57·7	64·1	63·7	67·7	22·4	45·3	21st	72·1	37·2	17th	34·9
February ...	58 2	65·3	64·9	70·4	26·0	44·4	1st	74·0	41·0	2nd	33·0
March ...	60·1	68·1	67·3	72·2	27·2	45·0	19th	74 9	39·7	18th	35·2
April ...	61·1	66·7	65·3	69·4	18·0	51·4	4th	74·2	33·3	3rd	40·9
May ...	61·2	65·3	63·7	68 4	13·8	54·6	2nd	73·0	26·0	1st	47·0
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	58·6	61·5	62·8	66·0	14·5	51 5	14th	72 5	25·0	9th	47·5
August ...	60·4	62·7	63·9	67·2	12·7	54·5	8th	72·1	23·1	26th	49·0
September ...	60·0	63·2	63·5	67·1	13·7	53·4	29th	72·8	26·6	24th	46·2
October ...	60·1	64·5	64·2	68·0	16·3	51 7	23rd	73·9	28·7	31st	45·2
November ...	60·2	64·1	61·5	67·3	12·4	54·9	1st	74·3	26·3	1st	48·0
December ...	58·4	63·8	63·2	66·9	18·8	48·1	30th	72 4	30·7	29th	41·7
Year ...	59·5	64·5	64·0	68·2	17·8	50·4	Mar. 19th	74·9	41·9	Feb. 2nd	33·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73·3	30·7	—	42·6
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	56·1	59·1	59·8	63·3	14·0	49·3	25th	68·0	25·7	15th & 27th	42·3
February ...	57 3	60·9	62·2	65·5	16·6	48·9	26th & 27th	70·0	27·7	2nd & 13th	42·3
March ...	59 6	64·1	64·9	69·8	19·9	49·9	19, 20, 21	72·5	28·2	10th & 12th	44·3
April ...	61·0	63·6	64·4	67·9	12·9	55·0	4th	72·5	24·2	2nd	48·3
May ...	60·8	63·6	63·2	68·1	12·4	55·7	13th	73·C	21·2	4th	51·8
June ...	60·3	62·7	62·1	67·5	11·3	56 2	2nd	72·5	20·7	20th	51·8
July ...	60·1	62·2	62·7	67·4	11·9	55·5	13th	73·5	20·2	6th	53·3
August ...	60 7	62·5	64·7	69·9	14·8	55·1	20th	74·0	21·7	1st & 26th	52·3
September ...	60·4	62·9	63·4	68·7	13·8	54·9	1st & 28th	73·0	21·2	19th	51·8
October ...	60·2	63·5	63·7	68·4	15·0	53·4	23, 24, 26	72·0	24·2	30th & 31st	47·8
November ...	59·1	61·2	62·0	65·4	11·3	54·1	1st	74·5	30·2	18th	44·3
December ...	57·3	59·8	61·0	64·0	12·8	51·2	31st	69·0	25·7	14th	40·8
Year ...	59·4	62·2	62·8	67·2	13·9	53·3	Nov. 1st	74·5	33·7	Dec. 14th	40·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71·8	24·2	—	47·6
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	—	—	—	76·7	13·5	63·2	20th	80·0	24·4	27th	55·6
February ...	—	—	—	79·8	17·0	62·8	21st	83·2	31·3	13th	51·9
March ...	—	—	—	84·1	20·6	63·5	16th	87·8	31·8	1st	56·0
April ...	—	—	—	82·5	15·6	66·9	2nd	87·6	24·6	1st	63·0
May ...	—	—	—	84·4	16·5	67·9	14th	87·1	36·5	28th	50·6
June ...	—	—	—	84·8	19·4	65·4	6th	88·1	27·4	17th	60·7
July ...	—	—	—	86·8	23·8	63·0	26th	90·1	32·5	8th	57·6
August ...	75·5	79·7	83·3	89·2	25·8	63·4	9th	91·9	34·7	26th	57·2
September ...	75·2	79·9	80·7	86·0	21·0	65·0	28th	90·9	30·3	23rd	60·6
October ...	74·0	77·5	79·4	83·0	17·6	65·4	1st	85·9	25·5	22nd	60·4
November ...	72·2	74·6	75·7	80·3	14·1	66·2	1st	84·4	24·1	18th	60·3
December ...	70·2	72·2	73·3	77·2	12·2	65·0	14th	80·4	22·8	31st	57·6
Year ...	73·4	76·8	78·5	82·9	18·1	64·8	August 9th	91·9	41·3	May 28th	50·6
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86·5	28·9	—	57·6
15.—DIYATALAWA.											
January ...	63·1	65·6	66·9	71·5	14·6	56·9	23rd	75·9	27·4	27th	48·5
February ...	65·0	67·9	69·2	74·0	16·2	57·8	27th	78·8	26·8	1st	52·0
March ...	67·6	70·6	72·0	77·6	9 3	60·3	22nd	80·7	25·0	5th	55·7
April ...	67·1	70 1	69·8	75·5	14·0	61·5	4th	82·0	29·5	18th	52·5
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ...	67·8	71·1	70·3	75·9	13·7	62·2	25th	81·5	20 5	18, 23, & 24	61·0
October ...	67·8	71·0	70·8	76·2	14·7	61·6	25th	81·0	22·0	31st	59·0
November ...	65·3	67·8	67·9	73·7	13·4	60·3	3rd	77·8	20 3	18th	57·5
December ...	63·2	65·5	67·2	73·6	16·7	56 9	6th	75·5	24·5	13th	51·0
Year ...	65·9	68·7	69·3	74·8	15·1	59·7	April 4th	82·0	33·5	Jan. 27th	48·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79·2	24·5	—	54·7

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
16.—KURUNEGALA.	°	°	°	°	°	°			°		
January ...	77·9	79·3	86·1	87·8	19·7	68·1	30th	93·0	32·0	26th	61·0
February ...	79·6	80·3	89 4	92·4	23·3	69·1	7th	96·0	35·0	13th	61·0
March ...	82 8	84·1	92·0	94·7	22·3	72·4	16th	99·0	32·0	5th	67·0
April ...	80·6	82·5	85·0	89·6	15·3	74·3	3rd	97·0	25·6	9th	71·4
May ...	81·2	83·1	85·1	88·6	13·2	75·4	7th	95·0	25·6	25th	69·4
June ...	79·9	81·5	82·8	85·9	10·4	75·5	5th	89·4	16·2	10th	73·2
July ...	80·8	81·9	84·6	86·6	10·5	76·0	2nd	88·2	13·7	1st	74·5
August ...	80·0	79·7	84·8	89·1	13·6	75·5	15th	92·0	20·0	10th	72·0
September ...	79·9	82·2	83·0	87·7	13·3	74·4	29th	94·0	21·6	18th	72·4
October ...	78·6	81·4	81·9	87·9	15·3	72·6	5th	93·0	23·8	31st	69·2
November ...	79·4	84·9	84·0	88·6	16·4	72·2	8th	91·6	22·6	29th & 30th	69·0
December ...	78·1	79·3	84·8	86·6	16·4	70·2	2nd	89·4	24·4	29th	65·0
Year ...	79·9	81·7	85·3	88·8	15·8	73·0	March 16th	99·0	38·0	Jan26&Fb.13	61·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·1	24·3	—	68·8

TABLE XII.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature for 1905.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	79·3	80·2	83·2	82·0	81·9	81·3	82·2	82·5	81·1	80·0	80·9	79·9	81·2
Ratnapura ...	76·9	76·5	78·7	79·6	80·4	79·8	79·0	79·3	79·3	77·3	78·0	77·0	78·5
Puttalam ...	—	—		—	—	—	—	82·2	82·2	80·0	79·4	77·3	—
Anuradhapura ...	77·6	78·8	83·1	81·3	82·9	83·5	83·5	83·5	83·7	80·8	79·0	76·3	81·2
Mannar ...	78·0	79·8	84·5	83·1	84·9	84·4	83·6	83·4	83·7	81·6	80·2	78·8	82·2
Jaffna ...	77·5	80·7	84·0	83·3	84·6	83·2	83·3	82·9	83·0	81·8	80·5	78·5	81·9
Trincomalee ...	76·9	78·7	82·5	81·1	83·2	83·9	84·0	82·8	82·2	81·2	79·5	78·5	81·2
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81·4	79·5	78·5	—
Hambantota ...	78·8	79·2	82·3	80·4	80·9	81·0	82·6	82·6	80·0	80·4	79·1	78·7	80·5
Galle ...	78·6	79·6	82·0	80·2	81·6	80·3	79·8	80·7	80·2	79·4	79·8	78·9	80·0

TABLE XIV.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure for 1905.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·911	·974	·848	·126	1·047	1st	·784	25th	·263
February ...	·892	·957	·827	·130	1·019	27th	·752	19th	·267
March ...	·874	·940	·809	·131	1·042	4th	·717	21st	·325
April ...	·852	·903	·802	·101	·975	27th	·737	1st	·238
May ...	·812	·861	·763	·098	·935	4th	·712	10th	·223
June ...	·851	·898	·804	·094	·929	10th	·763	3rd & 28th	·166
July ...	·846	·889	·804	·085	·926	18th	·764	16th	·162
August ...	·839	·880	·798	·082	·961	6th	·739	17th	·222
September ...	·850	·901	·799	·102	·959	16th	·749	10th	·210
October ...	·846	·899	·793	·106	·954	23rd	·728	11th	·226
November ...	·894	·954	·834	·120	1·023	26th	·776	11th & 12th	·247
December ...	·867	·927	·806	·121	·980	25th	·746	9th	·234
Year ...	·861	·915	·807	·108	1·047	January 1st	·712	May 10th	·335
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·979	—	·747	—	·232
2.—RATNAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·612	·669	·555	·114	·766	4th	·473	25th	·293
February ...	·609	·663	·555	·108	·744	9th	·480	11th	·264
March ...	·594	·661	·528	·133	·714	5th	·469	23rd	·245
April ...	·626	·695	·557	·138	·764	16th	·484	1st & 22nd	·280
May ...	·619	·682	·556	·126	·728	24th	·477	5th	251
June ...	·603	·672	·534	·138	·734	23rd	·490	4th, 10th, & 27th	·244
July ...	·595	·666	·524	·142	·729	28th	·468	4th	·261
August ...	·607	·683	·531	·152	·724	17th	·474	26th	·250
September ...	·578	·642	·515	·127	·711	4th	·470	23rd	·241
October ...	·622	·672	·532	·140	·730	1st	·474	28th	·256
November ...	·609	·685	·532	·153	·760	26th	·474	28th	·286
December ...	·598	·672	·524	·148	·738	25th	·466	8th	·272
Year ...	·606	·672	·537	·135	·766	January 4th	·466	December 8th	·300
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·737	—	·475	—	·262

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
4.—PUTTALAM.									
4.—ANURADHAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·565	·625	·505	·120	·702	29th	·410	28th	·292
February ...	·593	·648	·539	·109	·702	14th	·439	7th	·263
March ...	·598	·656	·541	·115	·706	3rd & 4th	·437	31st	·269
April ...	·564	·631	·498	·133	·680	27th	·410	13th	·270
May ...	·550	·608	·493	·115	·690	9th	·403	18th	·287
June ...	·514	·573	·456	·117	·640	9th	·403	16th	·237
July ...	·538	·589	·488	·101	·672	16th	·419	2nd	·253
August ...									
September ...									
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ...									
December ...									
Year ...	·560	·619	·503	·116	·706	March 3rd & 4th	·403	May 18 & June 16	·303
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·685	—	·417	—	·268
5.—MANNAR ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·947	1·000	·895	·105	1·039	7th	·833	31st	·206
February ...	·911	·967	·856	·111	1·035	3rd	·788	20th	·247
March ...	·863	·917	·810	·107	1·040	6th	·717	21st	·323
April ...	·830	·881	·779	·102	·937	10th	·699	1st	·238
May ...	·759	·811	·707	·104	·886	5th	·644	21st	·242
June ...	·756	·807	·705	·102	·849	10th	·664	3rd	·185
July ...	·768	·818	·719	·099	·852	28th	·687	8th	·165
August ...	·771	·822	·720	·102	·873	7th	·654	17th	·219
September ...	·785	·837	·734	·103	·904	17th	·685	5th	·219
October ...	·821	·873	·769	·104	·925	5th	·709	11th	·216
November ...	·917	·969	·865	·104	1·037	26th	·820	12th	·217
December ...	·902	·957	·849	·108	1·034	5th	·794	6th	·240
Year ...	·836	·888	·784	·104	1·040	March 6th	·644	May 21st	·396
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·951	—	·725	—	·226
6.—JAFFNA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	·852	·915	·789	·126	·951	27th	·746	21st	·205
April ...	·876	·932	·820	·112	1·002	6th	·745	1st	·257
May ...	·788	·840	·736	·104	·933	1st	·652	21st	·281
June ...	·788	·837	·740	·097	·889	8th	·689	21st	·200
July ...	·797	·849	·745	·104	·900	2nd	·699	20th	·201
August ...	·802	·855	·749	·106	·933	7th	·674	18th	·259
September ...	·813	·867	·760	·107	·990	17th	·687	6th	·303
October ...	·844	·901	·788	·113	·966	30th	·718	16th	·248
November ...	·949	1·005	·893	·112	1·066	26th	·833	11th & 12th	·233
December ...	·936	·987	·886	·101	1·026	20th	·817	6th	·209
Year ...	·845	·899	·791	·108	1·066	November 26th	·652	May 21st	·414
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·966	—	·726	—	·240
7.—TRINCOMALEE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·971	1·024	·918	·106	1·094	2nd	·863	25th	·231
February ...	·934	·985	·884	·101	1·045	28th	·815	17th, 18th, & 20th	·230
March ...	·893	·957	·830	·127	1·074	4th & 5th	·723	21st	·351
April ...	·868	·921	·815	·106	·980	27th	·730	1st	·250
May ...	·786	·836	·737	·099	·945	9th	·646	22nd	·299
June ...	·777	·826	·729	·097	·887	8th	·692	2nd	·195
July ...	·788	·844	·733	·111	·895	2nd	·685	16th	·210
August ...	·791	·845	·738	·107	·923	6th	·675	25th	·248
September ...	·812	·874	·751	·123	·988	17th	·696	10th	·292
October ...	·842	·900	·784	·116	·957	8th	·708	17th	·249
November ...	·938	·994	·883	·111	1·049	26th	·823	11th	·226
December ...	·925	·981	·869	·112	1·039	22nd	·782	6th	·257
Year ...	·860	·916	·806	·110	1·094	January 2nd	·646	May 22nd	·448
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·990	—	·737	—	·253
8.—BATTICALOA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	1·025	1·075	·975	·100	1·144	2nd	·905	25th	·239
February ...	·989	1·042	·937	·105	1·095	13th	·860	6th	·235
March ...	·960	1·023	·898	·125	1·102	2nd & 5th	·788	20th	·314
April ...	·926	·975	·878	·097	1·036	4th	·794	19th	·242
May ...	·855	·901	·809	·092	·997	5th	·742	25th	·255
June ...	·847	·908	·787	·121	·984	8th	·748	26th	·236
July ...	·846	·894	·798	·096	·973	3rd	·739	24th	·234
August ...	·841	·896	·787	·109	·972	5th	·744	25th	·228
September ...	·891	·950	·832	·118	1·044	15th	·736	6th	·308
October ...	·925	·980	·871	·109	1·039	6th	·796	11th	·243
November ...	·982	1·036	·928	·108	1·090	24th	·847	1st	·243
December ...	·965	1·009	·922	·087	1·096	25th	·801	6th	·295
Year ...	·921	·974	·869	·105	1·144	January 2nd	·736	September 6th	·408
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	1·047	—	·792	—	·255

TABLE XIV. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range	Highest Reading.	Date.	Lowest Reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
9 —HAMBANTOTA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·560	·611	·509	·102	·651	2nd	·451	10th & 31st	·200
February ...	·543	·601	·486	·115	·639	27th & 28th	·440	16th & 19th	·199
March ...	·528	·587	·470	·117	·655	4th	·381	21st	·274
April ...	·508	·562	·454	·108	·623	27th	·371	16th	·252
May ...	·464	·516	·412	·104	·570	4th	·368	28th	·202
June ...	·467	·507	·427	·080	·550	7th & 10th	·386	18th	·164
July ...	·467	·517	·418	·099	·554	10th	·371	25th	·183
August ...	·467	·518	·416	·102	·591	6th	·359	25th	·232
September ...	·483	·537	·430	·107	·600	16th	·345	27th	·255
October ...	·487	·544	·431	·113	·596	8th	·360	16th	·236
November ...	·554	·601	·507	·094	·644	26th	·437	11th	·207
December ...	·524	·575	·473	·102	·602	20th & 24th	·417	9th	·186
Year ...	·504	·556	·453	·103	·655	March 4th	·345	September 27th	·310
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·606	—	·391	—	·215
10.—DIYATALAWA ...	25+	25+	25+	—	25+	—	25+	—	—
January ...	·675	·730	·620	·110	·799	5th	·569	30th	·230
February ...	·658	·718	·598	·120	·777	20th	·558	19th	·219
March ...	·660	·713	·607	·106	·803	4th	·496	21st	·307
April ...	·637	·683	·591	·092	·756	27th	·490	2nd	·266
May ...	·583	·618	·549	·069	·862	1st	·624	23rd	·238
June ...	·676	·734	·618	·116	·662	23rd	·508	20th	·154
July ...	·599	·628	·570	·058	·679	3rd	·483	5th	·196
August ...	·602	·638	·566	·072	·721	7th	·484	21st	·237
September ...	·622	·667	·577	·090	·734	16th	·527	1st & 6th	·207
October ...	·637	·678	·597	·081	·714	3rd	·537	17th	·177
November ...	·696	·742	·650	·092	·788	27th	·572	12th	·216
December ...	·670	·715	·624	·091	·761	14th	·541	11th	·220
Year ...	·643	·689	·597	·092	·862	May 1st	·483	July 5th	·379
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	·755	—	·532	—	·223

TABLE XVII.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1905.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.—COLOMBO.												
N.	706	231	12	124	16	—	—	—	22	44	681	4,137
N.N.E.	1,247	587	92	36	2	—	—	—	—	27	160	674
N.E.	478	282	131	76	39	—	—	—	—	73	615	1,344
E.N.E.	115	231	81	22	45	—	—	—	—	22	153	84
E.	132	427	125	334	136	—	—	—	5	180	331	42
E.S.E.	68	204	224	186	146	—	—	—	81	51	13	11
S.E.	45	222	380	422	332	7	—	—	132	256	481	32
S.S.E.	19	19	136	91	39	38	—	—	55	20	10	—
S.	18	4	51	234	199	57	12	—	129	215	96	—
S.S.W.	42	83	151	334	270	317	18	183	84	65	8	—
S.W.	28	261	1,098	1,361	5,038	3,499	3,029	3,375	3,584	1,015	202	31
W.S.W.	135	159	850	367	316	2,176	1,919	2,499	1,584	616	125	7
W.	200	374	1,029	1,001	496	1,560	879	1,697	1,001	1,548	649	46
W.N.W.	251	468	197	48	29	45	9	4	25	236	109	41
N.W.	646	475	132	155	16	33	—	—	6	308	369	400
N.N.W.	1,401	426	25	69	16	—	—	—	—	48	155	945
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant for 1905 { Miles ...	3,900	1,420	2,485	2,400	5,850	7,050	5,650	5,910	5,830	3,300	1,119	6,900
Resultant for 1905 { Direction	N 6½ W	N 10½ W	S 57 W	S 45 W	S 42 W	S 58½ W	S 58 W	S 54 W	S 55 W	S 25·W	N	N 5 E
Mean Diurnal Velocity for 1905 ...	187·0	160·0	151·0	162·0	227·0	270·0	208·0	249·0	228·0	154·0	137·0	252·0
Average Resultant { Miles ...	5,880	2,320	1,417	2,240	5,435	6,652	5,182	7,045	5,364	3,364	1,320	4,880
Average Resultant { Direction	N 8 E	N 7 W	S 67 W	S 12½ W	S 40 W	S 51 W	S 57½ W	S 51½ W	S 74½ W	S 53½ W	N 29½ W	N 70½ W
Average Diurnal Velocity	146·7	157·7	131·7	122·1	213·5	249·9	223·1	218·9	288·5	176·6	147·5	208·3

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	0	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
N.E.	5	16	6	—	5	—	—	—	13	13	8	11
E.	—	8	7	2	4	2	—	—	2	—	2	6
S.E.	1	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
S.	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
S.W.	6	5	10	11	22	9	13	4	2	5	2	1
W.	1	—	2	5	—	2	8	10	5	4	4	5
N.W.	6	—	4	7	6	19	19	23	13	11	4	1
Calm	43	23	23	30	25	27	22	25	25	29	31	33
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	97	34	12	27	24	33	50	52	11	23	27	16
Resultant { Direction	N61½° W	N 75° E	S 34° E	S 69½° W	S 57½° W	N7.° W	N81½° W	N 65° W	N 16° W	N 25 W	N 25½° E	N 58° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	31	41	33	38	42	37	37	46	44	46	42	24
Average Resultant { Percentage	8	9	10	17	36	59	68	78	76	55	56	55
Average Resultant { Direction	N28½° W	S 25½° E	S 2½° W	N 67½° W	N42½° W	N 51° W	N46½° W	N 41½° W	N 43½° W	N 38° W	N 45½° W	S 53½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	21	24	24	29	45	55	35	27	30	24	22	21
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
N.E.	33	21	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	25	20
E.	4	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20
S.E.	1	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
S.	—	3	1	6	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
S.W.	—	1	38	35	51	—	—	60	60	47	4	—
W.	1	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	12
N.W.	23	18	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	6
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	9	2
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	92	44	48	53	84	—	—	81	100	77	48	73
Resultant { Direction	N47½° W	N 16° E	S51½° W	S 39° W	S 42° W	—	—	S 44½° W	S 45° W	S 51½° W	N 27½° E	N 24° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	200	188	200	177	209	—	—	314	313	167	126	146
Average Resultant { Percentage	71	53	14	67	100	100	99	99	88	72	7	37
Average Resultant { Direction	N 36° E	N 27° E	S 78½° W	S 43° W	S 44° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 48° W	N 52° W	N 28½° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	141	169	140	141	249	329	322	298	292	273	116	121
4.—ANURADHAPURA.												
N.	—	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	60	54	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	1	15	36	60	61	—	—	—	—	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	2	2	7	32	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	60	96	38	19	36	100	98	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 78° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	—	—	—	—	—
Mean Diurnal Velocity	116	94	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	68	56	34	9	63	80	87	85	82	34	20	49
Average Resultant { Direction	N 22° E	N 36° E	N 46° E	S 39° W	S 37° W	S37½° W	S 38° W	S 34½° W	S 33° W	S 39½° W	N 15° W	N 20½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	37	35	34	37	77	97	104	96	96	54	32	43
5.—MANNAR.												
N.	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	8	7
N.E.	28	18	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	8	42	54
E.	16	14	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	1
S.E.	—	4	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
S.	—	1	6	10	5	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
S.W.	—	—	26	28	47	60	62	62	59	33	—	—
W.	—	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
N.W.	17	18	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	65	48	31	42	77	100	100	100	98	37	15	97
Resultant { Direction	N 36° E	N 35½° E	S 43½° W	S 31° W	S 36° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 44½° W	S 46½° W	N 38 E	N 41° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	101	60	22	53	76	93	109	91	95	65	55	80
Average Resultant { Direction	N 32° E	N 28° E	N 6½° E	S 36° W	S 39½° W	S 42° W	S 37½° W	S 38° W	S 43° W	S 43½° W	S 41½° W	N 30½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	21	18	15	16	22	25	29	24	24	18	18	21

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
N.E.	51	38	22	9	—	—	—	—	—	10	45	51
E.	1	8	1	7	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	5
S.E.	—	1	12	20	15	—	—	1	2	6	—	—
S.	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—
S.W.	—	5	21	17	43	60	61	55	57	28	1	—
W.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—
N.W.	9	2	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	10	11	5
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	85	71	23	40	71	100	100	94	97	44	70	85
Resultant { Direction	N 35° E	N °50 E	S 52°E	S 33½° E	S 28½° W	S 45° W	S 44° W	S 45° W	S 44° W	S 53½° W	N 42½ E	N 40° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	78	86	44	47	90	89	93	91	89	49	38	68
Average Resultant { Direction	N 39½° E	N 50° E	S 80° E	S 2° E	S 28° W	S 40° W	S 45° W	S 35½° W	S 41° W	S 42½° W	N 22° E	N 29° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	86	92	127	189	349	372	350	348	331	210	92	128
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	10	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	1
N.E.	25	23	16	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	19	44
E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
S.W.	—	3	15	12	38	59	57	51	44	32	1	—
W.	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
N.W.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Calm	27	26	23	38	18	1	1	9	16	23	37	7
Variable ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	53	37	8	17	33	98	89	79	100	50	32	71
Resultant { Direction	N 32½° E	N 40½° E	N 65° W	S 35° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 46° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 49½° W	S 42° W	N 44° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	25	14	33	43	206	412	350	228	209	119	19	34
Average Resultant { Percentage	75	59	47	44	63	82	84	68	66	56	31	54
Average Resultant { Direction	N 32° E	N 36° E	S 77° E	S 42° E	S 32° E	S 46° E	S 49° W	S 48° E	S49½° E	S 47½°E	N 18½° E	N 23° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	252	187	173	138	231	378	363	313	291	189	125	177
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
N.E.	22	6	7	2	4	7	9	3	18	20	29	29
E.	4	5	—	—	1	—	4	4	2	9	3	1
S.E.	9	16	7	8	4	2	3	7	13	10	5	1
S.	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
S.W.	4	6	24	19	19	12	12	8	9	—	—	5
W.	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	8	8	8	6	10	9	14	4	3	1	6	15
Calm	15	13	6	24	21	21	17	31	13	20	16	7
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	34	21	35	30	24	25	18	7	26	48	47	52
Resultant { Direction	N 56½° E	S 71° E	S 43½° W	S 36° W	S 69½° W	S 81° W	N 59½°W	S 43° E	S 84½° E	N 79½° E	S 45° E	N 14½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	203
Average Resultant { Percentage	73	88	54	38	43	12	8	28	33	25	32	56
Average Resultant { Direction	N 20° E	N 33° E	N 67½° E	N 80½° E	N 75° E	N 42° E	S 27° W	S 71° E	S 67° E	N 85½° E	N 32½° E	N 22° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	175	188	100	121	118	113	115	117	110	105	110	150
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
N.	—	6	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
N.E.	58	29	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	43
E.	1	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
S.E.	2	4	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	5	5
S.	—	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	—
S.W.	—	3	17	34	54	41	40	43	51	35	5	6
W.	—	—	1	3	3	13	19	17	5	14	—	—
N.W.	—	1	—	6	—	6	3	2	—	1	—	—
Calm	1	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	95	68	28	43	90	93	90	92	87	80	58	68
Resultant { Direction	N 48° E	N 56° E	S 38° E	S 67° W	S 46° W	S 71½° W	S 62½° W	S 59° W	S 51° W	S 45° W	N 60½° E	N 54° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394	350	271	184	225
Average Resultant { Percentage	80	65	47	30	83	94	111	97	99	82	21	55
Average Resultant { Direction	N 51½° E	N 58° E	N 75½° E	S 28½° W	S 46½° W	S 50° W	S 50° W	S 51° W	S 47½° W	S 46½° W	S 2° E	N 60½°W
Average Diurnal Velocity	197	192	138	166	244	250	266	317	200	199	127	151

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
10.—GALLE.												
N.	3	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
N.E.	4	5	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	10	5
E.	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
S.E.	5	12	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1
S.	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2
S.W.	17	8	6	16	24	25	2	30	31	9	4	9
W.	10	8	20	22	17	19	28	14	12	12	7	9
N.W.	8	3	6	8	9	16	32	18	12	30	4	4
Calm	13	6	2	8	8	—	—	—	4	5	19	31
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	32	18	25	62	66	83	90	77	73	64	7	21
Resultant { Direction	S 78° W	S 6° E	S 67½° W	S 76° W	S 80½° W	S 83° W	N 67½° W	S 80° W	S 73° W	N 74° W	N 84½° E	S 78° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	20	9	7	28	62	79	77	79	40	62	28	27
Average Resultant { Direction	N 31° W	N 2½° E	N 34° W	N 73° W	N 68½° W	N 65° W	N 62½° W	N 63½° W	N 65° W	N 64° W	N 52° W	N 44° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	66	64	74	99	189	239	210	220	221	158	91	74
11.—KANDY.												
N	6	5	1	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	10	10	11	9	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	2	4	2	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	2	2	1	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	4	3	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
W.	—	—	1	5	5	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	3	—	10	19	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	34	33	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	21	25	18	37	18	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Direction	N 26½° E	N 59½° E	N 5° W	N 30° W	S 50° W	S 48° W	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean Diurnal Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	43	47	28	17	49	49	50	31	42	42	13	28
Average Resultant { Direction	S 81½° E	S 63° E	S 60½° E	S 62½° E	S 36° W	S 70½° W	S 76° W	S 84° W	S 77° W	S 74½° W	S 13½° E	S 65° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	55	57	34	26	41	43	54	77	43	40	32	15
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	12	4	11	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	28	41	35	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	4	9	11	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W.	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	18	—	2	16	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	21	75	53	18	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Direction	S 83½° E	S 40° E	S 33½° E	E	N 52° W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean Diurnal Velocity	184	167	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	42	38	39	25	37	66	72	61	64	38	7	40
Average Resultant { Direction	S 51½° E	S 52° E	S 53½° E	S 22° E	N 79½ W	N 77½° W	N 9 W	N 76½° W	N 69° W	N 78½° W	S 68 W	S 70½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	81	86	78	75	92	153	147	125	112	98	75	77
13.—HAKGALA.												
N.	3	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	8	1	—	1
N.E.	2	3	2	5	4	1	1	2	4	5	—	—
E.	2	5	10	4	—	—	3	4	3	13	18	7
S.E.	40	40	36	24	19	1	5	16	5	15	38	42
S.	3	1	3	4	3	1	4	—	2	4	3	10
S.W.	1	6	1	10	28	35	9	6	8	8	1	1
W.	2	—	—	2	1	18	19	13	14	7	—	—
N.W.	—	1	2	4	6	3	18	16	16	9	—	—
Calm	9	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	65	77	63	40	47	83	50	19	40	21	88	85
Resultant { Direction	S 46½° E	S 40½° E	S 47½° E	S 30½° E	S 18° W	S 61° W	N 86° W	N 79° W	N 64½° W	S 44 E	S 55° E	S 42 ½°
Mean Diurnal Velocity	20	19	24	27	84	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	67	79	78	55	52	36	75	68	62	8	31	55
Average Resultant { Direction	S 69° E	S 71° E	S 73½° E	S 73° E	N 55° W	S 64° E	N 69° W	N 72½° W	N 7° W	N 53½° W	S 84½° E	S 72½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	48	64	57	62	128	248	109	208	194	115	109	62

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14.—BADULLA.												
N.	28	14	13	10	11	16	15	11	—	—	—	—
N.E.	33	34	21	13	26	28	29	22	—	—	—	—
E.	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
S.	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.W.	1	—	2	1	1	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Calm	—	5	23	36	18	16	10	10	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	92	80	37	37	48	68	64	61	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Direction	N 24° E	N 35° E	N 47½° E	N 22° E	N 35° W	N 29° E	N 24° E	N 25½° E	—	—	—	—
Mean Diurnal Velocity	50	46	36	29	31	32	37	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	78	83	68	58	57	67	63	61	52	63	73	74
Average Resultant { Direction	N 33° E	N 34° E	N 32½° E	N 39½° E	N 29½° E	N 25½° E	N 27° E	N 28° E	N 26½° E	N 35° E	N 36½° E	N 39½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	52	52	49	39	41	44	43	43	39	38	46	50
15.—DIYATALAWA.												
N.	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
N.E.	42	25	21	12	9	—	5	4	1	17	28	21
E.	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
S.	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
S.W.	1	5	11	13	28	21	7	12	18	11	3	—
W.	—	1	3	—	1	7	7	1	3	1	—	1
N.W.	—	1	3	2	1	11	20	15	9	7	—	—
Calm	16	20	13	29	20	21	23	29	27	23	27	40
Variable ...	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	68	39	22	3	35	52	42	27	38	15	43	32
Resultant { Direction	N 46½° E	N 44½° E	N 34° E	W	S 42½° W	S 77° W	N 60° W	N 76 W	S 73° W	N 2½° W	N 42° E	N 43° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	43	33	62	164	82	98	79	67	112	61	56	52
Average Resultant { Percentage	35	38	27	20	10	40	12	25	16	8	24	30
Average Resultant { Direction	N 14° E	N 18° E	N 32° E	N 41° E	S 16° W	N 88° W	N 54½° W	S 88½ W	N 80½° W	N 15° E	N 34½° E	N 33° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	50	66	57	75	65	93	100	73	79	55	39	47

TABLE XVIII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1905.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	74·0	70·3	74·9	76·9	6·6	5·2	1·9	6·3	7·2
February	74·7	70·9	75·6	77·7	6·8	5·4	2·1	6·2	7·7
March	76·9	73·9	78·1	78·6	4·7	6·2	2·7	7·1	9·0
April	77·5	74·7	78·7	79·2	4·5	4·4	2·0	4·9	6·1
May	78·0	75·5	78·9	79·6	4·1	3·8	2·1	4·2	5·1
June	77·2	75·1	78·2	78·2	3·1	4·0	2·8	4·3	5·0
July	77·4	75·3	78·3	78·5	3·2	4·7	3·3	4·9	6·1
August	77·7	75·5	78·7	78·8	3·3	4·7	3·2	5·2	5·9
September	77·0	74·4	78·2	78·3	3·9	4·0	1·8	4·7	5·5
October	76·6	73·8	77·9	78·2	4·4	3·3	1·3	3·8	4·6
November	76·4	73·5	77·3	78·4	4·9	4·4	1·6	5·0	6·7
December	73·8	70·6	74·4	76·5	5·9	6·0	2·6	6·7	8·7
Year	76·4	73·6	77·4	78·2	4·6	4·7	2·3	5·3	6·5

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	74·7	70·2	77·0	76·8	6·6	2·0	0·7	2·8	2·6
February	74·2	69·4	76·9	76·4	7·0	2·1	1·0	2·6	2·5
March	75·6	70·6	78·8	77·4	6·8	2.9	1·0	4·4	3·2
April	75·7	71·1	78·9	77·2	6·1	3·7	0·9	5·3	4·8
May	76·1	72·6	78·6	77·2	4·6	4·0	0·9	5·7	5·5
June	74·9	71·3	77·1	76·3	5·0	4·7	1·4	6·4	6·3
July	74·7	71·9	76·4	75·8	3·9	4·1	1·0	5·5	5·7
August	74·6	72·1	76·0	75·8	3·7	4·4	0·9	6·4	6·0
September	74·5	71·7	76·2	75·6	3·9	4·6	0·8	6·4	6·5
October	73·8	69·8	75·7	76·0	6·[illegible]	3·3	0·7	4·4	4·6
November	74·1	69·9	76·4	75·9	6·0	3·7	1·4	4·8	4·9
December	73·5	68·8	75·5	76·1	7·3	3·2	1·8	3·9	4·0
Year	74·7	70·8	77·0	76·4	5·6	3·6	1·0	4·9	4·7
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	69·2	65·9	69·9	71·9	6·0	7·6	3·4	9·3	10·0
February	70·0	65·8	71·2	72·9	7·1	9·0	4·4	10·2	12·4
March	72·9	69·3	74·3	75·0	5·7	9·0	4·2	10·4	12·4
April	73·6	70·7	74·9	75·2	4·5	7·2	4·2	8·4	9·1
May	74·3	71·9	75·6	75·4	3·5	7·5	5·4	8·2	8·9
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	76·5	74·5	77·3	77·7	3·2	5·6	3·8	5·9	7·0
September	76·6	74·1	77·4	78·0	3·9	5·6	3·1	6·5	7·3
October	75·9	73·2	77·2	77·2	4·0	4·0	1·4	4·9	5·7
November	74·9	71·9	76·2	76·7	4·8	4·4	1·5	5·1	6·7
December	72·5	68·6	73.6	75·4	6·8	4.7	1·6	5·0	7·4
Year	73·6	70·6	74·8	75·5	4·9	6·5	3·3	7·4	8·7
4.—ANURADHAPURA									
January	70·1	65·5	71·9	72·8	7·3	6·9	2·1	6·6	12·0
February	71·1	65·2	73·4	74·7	9·5	7·1	2·0	6·8	12·5
March	73·3	68.6	75·6	75·9	7·3	9·2	2·5	8·7	16·3
April	73·9	70·4	75·8	75·4	5·0	6·8	2·4	7·5	10·7
May	74·4	71·8	75·6	75·9	4·1	7·9	2·8	8·7	12·0
June	74·1	71·9	74·6	76·0	4·1	8·8	3·4	9·4	13·5
July	73·7	71·3	74·2	75·6	4·3	9·2	4·2	10·1	13·3
August	75·4	73·1	75·8	77·4	4·3	7·5	1·2	8·6	12·6
September	76·5	73·1	77·8	78·6	5·5	6·6	1·1	7·4	11·3
October	—	—	76·9	77·4	—	—	—	5·7	8·5
November	—	—	76·3	76·3	—	—	—	4·6	6·9
December	—	—	74·1	74·9	—	—	—	3·2	6·5
Year	73·6	70·1	75·2	75·9	5·8	7·8	2·4	7·3	11·3
5.—MANNAR.									
January	73·3	70·1	74·5	75·3	5·2	4·7	2·1	5·4	6·7
February	74·8	70·9	76·1	77·3	6·4	5·0	1·1	5·9	8·1
March	77·7	73·8	79·1	80·3	6·5	6·8	2·1	8·1	10·2
April	77·9	75·1	79·1	79·4	4·3	5·2	1·9	6·4	7·4
May	79·9	77·0	81·1	81·5	4·5	5·0	2·4	6·0	6·6
June	78·9	77·0	79·7	80·0	3·0	5·5	3·2	6·6	6·8
July	77·7	75·7	78·6	78·8	3·1	5·9	3·0	6·8	7·9
August	77·4	75·2	78·4	78·6	3·4	6·0	3·2	6·9	7·8
September	77·2	75·1	78·1	78·4	3·3	6·5	3·8	7·6	8·2
October	76·8	74·5	78·0	78·0	3·5	4·8	2·4	6·0	6·0
November	77·2	74·5	78·2	78·8	4·3	3·1	1·2	3·9	4·1
December	74·5	71·8	75·6	76·1	4·3	4·3	3·0	4·5	5·5
Year	76·9	74·2	78·0	78·5	4·3	5·2	2·5	6·2	7·1
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	72·4	69·7	73·6	73·8	4·1	5·1	0·9	6·7	7·7
February	73·8	71·0	74·9	75·5	4·5	6·9	0·9	8·5	11·3
March	77·3	75·3	78·0	78·5	3·2	6·7	2·1	7·6	10·6
April	78·5	77·1	79·1	79·4	2·3	4·8	1·5	5·5	7·5
May	79·4	78·2	80·0	80·1	1·9	5·2	2·5	6·1	7·0
June	79·1	78·1	79·3	79·8	1·7	4·2	2·4	4·8	5·3
July	78·4	77·5	78·5	79·3	1·8	4·9	2·4	5·5	6·7
August	77·7	75·3	78·6	79·2	3·9	5 2	3·7	5·1	6·8
September	77·5	75·4	78·2	78·9	3·5	5·5	4·0	5·7	6·7
October	76·9	74·6	78·0	78·0	3·4	4·9	3·2	5·1	6·5
November	75·5	72·3	76·9	77·2	4·9	5·0	2·5	5·9	6·6
December	72·3	68·9	74·1	73·9	5·0	6·1	2·6	7·4	8·4
Year	76·6	74·5	77·4	77·8	3·3	5·4	2·4	6·2	7·6

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	73·1	70·7	74·2	74·5	3·8	3·8	2·4	3·6	5·4
February	74·2	71·8	75·0	75·7	3·9	4·5	2·4	4·8	6·5
March	76·9	74·4	77·8	78·7	4·3	5·6	2·4	5·8	8·6
April	77·2	74·8	78·0	78·8	4·0	3·9	1·5	4·5	5·6
May	78·1	76·0	78·8	79.5	3·5	5·1	2·6	5·7	7·1
June	77·5	75·5	78·2	78·9	3·4	6·4	3·1	6·1	9·9
July	77·1	74·8	77·5	79·0	4·2	6·9	3·4	6·7	10·6
August	77·2	74·7	77·5	79·5	4·8	5·6	2·7	6·1	7·9
September	76·3	73·9	76·9	78·3	4·4	5·9	2·7	6·2	8·8
October	76·4	73·9	77·1	78·3	4·4	4·8	2·1	5·0	7·2
November	75·9	73·7	77·0	77·1	3·4	3·6	1·7	3·9	5·1
December	74·1	72·1	75·2	75·0	2·9	4·4	2·8	4·8	5·6
Year	76·2	73·9	76·9	77·8	3·9	5·0	2·5	5·3	7·4
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	76·5	73·8	77·8	77·8	4·0	4·9	2·2	6·5	5·9
November	75·7	73·6	77·1	76·4	2·8	3·7	1·6	4·6	4·8
December	74·6	72·6	75·3	75·9	3·3	3·8	2·4	4·6	4·3
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	75·8	69·9	78·3	79·1	9·2	2·9	1·5	4·2	3·0
February	76·3	70·6	78·0	80·1	9·5	2·8	1·3	4·1	3·1
March	77·0	72·1	79·0	79·9	7·8	5·2	1·4	7·5	6·7
April	77·5	73·5	79·5	79·6	6·1	2·8	0·8	4·0	3·7
May	77·5	73·8	79·4	79·3	5·5	3·3	1·5	4·3	4·2
June	77·2	74·2	78·7	78·7	4·5	3·7	1·7	4·5	4·9
July	76·9	74·2	78·0	78·6	4·4	5·6	2·0	6·8	8·0
August	77·5	74·2	79·1	79·3	5·1	5·0	1·9	6·2	6·8
September	76·2	73·2	77·6	77·7	4·5	3·7	1.1	4·9	5·1
October	76·4	72·5	78·7	78·0	5·5	3·9	1·2	5·1	5·4
November	75·0	72·0	76·4	76·7	4·7	4·0	1·4	5·3	5·3
December	73·8	70·1	75·0	76·2	6·1	4·9	2·3	5·9	6·4
Year	76·4	72·5	78·1	78·6	6·1	4·0	1·5	5·2	5·3
10.—GALLE.									
January	74·1	70·9	75·3	76·1	5·2	4·4	1·6	5·6	6·1
February	75·1	71·7	76·4	77·3	5·6	4·4	1·4	6·0	5·8
March	76·5	73·1	77·8	78·5	5·4	5·4	2·0	7·2	7·1
April	77·5	74·3	79·0	79·3	5·0	2·6	1·3	3·5	3·0
May	78·3	75·3	79·5	79·9	4·6	2·6	1·3	3·6	3·0
June	78·0	75·7	79·2	79·3	3·6	2·2	1·2	2·4	3·0
July	77·4	75·5	78·1	78·7	3·2	2·2	1·6	2·5	2·7
August	78·4	76·6	79·0	79·6	3·0	2·2	1·7	2·3	2·5
September	77·8	75·6	78·7	79·2	3·6	2·2	1·0	2·8	2·9
October	77·1	74·3	78·0	79·1	4·8	2·2	0·8	3·0	2·9
November	75·7	72·6	77·0	77·4	4·8	4·0	1·5	5·2	5·4
December	74·8	71·5	76·2	76·6	5·1	4·0	1·6	4·5	5·9
Year	76·7	73·9	77·9	78·4	4·5	3·2	1·4	4·1	4·2
11.—KANDY.									
January	66·6	63·7	69·1	67·0	3·3	7·6	2·2	7·6	13·1
February	66·9	64·4	65.9	70·5	6·1	9·0	2·9	12.2	11·8
March	70·5	66·7	72·0	72·7	6·0	8·2	2·3	8·8	13·6
April	71·6	68·5	72·9	73·5	5·0	5·0	1·5	6·4	7·2
May	72·5	70·2	73·7	73·6	3·4	4·4	1·5	6·2	5·5
June	71·2	69·3	72·1	72·2	2·9	4·4	2·2	5·6	5·3
July	70·8	68·3	71·2	73·0	4·7	4·4	5·4	3·6	4·2
August	70·5	67·1	71·8	72·6	5·5	4·0	2·3	2·4	7·3
September	70·5	66·9	71·8	72·8	5·9	6·0	5·0	6.3	6·7
October	70·2	65·9	72·0	72·7	6·8	4·7	1·9	5·8	6 5
November	70·9	67·2	72·6	72·8	5·6	5·0	2·2	6·0	6·8
December	69·1	65·5	69·7	72·1	6·6	5·4	2·5	6·0	7·6
Year	70·9	67·0	71·2	72·1	5·1	5·5	2·8	6·4	8·0

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	50·8	42·6	55·1	54·8	12·2	6·9	2·7	9·0	8·9
February	49·8	40·9	54·5	54·0	13·1	8·4	3·5	10·8	10·9
March	51·6	41·7	57·0	56·3	14·6	8·5	3·3	11·1	11·0
April	54·6	48·2	58·8	56·9	8·7	6·5	3·2	7·9	8·4
May	56·3	51·5	59·3	58·1	6·6	4·9	3·1	6·0	5·6
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	54·6	48·8	56·8	58·2	9·4	4·0	2·7	4·7	4·6
August	55·6	50·3	57·4	59·0	8·7	4·8	4·2	5·3	4·9
September	56·2	51·1	58·5	59·1	8·0	3·8	2·3	4·7	4·4
October	55·7	50·2	57·8	59·1	8·9	4·4	1·5	6·7	5·1
November	56·9	52·2	59·4	59·1	6·9	3·3	2·7	4·7	2·4
December	53·4	46·2	56·5	57·6	11·4	4·9	1·9	7·3	5·6
Year	54·1	47·6	57·4	57·5	9·9	5·5	2·8	7·1	6·5
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	54·6	48·3	57·0	58·5	10·2	1·5	1·0	2·1	1·3
February	55·9	47·9	59·0	60·9	13·0	1·4	1·0	1·9	1·3
March	57·2	48·6	60·6	62·6	14·0	2·4	1·3	3·5	2·3
April	59·3	53·5	61·9	62·6	9·1	1·7	1·5	1·7	1·8
May	59·2	54·3	62·1	61·3	7·0	1·6	1·4	1·5	1·9
June	58·4	54·5	60·5	60·4	5·9	1·9	1·7	2·2	1·7
July	58·5	54·5	60·1	61·0	6·5	1·6	1·0	2·1	1·7
August	58·4	53·8	59·5	62·1	8·3	2·3	1·3	3·0	2·6
September	58·0	53·2	60·2	60·6	7·4	2·4	1·7	2·7	2·8
October	57·8	51·9	60·2	61·3	9·4	2·4	1·5	3·3	2·4
November	57·5	52·9	59·6	60·0	7·1	1·6	1·2	1·6	2·0
December	55·5	49·7	57·5	59·2	9·5	1·8	1·5	2·3	1·8
Year	57·5	51·9	59·9	60·9	9·0	1·9	1·3	2·3	2·0
14.—BADULLA.									
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	67·6	62·1	70·1	70·6	8·5	7·9	1·3	9·6	12·7
September	68·4	63·5	70·7	71·1	7·6	6·8	1·5	9·2	9·6
October	68·1	63·5	70·4	70·5	7·0	5·9	1·9	7·1	8·8
November	68·0	64·4	69·5	70·1	5·7	4·2	1·8	5·1	5·6
December	66·7	63·4	67·8	69·0	5·6	3·4	1·6	4·4	4·3
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.—DIYATALAWA.									
January	59·6	56·0	60·4	62·4	6·4	3·5	0·9	5·2	4·5
February	59·5	54·6	60·5	63·5	8·9	5·4	3·2	7·4	5·7
March	61·1	56·2	62·4	64·8	8·6	6·5	4·1	8·2	7·2
April	63·1	59·5	64·3	65·6	6·1	4·0	2·0	5·8	4·2
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	61·5	57·3	63·5	63·9	6·6	6·3	4·9	7·6	6·4
October	62·1	58·1	63·6	64·6	6·5	5·7	3·5	7·4	6·2
November	62·4	58·9	64·0	64·3	5·4	2·9	1·4	3·8	3·6
December	59·8	54·8	61·1	63·4	8·6	3·4	2·1	4·4	3·8
Year	61·1	56·9	62·5	64·1	7·2	4·7	2·8	6·2	5·2
16 —KURUNEGALA.									
January	72·7	67·2	73·8	77·0	9·8	5·2	0·9	5·5	9·1
February	73·4	68·1	74·2	77·8	9·7	6·2	1·0	6·1	11·6
March	75·9	71·4	76·7	79·7	8·3	6·9	1·0	7·4	12·3
April	76·9	73·5	78·0	79·2	5·7	3·7	0·8	4·5	5·8
May	78·0	74·5	79·2	80·3	5·8	3·2	0·9	3·9	4·8
June	76·8	74·1	77·9	78·4	4·3	3·1	1·4	3·6	4·4
July	76·3	73·8	77·2	78·0	4·2	4·5	2·2	4·6	6·6
August	76·1	73·3	77·1	77·8	4·5	3·9	2·2	2·6	7·0
September	76·1	72·8	77·5	78·1	5·3	3·8	1·6	4·7	4·9
October	75·7	71·8	77·6	77·8	6·0	2·9	0·8	3·7	4·1
November	75·8	71·6	77·4	78·4	6·8	3·6	0·6	4·5	5·6
December	74·0	69·5	75·1	77·4	7·9	4·1	0·7	4·2	7·5
Year	75·6	71·8	76·8	78·3	6·5	4·3	1·2	4·6	7·6

TABLE XIX.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1905.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January ...	·779	·786	·834	·716
February ...	·794	·805	·848	·730
March ...	·843	·866	·858	·804
April ...	·889	·915	·918	·834
May ...	·903	·906	·945	·858
June ...	·880	·909	·899	·832
July ...	·878	·903	·895	·835
August ...	·886	·914	·905	·840
September ...	·876	·903	·896	·830
October ...	·876	·910	·906	·823
November ...	·854	·871	·883	·807
December ...	·759	·763	·797	·717
Year ...	·851	·871	·882	·802
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·837	·892	·889	·730
February ...	·830	·892	·892	·707
March ...	·855	·925	·902	·737
April ...	·849	·921	·872	·753
May ...	·845	·884	·861	·789
June ...	·805	·841	·825	·748
July ...	·805	·837	·808	·770
August ...	·800	·811	·813	·776
September ...	·796	·817	·799	·771
October ...	·796	·829	·838	·722
November ...	·797	·848	·831	·713
December ...	·788	·836	·842	·685
Year ...	·817	·861	·848	·742
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	·620	·612	·649	·598
February ...	·615	·628	·642	·576
March ...	·690	·708	·701	·661
April ...	·743	·766	·762	·701
May ...	·749	·778	·760	·709
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	·840	·857	·856	·836
September ...	·839	·853	·862	·801
October ...	·842	·868	·858	·799
November ...	·797	·837	·831	·723
December ...	·674	·763	·780	·680
Year ...	·741	·767	·770	·708
4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	·648	·696	·646	·603
February ...	·674	·734	·697	·596
March ...	·707	·771	·680	·669
April ...	·750	·792	·737	·721
May ...	·755	·783	·734	·747
June ...	·727	·730	·716	·736
July ...	·712	·712	·712	·712
August ...	·783	·778	·772	·799
September ...	·828	·853	·832	·800
October ...	—	·852	·826	—
November ...	—	·844	·813	—
December ...	—	·797	·779	—
Year ...	·732	·779	·745	·709
5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	·762	·781	·795	·711
February ...	·799	·822	·830	·744
March ...	·863	·884	·897	·808
April ...	·890	·911	·909	·849
May ...	·944	·947	·989	·895
June ...	·915	·927	·934	·885
July ...	·872	·890	·878	·849
August ...	·863	·879	·877	·832
September ...	·847	·859	·864	·819
October ...	·860	·879	·879	·822
November ...	·895	·912	·932	·840
December ...	·798	·826	·825	·743
Year ...	·859	·876	·884	·816
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·730	·741	·734	·714
February ...	·744	·750	·734	·747
March ...	·848	·859	·834	·852
April ...	·912	·921	·904	·912
May ...	·942	·944	·948	·933
June ...	·950	·939	·951	·959
July ...	·912	·904	·912	·911
August ...	·883	·912	·908	·829
September ...	·873	·889	·901	·828
October ...	·860	·893	·872	·816
November ...	·819	·848	·847	·761
December ...	·713	·740	·723	·675
Year ...	·849	·862	·856	·828

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January ...	·767	·800	·781	·719
February ...	·779	·805	·802	·730
March ...	·855	·880	·867	·819
April ...	·885	·899	·912	·843
May ...	·898	·911	·918	·865
June ...	·861	·885	·854	·843
July ...	·842	·855	·850	·820
August ...	·864	·864	·901	·826
September ...	·834	·845	·852	·804
October ...	·849	·862	·873	·811
November ...	·849	·875	·862	·811
December ...	·785	·812	·795	·749
Year ...	·839	·858	·856	·803
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—
September ...	—	—	—	—
October ...	·849	·866	·873	·808
November ...	·842	·868	·848	·810
December ...	·810	·818	·842	·769
Year ...	·834	·851	·854	·796
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	·859	·913	·952	·713
February ...	·875	·906	·985	·735
March ...	·863	·891	·933	·766
April ...	·912	·955	·963	·818
May ...	·902	·945	·945	·815
June ...	·887	·922	·915	·823
July ...	·862	·869	·871	·845
August ...	·879	·906	·912	·820
September ...	·857	·881	·884	·806
October ...	·862	·915	·886	·785
November ...	·820	·842	·852	·766
December ...	·771	·789	·817	·707
Year ...	·862	·895	·910	·783
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	·787	·804	·819	·738
February ...	·818	·831	·865	·758
March ...	·843	·859	·882	·789
April ...	·914	·945	·962	·834
May ...	·894	·837	·982	·862
June ...	·933	·962	·962	·876
July ...	·913	·927	·948	·864
August ...	·945	·962	·979	·895
September ...	·927	·948	·959	·874
October ...	·904	·920	·952	·841
November ...	·836	·858	·867	·782
December ...	·811	·844	·836	·753
Year ...	·877	·891	·918	·822
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	·560	·616	·500	·565
February ...	·553	·489	·602	·568
March ...	·640	·676	·635	·630
April ...	·717	·735	·738	·679
May ...	·746	·756	·761	·721
June ...	·716	·725	·726	·696
July ...	·712	·721	760	·624
August ...	·700	·752	·713	·635
September ...	·684	·705	·725	·622
October ...	·685	·717	·724	·614
November ...	·697	·727	·725	·640
December ...	·649	·653	·695	·599
Year ...	·672	·689	·692	·633
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	·308	·340	·337	·247
February ...	·271	·304	·292	·217
March ...	·307	·351	·339	·232
April ...	·360	·405	·372	·302
May ...	·402	·438	·420	·349
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	·388	·411	·435	·317
August ...	·392	·414	·444	·318
September ...	·399	·439	·454	·304
October ...	·399	·405	·443	·348
November ...	·433	·460	·475	·364
December ...	·365	·384	·419	·293
Year ...	·366	·396	·403	·298

TABLE XIX. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
	in.	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.	in.
13.—HAKGALA.					15.—DIYATALAWA.				
January ...	·419	·446	·481	·329.	January ...	·473	·467	·513	·440
February ...	·443	·480	·525	·325	February ...	·452	·442	·522	·392
March ...	·458	·494	·547	·332	March ...	·470	·470	·532	·407
April ...	·495	·539	·552	·395	April ...	·536	·538	·584	·487
May ...	·491	·543	·523	·408	May ...	—	—	—	—
June ...	·475	·506	·509	·409	June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	·481	·508	·519	·416	July ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	·472	·479	·533	·404	August ...	—	—	—	—
September ...	·459	·494	·494	·389	September ...	·478	·501	·520	·414
October ...	·460	·489	·518	·373	October ...	·495	·503	·539	·443
November ...	·460	·495	·496	·390	November ...	·533	·554	·562	·482
December ...	·427	·453	·486	·342	December ...	·479	·486	·543	·408
Year ...	·462	·494	·515	·376	Year ...	·489	·495	·539	·434
14.—BADULLA.					16.—KURUNEGALA.				
January ...	—	—	—	—	January ...	·747	·766	·816	·659
February ...	—	—	—	—	February ...	·751	·771	·809	·674
March ...	—	—	—	—	March ...	·728	·562	·863	·758
April ...	—	—	—	—	April ...	·884	·904	·927	·820
May ...	—	—	—	—	May ...	·921	·944	·976	·843
June ...	—	—	—	—	June ...	·889	·913	·917	·836
July ...	—	—	—	—	July ...	·855	·878	·878	·810
August ...	·584	·619	·592	·541	August ...	·854	·901	·866	·794
September ...	·616	·639	·641	·569	September ...	·858	·887	·897	·789
October ...	·620	·657	·639	·563	October ...	·860	·902	·903	·774
November ...	·637	·660	·666	·536	November ...	·853	·885	·904	·770
December ...	·616	·625	·657	·566	December ...	·799	·816	·867	·715
Year ...	—	—	—	—	Year ...	·833	·844	·885	·770

TABLE XXIII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1905.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.					4.—ANURADHAPURA.				
January ...	78	73	71	90	January ...	72	72	54	89
February ...	78	74	69	90	February ...	71	71	54	89
March ...	75	72	66	87	March ...	65	65	43	88
April ...	82	80	76	91	April ...	72	69	59	89
May ...	84	82	79	91	May ...	69	65	56	87
June ...	83	82	79	87	June ...	66	62	51	84
July ...	80	79	75	86	July ...	64	60	52	81
August ...	80	78	76	86	August ...	71	65	55	94
September ...	82	80	77	90	September ...	75	70	59	95
October ...	86	84	80	94	October ...	—	76	66	—
November ...	82	79	73	93	November ...	—	80	71	—
December ...	75	72	65	88	December ...	—	85	73	—
Year ...	80	78	74	89	Year ...	69	70	58	88
2.—RATNAPURA.					5.—MANNAR.				
January ...	71	88	89	96	January ...	80	77	72	90
February ...	91	89	89	95	February ...	79	75	68	95
March ...	87	81	86	95	March ...	73	69	61	90
April ...	85	78	80	97	April ...	79	75	72	91
May ...	83	75	77	96	May ...	80	76	74	89
June ...	80	73	74	94	June ...	78	74	73	86
July ...	83	77	76	95	July ...	76	73	69	87
August ...	81	73	75	95	August ...	76	72	69	86
September ...	81	73	73	96	September ...	74	70	68	83
October ...	85	80	80	96	October ...	80	75	75	89
November ...	84	80	78	93	November ...	87	83	83	94
December ...	85	82	82	91	December ...	81	80	77	86
Year ...	83	79	80	95	Year ...	79	75	72	89
3.—PUTTALAM.					6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	68	60	60	83	January ...	78	71	68	96
February ...	63	59	52	79	February ...	73	65	58	.96
March ...	64	59	54	80	March ...	74	70	61	91
April ...	71	67	65	81	April ...	80	77	71	93
May ...	69	67	65	76	May ...	79	76	72	89
June ...	—	—	—	—	June ...	83	80	79	89
July ...	—	—	—	—	July ...	80	77	73	89
August ...	77	75	72	83	August ...	78	79	73	83
September ...	77	73	71	86	September ...	77	76	73	82
October ...	83	79	76	93	October ...	79	79	74	85
November ...	81	78	71	93	November ...	79	75	73	88
December ...	80	78	69	92	December ...	74	69	65	74
Year ...	73	70	65	85	Year ...	78	75	70	88

TABLE XXIII. *(continued)*.—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	82	83	76	88
February ...	80	79	73	88
March ...	77	76	67	89
April ...	84	81	77	93
May ...	79	76	72	88
June ...	74	75	62	86
July ...	73	73	61	84
August ...	77	75	70	87
September ...	76	74	66	87
October ...	81	79	72	91
November ...	85	83	79	92
December ...	81	79	76	87
Year ...	79	78	71	88
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—
September ...	—	—	—	—
October ...	79	74	75	89
November ...	85	81	80	93
December ...	83	80	81	88
Year ...	—	—	—	—
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	88	83	87	93
February ...	88	83	87	94
March ...	79	70	73	93
April ...	88	83	84	97
May ...	86	82	82	93
June ...	84	81	80	92
July ...	78	73	69	91
August ...	80	75	73	91
September ...	84	79	79	95
October ...	83	79	77	94
November ...	83	78	78	93
December ...	79	74	73	89
Year ...	83	78	79	93
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	81	76	74	93
February ...	82	75	76	94
March ...	78	71	72	90
April ...	89	85	87	94
May ...	89	85	87	94
June ...	90	89	87	94
July ...	89	89	87	92
August ...	90	90	89	92
September ...	90	88	88	95
October ...	90	87	87	96
November ...	83	78	77	93
December ...	83	80	75	93
Year ...	86	83	82	93
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	68	68	49	88
February ...	63	50	54	84
March ...	68	64	51	88
April ...	79	73	71	92
May ...	81	74	76	93
June ...	81	76	77	89
July ...	79	82	81	75
August ...	82	88	71	88
September ...	78	73	73	77
October ...	79	75	72	90
November ...	78	74	71	88
December ...	76	73	69	87
Year ...	76	73	68	87
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	65	57	57	81
February ...	58	48	47	78
March ...	59	51	50	78
April ...	67	63	58	79
May ...	75	70	75	81
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	78	75	76	82
August ...	74	73	74	75
September ...	79	76	77	85
October ...	77	66	74	90
November ...	82	76	86	84
December ...	75	65	72	87
Year ...	72	65	68	82
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	92	89	93	93
February ...	91	90	93	93
March ...	88	82	89	92
April ...	91	91	91	91
May ...	91	92	90	91
June ...	90	89	90	91
July ...	91	89	91	94
August ...	88	84	87	93
September ...	87	86	86	89
October ...	87	83	87	91
November ...	92	92	89	94
December ...	90	88	90	91
Year ...	90	88	90	92
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	68	61	50	93
September ...	72	62	61	92
October ...	74	70	63	89
November ...	81	77	75	91
December ...	84	80	80	91
Year ...	—	—	—	—
15.—DIYATALAWA.				
January ...	82	74	78	94
February ...	73	65	73	82
March ...	69	63	67	78
April ...	81	73	80	81
May ...	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—
September ...	70	66	70	73
October ...	73	66	71	81
November ...	86	82	83	92
December ...	82	77	81	88
Year ...	77	71	75	84
16.—KURUNEGALA.				
January ...	79	76	65	96
February ...	76	75	58	95
March ...	73	67	57	95
April ...	85	81	77	97
May ...	87	84	81	96
June ...	86	85	81	93
July ...	82	81	74	90
August ...	84	89	72	90
September ...	84	80	79	93
October ...	88	84	83	96
November ...	86	81	78	98
December ...	83	83	70	96
Year ...	83	81	73	95

Table XXVI.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1905.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.			
January	3·3	3·1	3·6
February	4·5	4·5	4·6
March	3·6	4·3	2·9
April	6·0	5·6	6·5
May	7·0	7·1	7·0
June	7·1	7·0	7·3
July	5·4	5·2	5·6
August	6·0	5·4	6·6
September	5·8	5·7	5·9
October	6·1	5·8	6·4
November	5·3	4·7	5·8
December	4·5	4·4	4·5
Year	5·4	5·2	5·6
2.—RATNAPURA.			
January	7·0	6·3	7·8
February	6·5	5·1	8·0
March	6·5	5·0	8·0
April	7·8	6·2	9·4
May	7·9	6·5	9·3
June	8·2	7·3	9·2
July	7·4	6·2	8·6
August	7·7	6·5	9·0
September	7·3	6·3	8·4
October	7·4	6·3	8·4
November	7·5	6·0	9·2
December	6·8	5·6	8·0
Year	7·3	6·1	8·6
3.—PUTTALAM.			
January	0·9	0·3	1·5
February	0·3	0·3	0·3
March	0	0	0
April	3·7	3·3	4·2
May	3·1	2·0	4·1
June	—	—	—
July	—	—	—
August	4·5	4·7	4·3
September	4·2	4·6	3·8
October	5·2	4·9	5·5
November	5·1	4·3	5·9
December	4·4	4·4	4·4
Year	3·1	2·9	3·4
4.—ANURADHAPURA.			
January	4·9	4·8	5·0
February	4·5	4·4	4·5
March	4·5	4·9	5·0
April	6·0	6·0	6·0
May	6·3	6·5	6·1
June	5·0	5·0	5·0
July	5·4	5·6	5·3
August	4·6	5·1	4·1
September	5·0	5·2	4·8
October	5·2	5·5	4·9
November	5·8	6·3	5·4
December	5·2	5·6	4·8
Year	5·2	5·4	5·1
5.—MANNAR.			
January	4·5	4·3	4·8
February	3·5	3·0	4·0
March	3·6	3·4	3·8
April	6·1	6·1	6·1
May	5·8	5·8	5·8
June	5·5	5·0	6·0
July	4·6	4·5	4·7
August	4·7	4·6	4·7
September	4·5	4·1	4·9
October	6·0	5·3	6·6
November	6·1	5·7	6·4
December	5·5	5·4	5·7
Year	5·0	4·8	5·3
6.—JAFFNA.			
January	4·6	4·3	4·9
February	4·5	4·0	5·0
March	4·0	4·0	4·0
April	5·2	5·3	5·2
May	5·5	4·7	6·3
June	5·0	5·0	5·0
July	4·0	4·0	4·0
August	3·9	4·6	3·2
September	2·9	3·5	2·3
October	4·6	4·6	4·7
November	4·2	4·2	4·3
December	4·7	4·6	4·7
Year	4·4	4·4	4·5
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	3·0	2·9	3·1
February	2·5	2·4	2·5
March	1·8	1·9	1·7
April	3·0	2·3	3·7
May	2·2	1·9	2·6
June	1·6	1·3	2·0
July	1·6	1·1	2·1
August	2·3	1·7	3·0
September	2·5	2·0	3·0
October	2·5	2·1	3·0
November	4·1	4·0	4·2
December	3·0	2·8	3·2
Year	2·5	2·2	2·8
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	5·1	4·7	5·5
February	5·1	5·0	5·2
March	5·1	5·0	5·2
April	5·1	5·0	5·2
May	5·0	4·8	5·2
June	4·8	4·7	4·9
July	4·9	4·6	5·2
August	4·8	4·5	5·1
September	6·9	4·8	5·1
October	4·8	4·8	4·8
November	4·9	4·8	5·0
December	5·1	4·9	5·3
Year	5·1	4·8	5·1
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			
January	5·0	4·3	5·8
February	5·7	5·7	5·8
March	4·2	4·6	3·9
April	5·6	5·7	5·5
May	5·6	5·8	5·4
June	4·8	4·9	4·7
July	4·6	5·2	4·0
August	6·2	6·2	6·2
September	5·8	6·0	5·7
October	5·3	5·0	5·6
November	6·7	6·1	7·3
December	5·4	5·1	5·6
Year	5·4	5·4	5·5
10.—GALLE.			
January	1·7	1·4	2·1
February	2·1	1·9	2·2
March	1·9	1·9	1·9
April	3·9	3·8	4·0
May	3·6	3·6	3·7
June	3·8	3·8	3·9
July	3·6	3·3	4·0
August	4·2	4·5	3·9
September	4·4	4·4	4·4
October	4·2	4·4	4·0
November	5·0	4·7	5·4
December	5·0	4·8	5·2
Year	3·6	3·5	3·7
11.—KANDY.			
January	3·7	3·5	4·0
February	4·5	5·0	4·0
March	3·5	3 4	4·0
April	3·3	3·4	3·1
May	2·3	2 0	2·7
June	2·4	2·5	2·3
July	5·1	5·4	4·8
August	4·6	3·2	6·0
September	6·4	6·0	6·9
October	5·8	5 2	6·4
November	3·9	2·8	5·1
December	2·6	2·3	2·9
Year	4·0	3·7	4·4
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	0·7	0·1	1·4
February	1·1	0·5	1·8
March	1·2	0	2·4
April	3·3	2·0	4·7
May	4·1	2·8	5·4
June	—	—	—
July	4·4	4·1	4·8
August	6·9	6·5	7·3
September	6·5	5·2	7·8
October	5·5	4 9	6·4
November	6·6	5·3	7·9
December	5·0	4·0	6·1
Year	4·1	3·2	5.1

TABLE XXVI. (*continued*).—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1905.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
13.—HAKGALA.				15.—DIYATALAWA.			
January	6·7	5·3	8·1	January	6·2	4·4	8·1
February	5·6	5·3	6·0	February	5·4	4·4	6·4
March	5·1	3·0	7·3	March	5·3	3·6	7·0
April	6·8	5·9	7·8	April	6·4	5·4	7·4
May	5·4	4·8	6·0	May	5·8	4·8	6·7
June	6·6	5·7	7·5	June	5·9	4·9	7·0
July	5·7	5·1	6·3	July	4·2	3·1	5·3
August	5·9	5·3	6·5	August	4·6	2·9	6·4
September	6·1	5·0	7·3	September	5·3	3·4	7·2
October	6·1	5·0	7·2	October	5·1	3·9	6·4
November	7·6	6·8	8·4	November	6·5	5·5	7·4
December	3·2	3·4	3·0	December	4·7	4·0	5·4
Year	5·9	5·1	6·8	Year	5·5	4·2	6·7
14.—BADULLA.				16.—KURUNEGALA.			
January	5·7	5·4	6·1	January	3·4	3·2	3·9
February	4·6	3·8	5·5	February	3·3	3·3	3·3
March	4·0	3·1	5·0	March	3·4	3·2	3·6
April	7·3	6·7	7·9	April	6·4	5·5	7·3
May	5·0	3·8	6·3	May	5·5	4·9	6·0
June	5·2	4·0	6·4	June	6·0	5·9	6·2
July	5·1	4·2	6·1	July	4·3	4·3	4·3
August	5·7	4·3	7·2	August	3·3	3·4	3·3
September	6·9	5·0	8·8	September	3·7	3·1	4·3
October	6·1	5·1	7·2	October	3·1	3·0	3·1
November	7·5	6·8	8·2	November	2·6	2·1	3·1
December	7·4	7·1	7·8	December	2·1	1·9	2·3
Year	5·9	4·9	6·9	Year	3·9	3·7	4·2

TABLE XXX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1905.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	4·05	2·74	1·27	6·26	13·54	4·43	1·25	0·59	10·75	14·81	5·12	0·48	65·29
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	3·89	4·63	7·53	16·58	18·06	19·46	6·54	10·29	14·13	18·36	11·09	4·49	135·05
North-Western	Puttalam ...	0·87	3·23	0·63	11·77	4·88	1·15	0	0	0·22	16·23	6·98	1·99	47·95
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	1·89	3·79	3·24	3·99	3·17	0·39	0	0·20	0·96	5·85	11·82	4·04	39·34
Northern ...	Mannar ...	0·79	0·53	0	6·57	2·90	0	0	0·63	0	8·16	5·40	1·62	26·60
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	1·48	0	0·15	6·88	1·76	0	0	1·94	1·00	11·58	9·28	4·13	38·20
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	2·25	0·93	0·03	9·25	1·26	0·11	2·03	3·64	3·56	3·90	15·52	5·39	47·87
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	9·09	2·58	0·05	11·49	3·59	2·87	0·07	5·23	3·36	3·15	22·40	6·75	70·63
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	0·65	1·70	0·34	8·26	15·66	1·89	0·26	1·23	1·92	4·40	9·53	6·69	52·53
Do. ...	Galle ...	1·54	1·52	0·25	22·29	12·64	7·63	3·54	1·98	6·16	10·37	10·20	2·45	80·57
Central ...	Kandy ...	1·14	0·21	0·04	3·51	9·86	13·04	5·19	2·88	6·52	13·86	4·42	3·65	64·32
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya* ...	2·16	4·01	3·36	7·59	8·43	13·69	5·42	3·87	8·33	10·03	9·48	4·44	80·81
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	5·23	5·04	2·10	8·68	7·67	8·49	2·64	1·17	5·34	8·10	14·22	6·39	75·07
Uva ...	Badulla ...	5·05	3·11	1·51	5·89	4·13	3·27	0·82	1·38	3·98	8·27	12·47	7·76	57·64
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	3·80	4·61	1·36	10·57	6·92	2·46	0·17	0·75	6·47	13·59	10·21	4·64	65·55
North-Western	Kurunegala ...	0·60	4·76	2·78	9·99	15·77	6·39	1·76	0·85	6·52	14·98	5·96	4·12	74·48

* June rain measured on 25 days only.

TABLE XXXI.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was measured in 1905.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	7	6	4	16	26	25	13	10	20	19	18	4	168
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	10	13	11	24	29	28	24	21	24	18	18	9	229
North-Western	Puttalam ...	5	4	1	12	13	8	0	0	2	12	13	6	76
North-Central	Anuradhapura ...	7	3	2	14	12	3	0	1	4	13	18	10	87
Northern ...	Mannar ...	7	2	0	12	5	0	0	1	0	11	19	7	64
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	6	0	1	10	7	0	0	5	1	14	19	3	66
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	15	5	2	2	9	8	13	21	11	101
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	12	4	1	14	7	5	1	3	8	9	16	15	95
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	3	4	2	15	12	9	3	5	10	8	14	9	94
Do. ...	Galle ...	6	7	1	18	22	20	15	14	17	16	15	4	155
Central ...	Kandy ...	6	6	2	15	20	19	17	14	13	16	17	10	155
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	9	7	10	17	21	19	17	16	16	19	16	9	176
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	12	10	8	15	20	17	8	13	14	17	20	12	166
Uva ...	Badulla ...	11	8	8	18	9	10	1	3	10	13	16	15	122
Central ...	Diyatalawa ...	12	10	11	21	17	13	3	6	18	15	19	13	158
North-Western	Kurunegala ...	4	5	4	18	20	17	13	10	15	17	18	8	149

TABLE XXXII.—Return of Rainfall in Ceylon during 1905, and the Means during different Periods.

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
1. Allai Tank, Toppur ...	95	1905 ...	3·03	9	0·64	3	0·17	3	8·06	17	2·06	6	0·32	1	0·33	4	1·21	3	1·24	3	6·98	8	19·45	17	4·96	9	48·45	83	3·20	November 21 to 22.
		means during 30 years ...	8·24	6	2·74	1	2·22	3	2·10	2	3·14	3	1·80	2	1·74	2	4·30	5	5·00	4	5·54	8	15·82	11	7·07	13	59·71	60	8·25	February 1 to 2, 1890.
2. Alutnuwara Field Hospital	300	1905 ...	11·92	6	2·50	4	3·10	2	9·55	11	3·55	4	1·33	2	0	0	0	0	2·55	4	9·90	11	14·69	13	8·45	7	67·54	64	3·80	January 5 to 6.
		means during 6 years ...	16·58	14	7·43	7	3·14	5	3·89	9	2·82	6	0·70	3	0·24	1	1·64	2	2·95	5	11·35	15	12·41	16	12·81	14	75·96	96	6·70	January 21 to 22, 1904.
3. Ambanpitiya Estate ...	729	1905 ...	1·40	1	5·33	5	4·03	4	8·70	16	17·76	20	13·54	14	5·61	13	2·70	9	11·89	15	17·87	15	10·87	10	1·30	5	101·00	127	4·06	September 4 to 5.
		means during 35 years ...	2·45	7	2·78	6	6·43	9	11·98	10	11·61	16	13·65	19	8·38	17	7·32	17	9·11	16	26·87	19	14·37	17	7·38	11	122·33	164	16·65	August 6 to 7, 1886.
4. Ambare Tank ...	65	1905 ...	12·23	7	2·75	3	0	0	7·41	19	5·63	8	2·49	7	0·10	1	3·03	6	2·85	4	2·02	8	23·15	19	5·08	10	66·74	92	5·35	November 20 to 21.
		means during 30 years ...	47·27	9	5·33	3	2·49	3	3·23	5	2·68	3	2·29	1	1·41	1	7·96	8	2·37	4	9·00	8	13·88	9	19·62	13	117·53	67	18·50	January 15 to 16, 1876.
5. Andankulam Tank, Trincomalee	41	1905 ...	1·07	3	0·20	1	0·36	1	3·62	11	0.30	3	0	0	0	0	1·89	6	1·49	4	2·11	8	7·09	16	2·53	9	20·66	62	1·16	November 21 to 22.
		means during 15 years ...	6·15	8	1·13	2	1·09	3	3·03	4	1·23	4	0·35	2	1·09	3	2·13	3	3·66	6	4·85	10	14·66	13	16·00	14	55·37	72	6·25	January 20 to 21, 1892.
6. Annfield Estate, Dikoya	4,300	1905 ...	1·12	6	3·30	9	5·69	15	10·63	19	12·25	25	19·37	25	14·29	23	5·90	19	11·95	22	11·87	20	6·69	20	1·00	6	104·06	209	2·92	October 14 to 15.
		means during 18 years ...	3·58	9	2·13	6	5·97	11	10·21	19	9·24	17	17·87	25	14·99	26	10·29	23	10·45	22	12·97	23	10·21	18	6·28	4	114·19	203	6·51	August 19 to 20, 1892.
7. Anningkanda Estate, Deniyaya	1,400	1905 ...	10·13	16	11·65	15	3·91	8	18·43	23	25·39	25	16·40	19	4·75	16	7·87	18	15·09	18	10·46	17	28·65	24	4·43	11	157·16	210	3·45	November 4 to 5.
		means during 15 years ...	9·40	13	8·77	11	9·85	14	17·25	23	13·58	17	19·07	24	10·16	20	8·78	17	14·45	20	15·92	20	20·63	22	13·24	18	161·10	219	7·52	October 30 to 31, 1894.
8. Anuradhapura ...	295	1905 ...	1·89	7	3·79	3	3·24	2	3·99	14	3·17	12	0·39	3	0	0	0·20	1	0·96	4	5·85	13	11·82	18	4·04	10	39·34	87	5·03	November 23 to 24.
		means during 35-36 years ...	3·07	8	1·54	4	2·71	6	7·17	13	3·82	7	1·40	4	1·07	2	1·72	4	3·01	5	8·47	15	10·62	17	9·19	16	53·79	101	9·32	January 20 to 21, 1891.
9. Aranayaka Dispensary ...	1,000	1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Started in August						...	...	4·73	17	9·12	18	12·16	17	9·95	16	1·71	3	37·67	†71	4·47	September 4 to 5.
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10. Avisawella ...	105	1905 ...	3·28	6	5·97	7	1·63	4	18·98	21	31·10	24	16·40	23	5·23	20	7·47	18	11·88	23	18·49	18	21·16	17	2·85	4	144·44	185	4·61	November 23 to 24.
		means during 35 years ...	5·00	8	3·69	5	8·92	9	16·27	12	11·25	14	18·06	19	10·77	15	6·83	16	12·52	17	10·81	18	17·00	17	9·92	8	131·04	158	17·90	October 15 to 16, 1893.
11. Avisawella Estate ...	250	1905 ...	6·49	5	6·84	6	0·78	4	13·30	19	29·52	26	17·06	24	4·09	22	5·34	17	11·69	17	18·51	18	22·53	19	2·95	4	139·10	181	3·58	November 24 to 25.
		means during 9 years ...	6·85	10	6·18	9	5·57	9	16·45	20	20·23	23	18·92	25	12·32	21	9·62	17	15·69	20	21·37	21	15·32	17	6·81	10	155·33	202	7·55	September 1 to 2, 1903.
12. Badulla ...	2,225	1905 ...	5·05	11	3·11	8	1·51	8	5·89	18	4·13	9	3·27	10	0·82	1	1·38	3	3·98	10	8·27	13	12·17	16	7·76	15	57·64	122	3·20	December 15 to 16.
		means during 29-31 years ...	9 52	13	3·36	6	3·92	7	7·97	13	5·24	9	2·62	6	1·43	5	3·22	7	3·27	7	10·01	15	11·60	16	13·12	17	75·28	121	9·46	December 12 to 13, 1894.
13. Baduluwella Hospital ...	450	1905 ...	13·98	6	4·78	6	1·53	2	7·16	11	6·07	4	0·30	2	1·54	4	5·57	8	3·85	10	5·27	9	15·64	15	10·56	9	76·25	86	3·79	January 1 to 2.
		means during 6 years ...	14·45	11	7·71	9	2·67	6	6·11	9	4·00	6	1·36	4	1·80	5	3·58	6	3·53	9	9·56	15	14·28	16	16·58	16	85·63	112	6·96	January 26 to 27, 1904.
14. Bandarawella ...	4,000	1905 ...	3·21	9	3·60	7	0·20	3	8·89	16	4·36	11	1·99	7	0·64	2	2·48	7	3·08	12	9·68	14	9·16	18	4·34	13	51·63	119	2·95	November 20 to 21.
		means during 35 years ...	5·69	10	2·48	7	3·94	9	8·58	12	6·13	12	2·50	6	1·31	6	2·22	9	3·84	6	11·75	15	60·93	19	9·95	16	119·32	127	6·75	May 6 to 7, 1886.
15. Bandarawella Post Office	4,036	1905 ...	3·21	9	3·60	7	0·20	3	8·89	16	4·36	11	1·99	7	0·64	2	2·48	7	2·98	10	10·11	14	8·34	12	3·99	8	50·79	106	2·90	November 20 to 21.
		means during 10-11 years ...	6·08	12	2·23	6	2·96	7	7·70	15	5·40	11	1·77	7	1·23	5	2·60	7	3·23	9	10·85	18	8·68	18	9·27	17	62·00	132	4·45	December 27 to 28, 1895.
16. Beausejour, Udugama *...	—	1905 ...	2·47	9	4·82	8	0·60	2	28·73	23	18·79	24	11·01	17	5·86	16	7·73	18	12·93	13	19·12	16	13·43	16	7·37	9	132·86	171	5·25	April 11 to 12.
		means during 4 years ...	7·28	12	4·10	9	2·25	6	14·32	20	23·34	25	16·19	24	10·68	20	9·67	17	14·71	21	20·20	23	11·30	16	10·61	13	144·65	206	6·54	May 15 to 16, 1903.
17. Batalagoda Tank ...	422	1905 ...	0·70	2	0·60	3	1·72	5	8·09	21	14·01	19	6·40	16	0·81	5	2·35	9	5·62	16	13·77	17	10·18	19	3·03	6	67·28	138	5·55	May 23 to 24.
		means during 10 years ...	3·82	7	1·10	3	2·07	4	7·77	12	5·72	8	6·79	15	4·55	13	3·13	9	5·48	14	13·42	19	10·21	16	9·07	13	73·13	133	7·22	December 15 to 16, 1896.
18. Batticaloa ...	26	1905 ...	9·09	12	2·58	4	0·05	1	11·49	14	3·59	7	2·87	5	0·07	1	5·23	3	3·36	8	3·15	9	22·40	16	6·75	15	70·63	95	6·40	November 21 to 22.
		means during 35-36 years ...	8·34	13	3·84	6	3·08	5	2·07	5	1·86	4	1·01	3	1·23	3	2·24	6	2·89	6	6·26	13	12·68	17	13·54	19	59·04	100	10·46	January 6 to 7, 1878.
19. Bibile Dispensary ...	680	1905 ...	11·81	5	7·50	5	2·37	2	8·53	14	1·98	5	0	0	0	0	1·28	2	4·91	6	5·83	8	19·64	16	8·38	9	72·23	72	3·71	January 6 to 7.
		means during 5-6 years ...	15·32	14	8·74	11	2·93	6	7·18	12	2·32	6	1·52	2	0·57	1	3·69	3	6·03	7	12·23	14	5·41	17	12·33	14	88·27	107	5·55	August 7 to 8, 1902.
20. Blair Athol Estate, Dikoya	3,666	1905 ...	5·63	5	3·00	12	5·42	16	14·69	20	15·89	23	35·12	22	24·58	23	9·09	19	17·19	19	14·02	17	6·89	16	1·30	4	152·82	196	4·76	June 25 to 26.
		means during 27 7-12th years	3·60	9	2·94	7	7·23	14	10·90	19	12·73	17	24·37	26	21·61	25	15·51	22	13·39	21	15·91	23	9·79	19	7·42	14	145·40	216	9·65	August 19 to 20, 1892
21. Buttala Hospital ..		1905 ...	3·31	3	1·53	4	5·28	6	8·80	11	5·70	7	0·06	2	0	0	4·52	6	3·18	5	4·58	11	10·28	14	2·07	4	49·31	73	2·35	November 13 to 14.
		means during 9-10 years ...	7·77	6	2·58	3	4·71	5	7·30	9	2·52	4	1·19	1	1·26	2	2·39	3	4·15	5	15·34	14	11·44	12	8·31	6	68·96	70	7·30	January 1 to 2, 1902.
22. Caledonia Estate, Lindula	2,273	1905 ...	0·73	3	1·91	8	9·73	14	9·46	18	11·60	23	14·56	21	9·86	20	6·04	19	8·78	18	16·01	15	8·69	14	1·04	4	92·41	177	4·06	May 5 to 6.
		means during 24-25 years ...	2·57	6	1·74	5	3·53	10	8·30	16	7·84	16	13·85	16	11·70	21	8·59	22	14·40	19	10·77	23	7·83	15	7·11	15	98·23	184	6·04	May 20 to 21, 1904.

* Called Dig Dola previous to September, 1905. † Total for 5 months.

TABLE XXXII.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
23. Campion Estate, Bogawantalawa	4,500	1905 ...	5·74	8	5·52	12	3·36	10	13·27	18	10·53	21	11·72	23	5·25	15	2·41	19	9·28	22	13·57	20	10·25	20	2·32	6	93·22	194	4·08	October 4 to 5.
		means during 23-25 years ...	4·43	10	3·36	8	5·66	13	9·78	18	8·93	16	10·16	22	8·17	21	5·88	19	6·63	18	12·27	23	10·94	20	8·76	17	94·97	205	9·15	May 8 to 9, 1883.
24. Chadaiyantalawa ...	57	1905 ...	12·21	6	3·08	3	0	0	4·76	9	2·72	5	1·55	3	0	0	0·63	2	0·61	3	3·80	4	21·61	13	5·18	9	56·15	57	4·97	November 21 to 22.
		means during 27 years ...	10·68	10	4·87	5	3·07	5	2·01	3	1·89	4	1·24	4	1·26	3	1·58	4	2·17	4	5·17	8	9·23	10	13·96	13	57·13	73	10·15	December 8 to 9, 1884.
25. Chavakachcheri ...	16	1905 ...	2·05	4	0·12	3	0·15	1	9·27	7	0·59	2	0·20	1	0·28	1	4·21	6	1·90	1	15·29	11	10·80	9	9·65	4	54·51	50	7·00	December 2 to 3.
		means during 12 years ...	2·21	3	0·46	2	0·76	1	2·63	4	1·15	2	0·37	1	0·92	2	2·88	3	3·62	5	10·26	11	12·92	12	15·75	10	53·93	56	7·50	August 25 to 26, 1897.
26. Chilaw Kachcheri ...	10	1905 ...	0·32	2	1·00	1	0·14	1	9·94	15	9·59	14	3·90	11	0	0	0	0	10·26	9	14·39	17	6·85	10	1·67	3	58·06	83	2·29	October 10 to 11.
		means during 17-18 years ...	1·88	5	1·39	3	3·29	6	7·85	12	5·13	10	4·48	9	1·43	3	1·07	2	2·66	5	13·01	15	8·51	13	4·61	9	55·31	92	10·69	October 19 to 20, 1891.
27. Coldstream, Watawala ...	3,500	1905 ...	3·45	6	2 11	7	3·54	8	13·82	16	17·79	25	39·17	25	23·60	22	12·96	19	18·42	22	18·66	20	8·99	20	1·19	6	163·70	196	4·35	June 18 to 19.
		means during 21-22 years ...	3·31	7	2·28	6	4·53	10	10·63	18	14.62	18	30·54	25	25·59	25	19·46	22	18·60	16	19·35	23	10·12	17	6·44	11	165·47	198	9·25	August 18 to 19, 1892.
28. Colombo ...	40	1905 ...	4·05	7	2·74	6	1·27	4	6·26	16	13·54	26	4·43	25	1·25	13	0·59	10	10·75	20	14·81	19	5·12	18	0·48	4	65·29	168	3·00	May 15 to 16.
		means during 36 years ...	3·56	8	2·10	5	4·70	10	10·90	17	12·08	21	8·17	19	4·51	13	3·59	13	5·19	16	14·67	22	12·18	18	5·87	13	87·52	175	11·90	May 4 to 5, 1876.
29. Crystal Hill, Matale ...	1,400	1905 ...	3·77	6	1·27	6	2·28	8	10·09	18	11·59	19	6·88	17	1·33	5	0·62	7	11·69	17	11·54	17	9·83	17	9·34	17	80·23	154	4·24	October 12 to 13.
		means during 23-25 years ...	7·42	11	2·80	7	2·75	7	7·37	13	5·58	10	5·72	16	3·78	10	3·29	12	4·54	13	13·08	20	10·70	14	12·41	16	79·44	149	7·90	January 30 to 31, 1882.
30. Dambulla ...	400	1905 ...	5·26	7	1·79	5	1·10	6	5·49	11	6·60	8	0·87	6	0	0	0	0	2·56	8	6·97	13	6·57	15	5·23	11	42·44	90	3·23	May 6 to 7.
		means during 19-20 years ...	5·96	9	2·70	5	3·07	5	6·44	9	3·56	5	1·77	6	1·19	3	1·53	3	2·11	5	11·26	15	9·86	15	12·22	15	61·47	95	8·20	December 14 to 15, 1896.
31. Dandagama ...	—	1905 ...	0	0	2·90	2	1·20	2	8·35	13	15·10	16	4·87	13	1·40	6	1·08	11	4·11	18	18·56	19	10 15	15	2·23	1	69·95	116	3·48	October 14 to 15.
		means during 2-3 years ...	2·35	3	3·70	2	0·52	1	7·01	10	15 43	14	10·66	16	2·87	5	3·71	8	6·83	13	16·14	14	6·78	8	2·44	3	78·44	97	8·00	May 20 to 21, 1904.
32. Dandeniya Tank, Godeuda	157	1905 ...	0·76	3	5·26	7	0	0	11·24	16	9·20	19	6·91	21	2·77	14	6·15	15	7·49	17	9·67	13	12·61	15	4·14	7	76·20	147	3·00	November 13 to 14.
		means during 26 years ...	2·89	5	1·60	4	2·76	5	6·29	9	4·54	13	8·61	17	5·27	12	4·90	13	7·29	15	7·44	15	9·48	13	4·84	10	65·91	131	10·50	April 27 to 28, 1887.
33. Dea Ella, Galagedera ...	800	1905 ...	2·86	5	4·30	6	3·61	6	10·25	16	28·82	16	11·40	18	2·68	11	2·75	9	5·19	12	16·95	16	9·29	17	3·42	7	101·52	139	8·68	May 24 to 25.
		means during 21-23 years ...	4·36	7	2·03	5	5·48	6	10·42	14	9·58	12	11·19	18	6·81	16	4·84	20	7·09	19	16·64	20	11·88	16	6·32	13	96·64	166	8·68	May 24 to 25, 1905.
34. Delwita Estate, Kurunegala	490	1905 ...	0·43	1	0·57	4	1·94	4	11·85	21	13·72	24	8·53	19	3·73	12	1·89	17	7·85	16	17·30	15	10·49	15	6·72	9	85·02	157	5·11	May 23 to 24.
		means during 7-8 years ...	4·77	5	1·07	3	3·05	5	9·07	12	8·24	11	8·39	20	6·02	14	2·55	9	8·28	15	16·53	19	11·98	14	6·31	7	86·26	134	5·11	May 23 to 24, 1905.
35. Denagama Tank, Hakmana	286	1905 ...	4·10	6	12·90	5	0	0	25·95	13	22·05	16	9·65	10	2·65	9	10·25	9	9·35	13	17·95	13	16·20	12	5·10	6	136·15	112	7·20	October 7 to 8.
		means during 30 years ...	8·22	12	3·87	10	2·99	5	7·42	8	5·03	11	10·41	15	6·81	17	5·81	11	8·08	10	6·84	14	10·50	15	8·26	11	84·24	139	8·55	April 27 to 28, 1887.
36. Devilana Tank ...	136	1905 ...	4·94	6	1·93	6	0·09	3	5·04	18	1·25	7	0·37	3	0·07	3	1·54	8	0·87	5	1·04	8	8·52	16	3·82	12	29·48	95	3·10	January 1 to 2.
		means during 35 years ...	6·83	8	3·43	4	2·52	4	2·39	4	3·10	6	1·70	3	1·02	5	2·39	6	3·24	5	6·47	9	9·25	5	16·95	14	59·29	73	19·50	September 8 to 9, 1884.
37. Digalla Estate, Dehiowita	400	1905 ...	4·19	5	3·54	11	4·57	4	25·52	24	30·30	24	25·82	24	8·82	20	9·08	15	19·26	20	30·51	16	21·22	21	1·48	4	184·31	188	4·68	October 11 to 12.
		means during 19-20 years ...	6·05	8	5·29	6	8·28	11	17·70	20	24·07	21	23·71	24	12·89	21	13 29	20	17·65	19	25·67	22	18·52	18	9·56	11	182·68	201	13·40	May 31 to June 1, 1891.
38. Diyatalawa ...	4,140	1905 ...	3·80	12	4·61	10	1·36	11	10·57	21	6·92	17	2·46	13	0·17	3	0·75	6	6·47	18	13·59	15	10·21	19	4·64	13	65·55	158	3·07	October 6 to 7.
		means during 4-5 years ...	6·95	13	2·70	10	1,93	9	7·65	19	5·67	16	2·14	10	1·02	3	2·12	7	4·39	15	11·89	19	10·20	19	6·23	18	62·89	158	3·63	January 26 to 27, 1904.
39. Dooroomadella Estate, Dooroomadella	—	1905 ...	23·69	12	4·18	8	0	0	13·88	18	5·93	10	10·03	16	1·97	5	0·37	5	11·86	17	9·66	17	19·85	19	19·95	15	121·37	142	5·45	December 15 to 16.
		means during 2 years ...	32·71	19	6·13	7	2·85	3	12·62	12	11·87	10	24·25	21	6·74	9	2·18	7	9·48	17	13·04	20	13·46	17	36·95	19	172·28	161	12·50	December 17 to 18, 1904.
40. Duckwari Estate, Kandy	3,300	1905 ...	5·87	9	1·54	6	6·98	9	11·86	20	16·16	20	13·98	21	6·34	14	4·93	15	10·83	19	13·28	18	11·69	18	5·97	9	109·43	178	4·70	May 23 to 24.
		means during 18 years ...	8·15	12	3·50	8	4·00	8	9·11	16	7·90	12	11·33	19	9·32	18	6·71	18	9·00	18	17·13	24	5·40	18	3·82	18	95·37	189	6·42	June 24 to 25, 1888.
41. Dunedin Estate, Avisawella	400	1905 ...	3·85	5	5·06	10	5·28	5	17·35	22	26·03	29	22·07	24	7·27	23	7·44	20	16·85	21	19·07	20	14·66	17	1·40	4	146·33	200	3·88	May 23 to 24.
		means during 22-23 years ...	5·67	8	4·43	6	9·71	7	18·71	20	22·20	13	21·25	24	12·91	20	12·45	12	14·35	19	27·01	24	16·68	18	10·26	12	175·63	183	10·00	October 19 to 20, 1891
42. Dunsinane Estate, Punduloya	4,800	1905 ...	2·06	9	2·87	9	5·80	10	10·37	17	13·31	23	24·32	25	12·29	23	9·43	18	14·57	22	13·25	21	9·63	17	3·13	9	121·03	203	3·88	October 14 to 15.
		means during 19-20 years ...	4·51	10	2·39	6	4·03	9	9·94	18	10·73	18	22·29	25	19·37	25	13·93	23	14·21	22	16·05	25	10·98	19	9·04	16	137·47	216	10·93	July 2 to 3, 1892.
43. Eadella Estate, Polgahawela	425	1905 ...	1·77	3	4·35	6	3·05	5	13·92	14	15·66	14	8·97	12	2·24	3	1·93	13	6·18	18	16·34	19	8·26	15	1·46	7	84·13	129	5·98	May 24 to 25.
		means during 23 years ...	3·84	5	2·23	4	5·77	8	10·57	14	9·23	13	11·06	18	6·60	14	5·09	13	6·20	14	16·36	20	12·23	15	6·88	15	96·06	153	9·30	May 8 to 9, 1883.

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TABLE XXXII.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
	Feet.																													
72. Kalmunai ...	12	1905 ...	15·72	9	3·70	7	0·36	2	11·33	11	4·92	8	1·66	3	0·20	1	1·66	3	0·87	4	1·88	9	21·23	16	9·68	12	73·21	85	8·59	January 2 to 3.
		means during 27 years ...	10·23	10	3·81	4	3·50	6	2·52	3	1·56	3	1·80	1	0·94	2	1·37	3	2·28	3	5·60	10	11·08	12	15·92	14	60·61	71	10·20	December 11 to 12, 1884.
73. Kalutara ...	36	1905 ...	1·34	6	5·65	9	1·46	1	16·78	11	13·81	21	8·09	18	3·11	10	2·49	9	14·50	10	18·49	17	14·18	13	1·07	5	100·97	130	4·45	April 12 to 13.
		means during 35 years ...	4·28	8	2·46	3	4·20	6	10·82	13	15·31	18	10·51	17	5·19	12	4·82	12	7·97	14	7·84	19	12·01	16	5·99	12	91·40	150	10·00	May 9 to 10, 1895.
74. Kanangama Estate, Dehiowita	200	1905 ...	4·33	7	7·68	7	3·91	8	20·90	18	29·05	25	20·70	25	7·18	19	7·66	17	13·75	21	23·60	18	14·28	17	1·53	6	154·57	188	6·01	April 11 to 12.
		means during 20-23 years ...	5·49	8	20·04	12	8·46	11	15·49	19	22·29	20	19·64	22	11·86	17	11·22	18	13·50	18	23·73	22	15·15	17	8·93	12	175·80	196	15·80	May 31 to June 1, 1891.
75. Kandy	1,654	1905 ...	1·14	6	0·21	6	0·04	2	3·51	15	9·86	20	13·04	19	5·19	17	2·88	14	6·52	13	13·86	16	4·42	17	3·65	10	64·32	155	3·82	May 24 to 25.
		means during 36 years ...	4·85	10	2·27	5	3·32	8	7·22	15	6·20	13	9·34	22	6·92	22	5·47	19	5·83	18	11·17	23	10·21	19	8·72	17	81·52	191	8·95	May 18 to 19, 1883.
76. Kankesanturai ...	10	1905 ...	0·84	3	0·14	1	0	0	2·64	4	2·08	4	0·53	1	0	0	2·54	6	2·09	2	8·02	9	7·38	10	5·59	2	31·85	42	3·13	December 2 to 3.
		means during 11-12 years ...	1·70	3	0·36	2	0·59	1	1·94	3	1·37	3	0·42	1	0·62	2	2·29	3	3·01	5	7·80	10	11·92	13	10·22	10	42·24	56	5·50	December 28 to 29, 1903.
77. Kanthalai Tank, Kanthalai	150	1905 ...	4·91	6	0·94	3	0·80	3	8·03	17	2·05	4	0	0	0	0	7·41	10	4·25	7	7·50	11	19·08	17	7·59	7	62·56	85	2·75	January 6 to 7.
		means during 30 years ...	6·73	7	2·43	2	1·47	3	3·51	4	3·58	3	0·93	1	1·77	2	3·02	2	3·42	2	7·65	8	13·01	15	13·62	15	61·14	64	8·50	December 6 to 7, 1883.
78. Kanukkeni ...	—	1905 ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	13·60	11	4·50	5	0	0	0·60	2	7·85	8	2·40	3	3·40	4	10·05	15	3·28	7	45·68	55	3·95	April 15 to 16.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79. Katugastota ...	1,500	1905 ...	1·80	5	2·25	5	0·75	7	8·04	17	9·39	17	11·16	20	4·54	12	2·69	13	6·21	14	16·36	18	5·66	17	2·85	8	71·70	153	3·43	May 24 to 25.
		means during 35 years ...	4·60	4	2·06	5	3·05	5	8·04	11	6·09	10	9·12	16	10·95	15	8·49	12	5·69	12	11·96	25	11·43	14	9·46	16	90·94	145	7·84	December 15 to 16 1877.
80. Kavarakulam ...	—	1905 ...	1·86	5	2·58	4	3·11	4	7·10	18	2·09	6	0·50	4	0	0	1·82	3			Discontinued									
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81. Kayts	8	1905 ...	0·25	4	0·09	1	0·08	1	5·50	5	1·40	3	0	0	0	0	0·22	2	0·40	1	17·90	11	8·73	12	6·64	3	41·21	43	6·98	October 7 to 8.
		means during 12 years ...	1·30	4	0·38	2	0·49	2	2·58	4	1·19	3	0·35	1	0·82	2	1·43	3	2·97	4	7·26	9	12·58	14	12·38	14	43·73	62	7·12	December 2 to 3, 1895.
82. Kekanadure ...	150	1905 ...	0·18	1	3·52	2	0	0	10·97	16	8·19	12	8·96	15	1·29	5	3·37	10	6·53	12	9·98	10	8·51	13	5·84	8	67·34	104	3·78	October 6 to 7.
		means during 35 years ...	1·67	4	2·12	3	2·24	6	4·93	6	10·16	13	8·95	14	4·55	9	4·35	9	7·46	11	8·51	13	7·93	10	4·90	8	67·77	106	10·50	May 16 to 17, 1880.
83. Killinochchi ...	—	1905 ...	1·28	7	0	0	1·28	3	10·69	13	3·29	6	0	0	0	0	1·10	2	1·71	4	6·06	11	7·16	15	5·66	8	38·23	69	3·50	April 14 to 15.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84. Kirama, Matara ...	260	1905 ...	3·99	5	14·28	9	1·24	3	22·50	16	8·01	18	20·40	22	2·17	10	4·38	12	7·01	14	8·36	18	22·69	18	6·05	8	121·08	153	4·30	April 12 to 13.
		means during 34 years ...	5·85	6	5·19	7	7·19	11	9·09	10	9·81	14	11·44	18	5·57	12	5·63	11	6·36	12	10·74	11	15·76	13	12·10	14	104·73	139	9·50	May 22 to 23, 1877.
85. Kobonella, Rangalla ...	3,300	1905 ...	12·91	12	4·39	11	3 99	9	8·77	17	12·00	17	10·92	16	5·34	11	0·95	9	9·26	18	8·28	13	23·69	22	17·69	17	118·19	172	4·61	May 23 to 24.
		means during 21-24 years ...	20·68	18	8·55	10	6·99	10	11·49	15	7·66	11	8·79	18	7·60	18	6·17	15	7·66	16	20·25	22	19·33	21	27·67	22	152·84	196	11·03	December 14 to 15, 1896.
86. Kosgolla ...	—	1905 ...	1·31	5	2·30	4	0·21	1	10·06	17	10·68	17	3·68	16	0·55	6	0·74	6	3·04	8	12·43	14	5·21	11	2·48	5	52·69	110	4·20	May 23 to 24.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87. Koslanda ...	2,258	1905 ...	4·20	8	6·09	7	4·65	8	18·36	19	10·45	12	1·35	4	0·40	1	4·27	5	5·29	6	13·16	13	22·37	18	3·83	7	94·42	108	5·24	November 5 to 6.
		means during 10 years ...	5·26	7	3·67	6	8·16	9	15·93	18	6·20	9	1·52	4	0·85	3	2·59	4	5·16	9	16·78	17	18·64	21	13·61	14	98 37	121	6·76	March 21 tc 22, 1897.
88. Kumbukkan Anicut ...	446	1905 ...	5·49	7	1·74	7	4·73	7	5·13	17	2·84	8	1·65	3	0·67	4	6·32	9	1·64	3	10·07	15	13·55	16	4·05	8	57·88	104	2·97	August 14 to 15.
		means during 15 years ...	7·03	9	3·72	7	4·79	7	7·70	13	2·33	10	1·50	2	1·66	5	2·90	7	3·61	7	11·91	17	12·25	17	9·11	14	68·51	115	4·60	November 11 to 12, 1892.
89. Kurundu-oya Estate ...	5,150	1905 ...	12·22	10	7·45	11	3·28	10	13·24	16	6·17	18	4·87	18	1·39	7	0·50	8	8·63	14	9·70	19	16·90	25	13·36	18	97·71	174	3·93	December 14 to 15.
		means during 23-24 years ...	17·01	18	5·98	10	4·59	10	9·60	16	5·28	11	3·63	13	2·90	12	2·98	10	3·63	11	13·04	19	15·43	20	19·72	22	103·79	172	8·56	January 22 to 23, 1904.
90. Kurunegala ...	400	1905 ...	0·56	4	5·04	4	0·64	4	10·69	20	13·98	22	6·80	21	2·18	16	1·18	12	6·49	16	17·14	18	6·00	16	4·19	10	74·89	163	4·67	May 24 to 25.
		means during 5 years ...	3·13	5	1·60	4	1·67	4	6·94	12	8·58	12	8·19	19	4·89	18	2·48	13	7·78	18	16·30	21	10·73	19	7·27	13	79 56	158	6·02	May 31 to June 1, 1902.
91. Kurunegala Observatory	381	1905 ...	0·60	4	4·76	5	2·78	4	9·99	18	15·77	20	6·39	17	1·76	13	0·85	10	6·52	15	14·98	17	5·96	18	4·12	8	74·48	149	7·58	May 24 to 25.
		means during 19-20 years ...	5·00	6	1·65	4	4·29	7	11·19	17	7·59	14	8·54	20	3·98	16	0·38	1	4·56	15	16·58	22	10·43	16	7·46	18	81·65	156	7·58	May 24 to 25, 1905.
92 Labookelle Estate, Ramboda	5,000	1905 ...	2·75	6	3·20	8	2·93	11	10·43	17	15·71	23	24·50	19	14·09	20	9·94	17	14·28	21	16·63	20	10·43	19	7·31	11	132·20	192	6·35	May 24 to 25.
		means during 18-21 years ...	6·77	10	2·51	6	4·16	9	9·63	16	10·61	16	23·74	24	20·68	24	15·44	21	15·37	22	17·38	24	12·29	19	11·71	17	150·29	208	10·63	July 1 to 2, 1892.
93. Labugama Tank, Hanwella	369	1905 ...	6·29	8	5·81	6	3·79	2	18·37	17	26·05	22	20·58	28	7·20	21	4·90	18	14·61	25	23·02	20	26·17	19	6·02	7	162·81	193	6·51	April 12 to 13.
		means during 26-27 years ...	6·60	9	5·74	7	8·08	10	17·09	19	22·13	22	17·90	24	10·75	20	10·26	20	12·66	20	23·13	23	18·07	19	15·11	14	167·52	207	11·91	May 8 to 9, 1883.

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TABLE XXXII.—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
122. Mihintale ...	354	1905 ...	1·29	3	2·00	2	1·43	2	9·66	16	3·09	9	0·77	1	0	0	1·91	3	2·77	3	6·22	13	11·68	15	2·93	9	43·75	76	4·45	December 17 to 18, 1904.
		means during 16 years ...	4·71	7	1·55	3	2·38	4	5·87	10	3·31	4	0·98	2	0·92	3	1·56	3	3·44	4	9·31	12	8·96	11	11·20	13	54·19	76	5·54	May 20 to 21, 1891.
123. Milapitiya, Kandy ...	1,707	1905 ...	0·07	2	0·07	2	0·11	2	0·22	7	0·25	5	0·19	4	0·08	2	0	0	0	0	3·23	6	0·10	4	0·22	3	4·54	37	2·03	October 5 to 6.
		means during 9-10 years ...	3·50	8	0·69	4	2·30	5	3·80	8	1·67	6	1·64	7	0·68	5	0·68	4	1·42	4	4·78	11	3·00	10	3·49	10	27·65	82	5·00	October 15 to 16, 1903.
124. Minneriya, Habarana ...	309	1905 ...	7·39	8	3·38	7	0·79	2	11·18	19	1·02	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4·22	4	9·58	12	12·02	13	6·85	11	56·43	78	5·80	December 17 to 18, 1904.
		means during 7 years ...	7·49	10	3·51	5	2·62	4	5·25	9	4·51	5	1·15	1	0·50	1	1·08	2	2·95	4	10·53	15	11·15	16	12·47	16	63·21	88	5·80	December 17 to 18, 1904.
125. Monaragala District Dispensary	500	1905 ...	6·25	9	4·39	7	0·68	4	3·87	7	5·55	3	0·81	2	1·29	4	4·00	5	2·88	8	11·12	17	14·48	20	4·57	8	59·89	94	5·00	January 2 to 27, 1904.
		means during 8-9 years ...	9·89	10	4·94	8	2·80	4	7·49	12	4·03	7	1·17	3	3·10	5	2·63	6	3·88	8	12·52	16	9·18	12	9·43	14	71·06	105	5·15	January 1 to 2, 1902.
126. Mousagala Estate, Demodara	4,500	1905 ...	5·14	9	5·96	7	3·73	8	15·32	24	6·22	15	1·91	7	4·75	9	6·34	12	3·03	15	11·75	15	17·86	17	6·01	12	88·02	150	3·45	January 22 to 23, 1904.
		means during 25-26 years ...	9·17	14	4·00	9	6·17	11	12·02	18	5·57	15	4·28	8	4·17	9	5·79	12	6·25	12	14·91	21	13·04	20	14·52	20	99·89	169	6·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
127. Mullaittivu ...	12	1905 ...	2·45	7	0·25	1	0	0	9·40	11	1·25	4	0	0	13·13	3	2·28	8	4·05	5	2·85	7	5·78	18	2·05	6	43·49	70	15·00	December 17 to 18, 1904.
		means during 35 years ...	3·05	3	1·22	2	1·04	2	2·99	3	2·29	4	0·69	2	1·58	11	3·04	7	2·65	6	6·47	10	11·83	14	13·64	13	50·49	77	15·00	December 17 to 18, 1904.
128. Murikandy ...	7	1905 ...	4·22	4	0	0	11·58	6	22·46	13	6·53	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2·95	4	7·85	11	5·41	13	2·40	5	63·40	59	6·80	December 18 to 19, 1904.
		means during 12 years ...	4·59	7	1·61	2	2·69	2	4·76	7	4·11	4	0·68	1	0·43	1	1·29	4	3·86	5	10·39	12	16·17	15	19·64	16	70·22	76	8·00	December 21 to 22, 1896.
129. Murungan, Parayanalankulam	52	1905 ...	0	0	0·48	2	0·13	1	7·35	14	3·03	5	0	0	0	0	0·54	2	0·04	1	11·65	12	5·89	18	1·98	4	31·09	59	2·50	December 16 to 17, 1904.
		means during 3-7 years ...	2·77	6	1·45	4	1·97	3	4·97	10	2·51	4	0·34	1	0·04	1	0·87	2	0·62	2	8·52	13	8·24	15	6·76	13	39·06	74	4·20	October 6 to 7, 1902.
130. Nachchaduwa ...	—	1905 ...	—				Com	m	ence	d	in Se	pt	embe	r.					2·14	3	8·60	13	9·46	16	2·10	9	22·30	*41	3·20	November 23 to 24.
		... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131. Nalanda ...	—	1905 ...	5·06	6	2·18	5	2·61	4	8·61	13	5·49	9	3·30	6	0·13	2	0·36	1	6·24	12	11·92	15	11·56	16	9·00	13	66·46	102	2·70	December 14 to 15.
		... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132. Naulla Tank ...	30	1905 ...	2·88	5	2·05	3	0	0							Disc	on	tinue	d												
		means during 17 years ...	11·98	9	3·23	4	3·04	4	3·13	4	1·38	2	0·38	1	0·62	1	1·74	2	2·06	2	4·16	6	7·48	9	11·76	11	50·96	55	8·00	January 13 to 14, 1892.
133. Nedunkerny ...	122	1905 ...	3·80	3	0·50	1	1·55	5	9·55	9	0·75	1	0	0	1·15	2	1·46	6	6·50	6	9·50	7	16·00	13	6·48	4	57·24	57	11·00	December 16 to 17, 1904.
		means during 12 years ...	7·42	7	3·03	3	2·26	3	4·78	6	3·95	6	0·69	2	2·23	3	2·92	5	8·08	9	12·64	13	21·64	15	24·94	14	94·58	86	31·72	December 15 to 16, 1897.
134. Negombo ...	6	1905 ...	0·30	1	2·16	6	0·18	1	11·40	15	17.21	20	4·41	12	0·68	1	0·12	2	8·21	10	35·55	19	12·87	12	0·71	3	93·83	102	9·25	October 10 to 11.
135. New Forest Estate, Deltota	3,500	Means during 34-35 years ...	1·93	4	1·70	2	3·39	10	9·78	10	10 11	8	6·53	12	2·68	5	2·3+	6	3·42	5	11·24	14	11·73	15	4·69	9	69·54	100	9·75	July 13 to 14, 1878.
		1905 ...	2·81	8	4·43	5	2·15	8	10·04	20	11·19	13	12·59	16	4·92	13	3·70	11	10·08	14	15·67	15	10·05	14	7·05	13	94·68	150	4·05	January 26 to 27, 1904.
136. New Valley ...	3,700	Means during 28-30 years ...	7·37	12	3·12	6	4·48	8	9·13	15	8 76	15	11·42	21	9·26	20	7·25	17	7·41	16	15·68	22	13·14	19	12·01	17	109·08	188	6·65	June 23 to 24, 1888.
		1905 ...	2·44	5	5·27	7	5·21	13	10 67	18	15·73	19	23·35	23	13·53	20	5·07	17	10·63	16	12·68	18	7·42	16	1·00	3	113·0	175	8·00	May 21 to 22, 1904.
137. Nuwara Eliya ...	6,188	Means during 35 years ...	3·60	8	2·97	7	7·47	10	13·66	17	11·62	16	11·72	19	17·37	22	11·83	15	14·1.	20	4·62	20	11·57	16	16·92	13	127·51	183	10·92	May 8 to 9, 18.2.
		1905 ...	2·16	9	4·01	7	3·3.	10	7·59	17	8·43	21	13·69	19	5·42	17	3·87	16	8·33	16	10·03	19	9·48	16	4·44	9	80·81	176	4·05	January 22 to 23. 1904.
138. Orange Hill, Ragama ...	50	Means during 35-36 years ...	5·38	12	2·15	6	2·97	11	6·10	15	7·69	15	13·64	24	11·76	22	8·14	20	8·26	20	10·61	23	8·80	19	8·53	16	94·03	203	9·11	September 9 to 10, 1884.
		1905 ...	3·21	5	5·39	8	0·18	3	13·44	21	16·31	26	9·22	25	1·60	19	0·89	12	11·19	21	19·37	18	7·03	17	1·60	4	89·43	179	9·05	May 22 to 23, 1904.
139. Orwell Estate, Gampola	1,800	Means during 20-21 years ...	3·15	7	2·76	5	3·69	8	12·32	17	14·09	21	10·43	21	4·99	14	4·53	13	6·83	17	17·69	22	12·55	17	4·73	11	97 76	173	9·05	May 22 to 23, 1904.
		1905 ...	0·10	1	4·51	8	6·61	11	17·16	18	19·26	17	17·38	17	6·33	18	5·69	16	13·51	19	24·01	18	11·35	16	2·78	8	128·69	167	6·55	October 6 to 7.
140. Padupola ...	1,636	Means during 14-15 years ...	4·16	7	1·65	5	3 81	8	10·96	17	9·52	16	12·66	21	9·00	21	6·00	18	8·97	19	17·88	23	12·02	18	9·00	13	105·63	186	6·55	October 6 to 7, 1905.
		1905 ...	0·68	3	3·53	5	5·10	9	18·19	18	32·27	26	50·60	25	26·35	23	19·31	15	31·46	22	12·30	17	5·17	12	0·73	2	205·69	177	12·57	May 20 to 21, 1904.
141. Pallai ...	24	Means during 35 years ...	3·73	6	3·09	4	7·83	10	13·97	15	21·68	17	39·36	18	31·85	18	28·59	22	27·16	21	29·74	21	15·21	15	8·29	11	230·50	178	18·80	September 8 to 9, 1899.
		1905 ...	0·50	1	0·50	1	0·54	1	15·25	9	1·30	2	0	0	0	0	2·88	6	1·80	1	6·07	8	9·70	8	3·65	2	42·19	39	5·60	December 17 to 18, 1904.
142. Panilkanda Estate, Deniyaya	1,900	Means during 12 years ...	3·08	4	1·03	1	0·86	2	2·70	4	1·65	1	0·23	1	1·13	1	1·55	3	3·94	5	10·52	10	16·74	14	17·74	13	61·17	59	18·00	December 28 to 29, 1903.
		1905 ...	5·45	20	13·41	13	2·86	6	16·63	23	14·36	22	10·46	16	2·31	8	4·65	10	9·73	18	9·37	15	20·15	21	2·72	9	112·10	181	5·25	February 3 to 4.
143. Passara Hospital ..	2,800	Means during 9 years ...	8·07	13	8·14	11	5·82	11	14·95	19	11·06	18	15·70	22	8·01	18	7·06	15	12·06	18	14·87	20	17·50	20	11·50	17	134·74	202	5·25	February 3 to 4, 1905.
		1905 ...	5·92	9	3·06	4	2·26	3	13·95	20	8·85	9	0·90	4	1·16	4	4·15	5	3·89	6	12·72	12	14·15	13	6·20	8	77·21	97	4·50	January 26 to 27, 1904.
		Means during 6 years ...	10·02	9	6·04	5	2·10	5	9·63	13	6·94	11	2·86	5	2·01	5	3·93	7	8·38	10	13·08	15	11·57	12	12·35	14	88·91	111	6·50	January 1 to 2, 1902.

144.	Pathregalla Estate ...	550	1905	...	1·20	5	2·79	6	2·85	5	15·78	21	21·69	22	8·67	22	2·51	13	1·64	12	6·70	16	19·25	18	7·26	14	2·04	9	92·38	163	8·37	May 24 to 25.
			Means during 6 years	...	4·55	8	1·84	6	4·01	7	11 77	19	11·49	16	9·70	23	7·83	21	3·61	16	8·16	19	17·75	23	13·24	18	5·44	12	99·39	188	8·37	May 24 to 25, 1905.
145.	Pelmadulla, Ratnapura	480	1905	...	2·76	6	2·03	4	4·18	8	13·57	21	19·73	20	14·44	22	6·35	15	4·66	11	16·50	21	10·34	11	10·46	18	1·36	9	106·38	166	3·44	September 4 to 5.
			Means during 35 years	...	6·20	10	3·55	10	8·92	13	11·55	16	15·00	17	18·28	18	10·59	19	9·68	17	12·57	14	15·11	19	14·68	18	8·48	16	134·61	187	12·14	May 7 to 8, 1883.
146.	Peradeniya Gardens ...	1,540	1905	...	4·03	5	4·87	6	1·83	4	6·74	15	12·53	12	13·50	15	6·03	18	2·73	11	5·44	12	15·95	16	4·85	14	2·64	9	81·14	137	5·11	May 24 to 25.
			Means during 22 years	...	3·40	6	1·75	5	4·35	8	9·48	14	7·27	12	10·54	18	7·65	19	5·67	16	6·90	17	14·15	20	10·33	17	73·17	14	154·66	166	6·58	December 27 to 28, 1895.
147.	Periyakulam, Trincomalee	20	1905	...	0·88	2	0·06	1	0·20	1	3·40	10	0·30	2	0	0	0·30	2	3·84	5	0·83	4	2·36	8	6·43	14	2·41	7	21·01	56	4·70	November 18 to 19, 1904.
			Means during 29 years	...	5·21	3	1·24	1	1·06	2	1·86	2	1·71	4	0·95	1	0·06	2	2·40	6	3·45	5	6·25	10	12·63	12	16·86	10	54·68	58	11·75	December 27 to 28, 1882.
148.	Point Pedro ...	24	1905	...	0·53	3	0·43	2	0	0	3·78	10	2·83	4	0·38	1	0	0	0·99	4	0·99	4	8·93	13	6·86	14	4·44	3	30·16	58	4·04	October 8 to 9.
			Means during 14 years	...	1·66	2	0·31	1	0·97	2	1·51	3	1·01	2	0·47	2	0·86	3	2·49	3	2·81	5	7·38	10	11·20	14	10·99	11	41·66	58	6·51	December 27 to 28, 1903.
149.	Pottuvil ...	10	1905	...	2·82	5	3·80	4	0·17	1	8·99	9	3·04	7	0·50	1	0	0	0	0	0·28	2	5·79	10	20·88	15	6·17	11	52·44	65	5·42	January 25 to 26, 1904.
			Means during 6 years	...	7·70	8	3·81	6	2·43	2	3·49	5	1·61	4	0·85	1	0 75	2	0·93	3	1·94	5	6·58	10	8·77	10	11·14	12	50·00	68	5·42	January 25 to 26, 1904.
150.	Pussellawa ...	3,000	1905	...	1·34	4	4·96	9	3·53	11	11·02	18	17·67	22	16·44	21	7 59	23	5·64	15	12·97	19	15·58	17	10·19	15	2·71	8	109·64	182	5·92	May 5 to 6.
			Means during 17 years	...	4·57	6	1·71	4	3·86	8	11·14	16	9·75	14	15·54	20	13·83	19	9·26	18	10·51	18	16·90	20	11·55	14	7·91	12	116·53	169	8·70	July 2 to 3, 1892.
151.	Puttalam ...	27	1905	...	0·87	5	3·23	4	0·63	1	11·77	12	4·88	13	1·15	8	0	0	0	0	0·22	2	13·23	12	6·98	13	1·99	6	47·95	76	5·06	October 14 to 15.
			Means during 35-36 years	...	2·43	5	1·45	3	2·92	5	6·08	9	3·72	9	1·72	6	0·45	2	0·84	2	0·94	3	9·21	12	10·47	15	6·58	11	46·81	82	12·06	May 8 to 9, 1883.
152.	Rajawella Estate ...	1,500	1905	...	2·34	6	2·48	6	6·92	6	6·77	16	6·39	16	6·71	15	2·42	10	4·60	13	5·49	12	8·92	15	6·76	19	5·83	10	65·63	144	3·41	January 25 to 26, 1904.
			Means during 34-36 years	...	4·62	8	1·36	4	2·73	6	6·16	11	3·77	8	4·76	14	3·41	12	2·60	10	3·08	11	11·47	17	7·80	16	7·89	14	59·65	131	7·48	December 14 to 15, 1896.
153.	Rayigam Estate ...	300	1905	...	3·48	7	4·37	11	1·66	3	16·06	19	24·11	20	22·01	27	7·10	16	7·12	18	16·55	20	23·78	18	28·92	18	3·10	4	158·26	181	7·20	October 10 to 11.
			Means during 12-14 years	...	8·53	10	5·22	7	7·72	9	17·16	19	18·68	19	20·43	23	10·95	17	9·96	16	13·57	17	23·60	21	18·17	17	9·71	11	163·70	186	7·50	October 14 to 15, 1898.
154.	Ratnapura ...	84	1905	...	3·89	10	4·63	13	7·53	11	16·58	24	18·06	29	19·46	28	6·54	24	10·29	21	14·13	24	18·36	18	11·09	18	4·49	9	135·05	229	4·90	May 24 to 25, 1904.
			Means during 36 years	...	5·14	11	4·60	8	7·98	14	13·01	16	18·70	22	20·83	24	12·12	21	12·32	21	15·02	20	18·67	23	14·24	16	8·58	15	151·21	211	11·42	May 8 to 9, 1883.
155.	Rotawewa Tank ...	30	1905	...	4·00	7	3·94	5	0	0	10·66	12	1·20	4	1·67	2	0	0	0·37	2	0·17	1	6·89	9	24·52	17	6·49	11	59·91	70	7·60	November 20 to 21.
			Means during 19 years	...	17·87	9	3·60	4	4·92	3	3·17	4	1·85	3	0·74	1	0·97	1	0·92	2	2·19	2	7·09	9	8·36	8	16·64	13	68·32	59	11·50	December 17 to 18, 1887.
156.	Rugam Tank ...	120	1905	...	18·68	11	4·48	4	0	0	11·81	14	2·83	5	3·19	2	1·54	3	2·21	7	3·87	5	2·48	7	21·89	19	8·79	14	81·77	91	13·47	January 26 to 27, 1904.
			Means during 29 years	...	10·68	9	3·77	2	2·08	3	2·97	4	3·22	5	1·68	3	2·30	3	2·71	4	3·74	4	8·28	9	10·57	11	16 12	12	68·12	69	14·25	November 23 to 24, 1902.
157.	Sacumbe Estate ...	1,800	1905	...	8·70	9	2·79	7	5·85	4	9·35	12	4·50	7	1·44	5	0·20	1	0	0	8·41	7	6·87	11	16·94	14	13·54	11	78·59	88	4·73	September 28 to 29.
			Means during 5-6 years	...	14·02	14	9·05	10	4·63	5	6·43	12	2·70	4	2·64	7	1·61	6	0·79	1	3·44	7	9·85	14	14·69	16	19·64	17	89·49	113	5·00	February 11 to 12, 1902.
158.	Sakamam Tank ...	40	1905	...	9·51	10	1·57	4	0·05	1	4·97	10	1·10	4	0·97	2	0	0	0·84	4	0·99	3	2·35	7	17·70	16	4·73	10	44·78	71	7·85	January 26 to 27, 1904.
			Means during 34 years	...	10·73	14	3·89	5	3·21	5	2·00	3	1·56	2	1·01	2	1·14	3	1·58	4	1·81	4	4·84	8	7·63	10	13·46	11	52·86	71	8·30	December 11 to 12, 1884.
159.	Sandringham Estate ...	5,200	1905	...	0·68	5	2·95	8	6·92	14	8·19	13	8·02	17	10·95	18	7·01	19	5·07	19	7·51	16	10·64	17	8·67	17	1·98	5	78·59	168	4·30	May 20 to 21, 1904.
			Means during 23-25 years	...	3·09	9	1·94	7	4·25	10	7·51	16	7·60	16	10·78	24	8·97	23	7·06	21	6·76	19	10·21	23	12·23	17	6·41	14	86·81	199	5·00	June 23 to 24, 1888.
160.	Sogama Estate ...	3,500	1905	...	1·56	3	4·96	7	3·77	7	12·84	15	15·01	20	18·00	19	10·81	19	6·38	14	13·88	15	13·60	16	9·20	14	2·02	9	112·03	158	5·04	May 19 to 20, 1904.
			Means during 20-21 years	...	4·03	7	1·99	5	4·48	9	10·06	16	9·83	16	16·62	23	11·40	21	9·36	19	10·12	18	17·44	22	12·18	17	8·12	13	115 63	186	6·89	December 15 to 16, 1896.
161.	South Wanarajah Estate	3,700	1905	...	3·13	5	3·16	8	5·79	15	13·29	21	13·63	20	24·74	22	18·32	23	6·76	20	14·84	19	13·11	16	7·19	18	1·61	5	125·57	192	8·29	May 20 to 21, 1904.
			Means during 20-21 years	...	3·47	8	2·75	6	7·15	12	11·94	17	10·82	16	22·04	23	18·15	23	12·02	20	16·83	19	14·71	21	9·18	17	6·50	12	135·56	194	8·29	May 20 to 21, 1904.
162.	St. John del Rey ...	4,300	1905	...	3·18	6	4·41	13	7·35	15	18·30	19	10·87	22	15·87	23	8·70	16	3·89	18	9·87	18	13·04	19	8·44	16	0·72	5	104·64	191	4·30	May 20 to 21, 1904.
			Means during 33-34 years	...	4·80	11	3·92	9	7·77	14	13·34	21	7·76	18	13·85	25	10·53	24	7·02	22	8·12	21	13·20	24	12·14	21	8·26	17	110·71	227	9·34	May 8 to 9 1883.
163.	St. Martin's Estate ...	3,600	1905	...	29·82	17	6·22	11	7·80	10	14·31	18	9·87	18	6·70	13	2·62	7	0·42	8	8·50	14	11·64	18	31·21	27	26·67	19	155·78	180	16·81	December 17 to 18, 1904.
			Means during 17-20 years	...	33·94	19	13 97	12	8·42	11	13·63	17	6·14	10	5·66	15	2·83	12	3·29	11	5·97	13	20·06	20	25·03	21	42·95	24	181·89	185	18·75	December 14 to 15, 1896.
164.	Stock Gardens, Colombo	17	1905	...	3·12	5	4·73	8	0·49	3	8·56	17	15·30	25	6·67	23	0·90	9	0·69	9	11·53	18	18·80	19	5·89	17	0·93	6	77·61	159	11·11	October 19 to 20, 1904.
			Means during 10-12 years	...	4·00	8	2·54	6	2·42	7	11·70	18	12·95	20	9·84	21	4·98	13	3·58	12	6·45	17	18·92	21	11·6	17	5·68	10	91·66	170	11·11	October 19 to 20, 1904.
			1905	...	7·47	7	2·43	5	2·41	5	8·00	16	1·81	7	2·71	5	0	0	0	0	3·79	10	6·00	15	10·49	17	7·94	15	53·05	102	6·43	January 26 to 27, 1904.
165.	Taldena Dispensary ...	1,100	Means during 6 years	...	13·27	12	3·75	6	2·19	4	5·23	9	2·31	5	1·43	3	0·42	1	0·86	2	2·71	6	9·17	14	10·59	16	12·25	17	64·18	95	6·43	January 26 to 27, 1904.
			1905	...	2·98	4	3·89	5	2·25	1	7·32	10	11·06	11	2·21	2	0	0	0	0	2·89	4	4·37	5	12·67	15	10·53	9	60·17	66	2·90	March 25 to 26, 1904.
166.	Tanamalwila Dispensary	550	Means during 7-8 years	...	5·45	6	1·76	3	2·93	3	5·9)	9	3·77	6	1·20	4	0·47	1	0·58	2	2·01	4	11·49	11	10·00	14	7·90	11	53·46	74	7·00	January 2 to 3, 1902.
			1905	...	0·47	3	1·92	7	0·28	2	4·07	16	2·27	15	1·82	15	0·62	10	1·93	9	2·25	14	2·22	11	5·22	12	1·80	8	24·87	122	1·25	October 6 to 7.
167.	Tangalla Prison ...	94	Means during 19 years	...	2·22	4	1·03	3	2·07	5	3·75	8	3·17	9	3·99	14	2·30	10	2·21	9	3·25	10	4·08	12	4·57	12	2·96	7	35·60	103	5·70	March 17 to 18, 1894.
			1905	...	7·15	9	1·77	5	0·07	2	6·34	14	1·55	6	0·88	4	0	0	0·71	4	0·82	4	1·32	5	18·69	17	8·11	12	47·41	82	7·43	January 26 to 27, 1904.
168.	Thumpenkemi Tank ...	—	Means during 3-5 years	...	8·50	9	2·36	5	0·49	2	1·70	4	1·07	4	0·39	2	0·60	3	0·56	2	1·67	5	3·00	8	9·41	13	8·60	12	38·35	69	7·43	January 26 to 27, 1904
169.	Tinnapitiyawewa, Madampe	8	1905	...	0·27	4	2·16	2	0	0	*1·98	16	24·47	18	3·77	14	0·22	7	0	0	3·17	13	28·05	15	10 05	17	2·30	4	96·44	110	5·20	April 7 to 8.
			Means during 23-24 years	...	2 16	3	1·56	2	3·09	5	7·96	8	6·73	10	7·00	10	1·96	6	1·79	5	2·60	6	15·80	17	12·31	12	6·19	10	69·15	94	17·60	October 19 to 20, 1891.
170.	Tissamaharama ...	75	1905	...	0·61	2	1·05	4	1·33	3	5·65	17	3·17	9	0	0	0	0	0·05	2	0 93	5	3·01	6	10·46	17	6·56	11	32·82	76	8·20	February 9 to 10, 1904.
			Means during 34 years	...	10·54	4	1·74	3	3·12	6	3·85	8	2·89	5	1·17	2	0·80	2	0·90	3	1·72	4	6·57	6	7·43	13	4·12	7	44·85	63	8·20	February 9 to 10, 1904.
171.	Topawewa, Habarana	200	1905	...	5·55	4	3·12	7	1·70	1	6·18	10	2·53	4	0·16	1	0	0	0	0	1·07	3	3·42	6	11·29	16	8·34	12	43·36	64	5·96	December 17 to 18, 1904.
			Means during 15 years	...	8·67	10	2·71	4	2·18	3	4·07	4	2·94	4	0·66	2	1·27	3	1·77	3	1·97	2	7·97	10	10·11	12	13·92	13	58·24	70	5·96	December 17 to 18, 1904.

* Total for 4 months.

TABLE XXXII—*continued.*

Station.	Height above mean Sea-level.	Year	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.		Total for the Year.		Greatest Quantity registered in any 24 Hours.	
			Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Dates.
		1905	2·25	8	0·93	6	0·03	1	9·25	15	1·26	5	0·11	2	2·03	2	3·64	9	3·56	8	3·90	13	15·52	21	5·39	11	47·87	101	10·42	November 19 to 20, 1904.
172. Trincomalee ...	12	Means during 35-36 years ...	5·75	11	2·22	5	1·51	4	2·20	6	2·40	6	1·36	3	2·05	4	4·14	8	4·66	8	7·83	16	13·91	19	14·91	19	62·97	109	10·42	November 19 to 20, 1904.
		1905	5·25	7	8·97	9	8·71	8	25·49	22	15·83	14	1·98	5	0·18	2	2·31	7	7·05	13	12·45	13	19·49	22	5·03	9	112·74	131	6·26	April 25 to 26.
173. Udahena Estate ...	4,450	Means during 25-27 years ...	6·72	10	4·50	8	10·65	13	16·06	19	6·90	13	2·12	7	2·01	6	3·16	9	4·72	10	17·09	20	19·50	21	13·90	17	107·33	153	11·53	December 3 to 4, 1903.
		1905	0·98	3	5·29	6	0·61	3	10·10	17	8·90	19	4·79	7	1·08	3	2·79	11	5·68	15	6·41	9	12·71	13	5·94	5	65·28	116	3·29	November 15 to 16.
174. Udukiriwila, Wiraketiya	235	Means during 34 years ...	3·92	5	3·52	6	4·56	5	6·03	17	7·00	10	6·14	12	3·55	9	5·03	8	4·48	8	9·29	9	7·67	10	8·24	12	69·43	111	13·55	May 15 to 16, 1877.
		1905	10·35	11	4·18	5	0	0	5·99	15	4·71	7	0·95	2	0	0	2·59	5	4·14	5	2·34	6	22·46	16	8·85	15	66·56	87	15·43	January 27 to 28, 1904.
175. Unichchai Tank ...	120	Means during 6 years ...	12·11	11	3·69	6	1·34	1	2·21	6	2·53	5	1·25	4	1·65	6	2·21	5	4·15	9	5·60	11	11·57	14	18·43	19	66·74	97	15·43	January 27 to 28, 1904.
		1905	4·73	6	8·62	12	8·48	14	14·25	19	5·50	16	1·56	7	0·61	5	0·38	3	9·73	15	18·36	17	18·40	21	5·37	12	95·99	147	5·25	October 5 to 6.
176. Upper Ohiya Estate ...	5,800	Means during 3-4 years ...	8·05	13	6·03	7	5·54	7	10·99	15	6·01	13	2·62	6	1·05	3	1·92	5	5·72	12	18·28	21	15·93	18	10·28	15	92·42	135	8·55	December 3 to 4, 1903.
		1905	4·42	9	8·92	10	2·50	4	15·95	22	16·51	21	9·30	12	2·17	6	3·58	9	9·12	16	6·08	12	23·55	17	8·10	9	110·20	147	3·23	November 15 to 16.
177. Urubokka, Deniyaya ...	890	Means during 31 years ...	9·46	8	5·84	6	7·89	9	11·28	11	8·97	12	8·96	13	5·79	8	3·64	9	7·65	11	11·07	14	15·51	14	5·01	11	101·07	126	6·50	May 8 to 9, 1883.
		1905	8·86	12	1·78	4	0·32	1	9·59	13	2·00	6	1·83	2	0	0	1·67	4	2·40	7	5·21	6	21·29	19	9·52	15	64·47	89	9·05	December 17 to 18, 1904.
178. Vakaneri ...	150	Means during 5-6 years ...	7·35	12	3·42	4	2·35	2	2·76	4	2·50	5	0·72	2	0·47	1	1·42	3	3·31	5	6·41	9	12·12	15	13·26	16	56·09	78	9·05	December 17 to 18, 1904.
		1905	1·95	2	3·10	3	0·40	3	3·34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2·65	3	0·75	3	0·85	4	0	0	13·04	26	4·30	December 17 to 18, 1904.
179. Vangalachettykulam ...	179	Means during 14 years ...	2·67	6	1·71	3	1·35	3	5·20	7	2·35	3	0·62	2	0·68	2	1·06	3	2·44	4	6·70	10	7·00	11	8·27	9	40·05	63	4·30	December 17 to 18, 1904.
		1905	2·34	3	0·95	3	1·88	5	8·28	14	2·43	4	0	0	0	0	1·57	6	3·36	6	9·65	11	8·82	13	2·95	9	42·23	74	5·00	December 16 to 17, 1904.
180. Vavuniya ...	318	Means during 7 years ...	4·63	7	2·06	3	1·60	4	5·22	11	3·18	6	0·23	1	0·62	1	1·73	3	3·77	7	11·11	15	10·30	14	10·03	13	54·48	85	5·00	December 16 to 17, 1904.
		1905	4·03	8	1·90	6	3·03	7	13·54	17	15·59	23	11·78	20	3·95	19	2·65	12	12·20	19	17·30	18	8·59	19	8·67	14	103·23	182	8·23	December 17 to 18, 1904.
181. Vicarton Estate ...	3,250	Means during 15-16 years ...	6·98	10	2·34	6	3·81	8	9·38	16	7·62	13	10·52	21	6·73	20	5·05	17	7·79	17	16·31	23	12·48	19	12·21	16	101·22	186	10·00	December 15 to 16, 1896.
		1905	3·79	8	2·19	5	6·40	8	10·07	18	8·84	18	11·26	15	4·35	17	4·43	13	8·59	16	12·74	18	6·19	18	4·41	12	83·26	166	5·29	December 17 to 18, 1904.
182. Waragalanda Estate ...	2,000	Means during 3 years ...	8·62	13	3·83	8	2·45	5	5·94	14	8·08	15	11·58	22	7·47	22	3·94	14	9·59	22	14·40	23	6·55	17	8·92	14	91·37	189	5·29	December 17 to 18, 1904.
		1905	2·68	5	1·40	5	3·72	7	10·53	19	11·04	18	7·82	18	2·96	9	0·91	10	8 82	17	10·79	16	8·04	17	7·74	12	76·45	153	5·54	December 16 to 17, 1904.
183. Wariapola Estate ...	1,400	Means during 18-20 years ...	5·54	10	2·45	6	2·77	8	7·82	16	5·72	12	7·11	20	4·22	18	3·68	16	5·28	16	12·84	22	9·98	19	10·71	17	78·12	180	9·50	December 15 to 16, 1896.
		1905	12·72	11	1·22	7	1·96	8	10·64	18	6·40	18	7·99	19	1·99	9	0·43	7	6·70	12	8·29	17	13·25	22	11·59	20	83·18	168	8·03	January 22 to 23, 1904.
184. Woodside Estate ...	3,000	Means during 8 years ...	15·06	17	4·05	8	2·48	6	9·09	16	4·42	11	5·20	18	4·20	17	2·27	11	6·12	18	15·56	22	14·21	21	13·56	21	96·22	186	8·03	January 22 to 23, 1904.
		1905	2·59	7	5·25	7	1·27	10	12·08	18	12·19	18	13·87	19	7·17	19	3·50	14	10·95	17	16·51	19	7·72	18	3·87	9	96·97	175	4·88	October 26 to 27, 1904.
185. Yarrow Estate ...	3,400	Means during 22 years ...	4·99	6	2·26	5	4·03	6	9·92	15	16·14	13	12·21	21	9·30	19	7·17	16	7·89	16	5·19	23	12·24	17	9·23	14	100·57	171	8·50	July 1 to 2, 1892.
		1905	0·73	3	3·72	8	4·94	6	16·90	17	25·75	21	21·27	20	10·20	19	7·45	14	15·01	13	14·10	13	15·30	12	2·75	3	138·12	149	12·71	May 20 to 21, 1904
186. Yataderiya Estate ...	—	Means during 18 years ...	4·11	7	3·69	6	8·03	11	14·70	18	14·77	18	20·48	22	11·98	20	10·54	20	14·42	19	21·89	21	15·25	16	9·32	11	149·18	195	12·71	May 20 to 21, 1904.

TABLE XXXIII.—Remarkable Intensities of Rainfall at Colombo during the Year 1905.

Date.		Rate per Hour.	Duration. Hr. min.	Total Fall. Inches.
January	3	5·00	0 8	1·66
February	17	1·36	0 23	0·60
Do.	18	1·44	0 15	0·82
Do.	21	1·64	0 15	0·79
March	7	1·29	0 21	1·08
April	17	1 50	0 10	0·36
Do.	27	2·67	0 9	2·55
May	6	3·11	0 11	1·66
Do.	16	2·48	0 15	2·96
Do.	18	2 28	0 15	0·73
Do.	23	3·12	0 10	0·72
Do.	23	2·80	0 3	0·14
June	18	3·20	0 3	0·16
Do.	25	3·18	0 10	0·67
Do.	28	3·60	0 2	0·12
July	19	3·00	0 4	0·20
September	14	2·45	0 7	1·24
Do.	15	2·10	0 2	0·07
Do.	14	1·77	0 17	1·68
Do.	21	1·96	0 15	0·52
October	1	3·41	0 13	1·86
Do.	5	3·80	0 9	1·84
Do.	9	2·40	0 2	0·08
Do.	12	1·65	0 5	0·13
Do.	12	2·00	0 2	0·10
Do.	19	2·18	0 8	0·64
November	10	2·40	0 8	0·45
Do.	24	2·50	0 6	0·85
December	2	1·80	0 4	0·28

TABLE XXXIV.—Remarkable Velocities of Wind at Colombo during 1905.

Date.		Rate per Hour. Miles.	Duration. Hr. min.	Time.
January	3	25	0 10	5 P.M.
February	3	26½	0 30	Between 7 & 7.30 P.M.
May	19	25	1 0	„ 9 & 10 P.M.
Do.	23	25	0 30	„ 4 & 5 P.M.
Do.	24	29	1 0	„ 1.30 & 2.30 P.M.
September	4	29	0 30	„ 4.30 & 5.30 P.M.
Do.	5	29	0 20	„ 5 & 5.30 P.M.
Do.	8	28	0 30	„ 2 & 3 A.M.
November	9	29	0 15	„ 4 & 5 P.M.
December	6	26	0 30	„ 1 & 2 P.M.
October	11	25	0 45	„ 1.15 & 2 A.M.

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North America.

United States : Washington	..	Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1902–1903.
Do. do.	..	Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, 1904.
Do. do.	..	Astronomy, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Appendix No. 4 of 1904.
Do. do.	..	Terrestrial Magnetism and Geoditic Survey, July, 1903, to June, 1904.
Do. do.	..	Physical Hydrography, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Appendix No. 5 of 1904.
Do. do.	..	Hypsometry, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Appendix No. 6 of 1904.
Do. do.	..	Hypsometry, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Appendix No. 7 of 1904.
Do. do.	..	Astronomy, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Appendix No. 8 of 1904.
Do. do.	..	Geodesy, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Appendix No. 9 of 1904.
Do. do.	..	Eclipse meteorology and allied Problems, by Frank H. Bigelow, M.A., L.H.D
Do. New York	..	Hourly Readings of the New York Meteorological Observatory, 1904 and 1905.
Canada : Ottawa	..	The Gales from the Great Lakes.
Do. Toronto	..	Monthly Weather Reviews of Toronto, 1904 and 1905.
Nicaragoa : Leon	..	Bulletin Mensual de Leon, 1904 and 1905.
Do.	..	Resumen del Ano Meteo. de, 1902–1903 and 1903–1904.
Do.	..	Resumen Estacional del Ano, 1902–1903 and 1903–1904.
Mexico	..	Mensual del observatorio Meteo de Mexico.

Roumania.

—	..	Boletinul Lunar Annul XII., 1903.

Russia.

Kiev	..	Meteorologische Beobatchungen angestellt in jurjew, 1904.

South Africa.

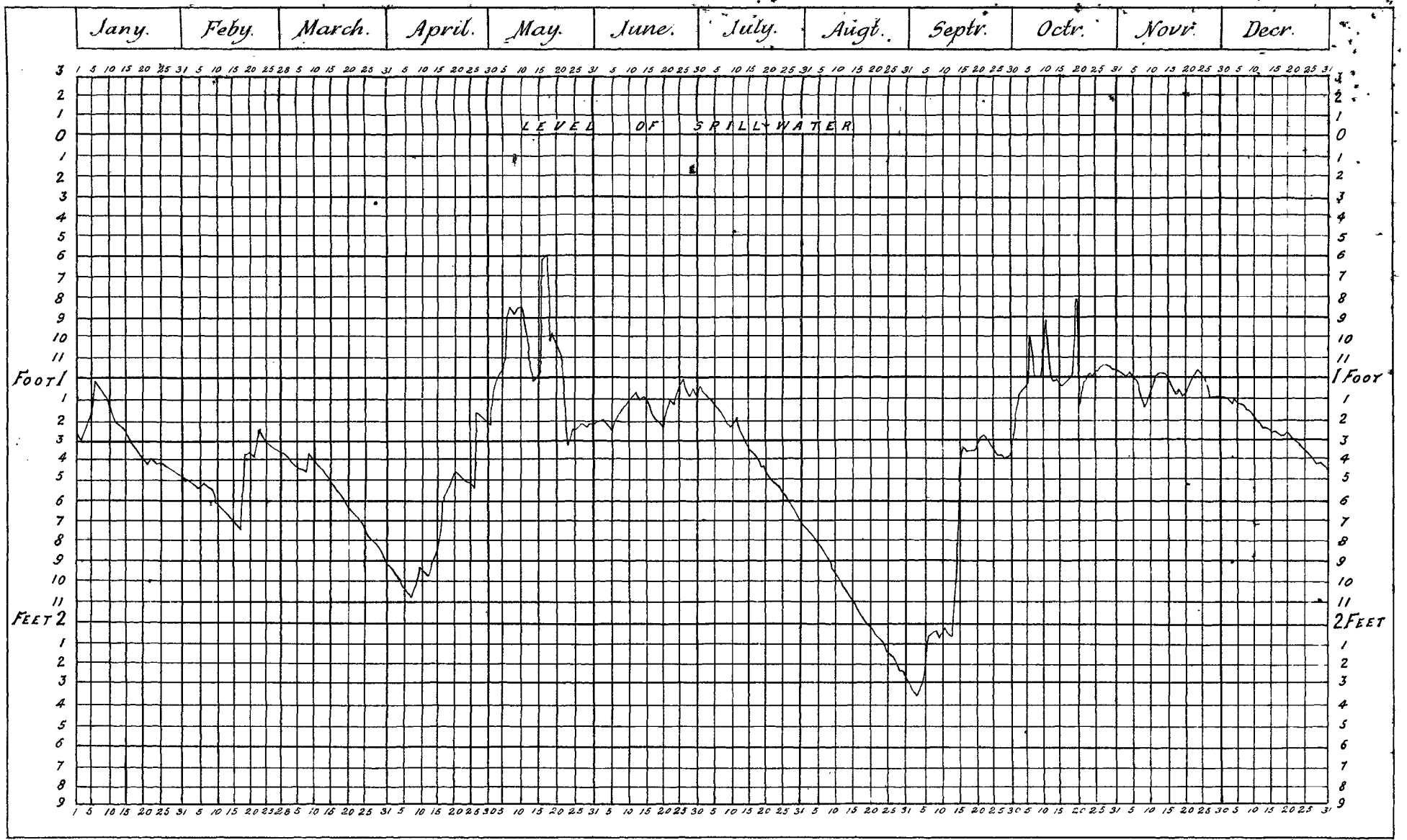
—	..	Transvaal Meteorological Observations from 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

South America.

Brazil : Rio-de-Janeiro	..	Boletim mensual del observatorio meteo. de Rio-de-Janeiro, 1904.
Uruguay : Montevideo	..	Boletim mensual del observatorio meteo. del Colegio Pie de Villa Colon, 1904.

H. O. BARNARD,
Superintendent, Metro. Branch

Diagram showing the Level of water in the Colombo Lake during the Year 1905.



Lith. S. G. O. No. 7. 06

II.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

Note- figures along the curves denote the No. of rainy days.

HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L.	STATION.	NO OF YEARS	ANNUAL AVERAGE	July	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July.	Augt	Sept.	Octob	Novr	Decr.	INCHES.
FEET.			INCHES													
70	Colombo.	36	87.52	8	5	10	17	21	19	13	13	16	22	18	13	15 10 5 0
48	Galle.	36	91.16	11	8	10	16	21	22	19	19	9	21	18	5	10 5 0
50	Hambantota.	36	37.51	6	3	5	7	8	8	5	6	7	10	13	9	10 5 0
26	Batticaloa.	36	59.04	13	6	5	5	4	3	3	6	6	13	17	19	15 10 5 0
12	Trincomalie.	36	62.97	11	5	4	6	6	3	4	8	8	16	19	19	15 10 5 0
11	Jaffna.	35	45.80	6	2	2	5	3	1	2	3	5	13	14	15	15 10 5 0
12	Mannar.	36	37.92	5	2	3	6	3	1	1	1	3	10	15	13	15 10 5 0
27	Puttalam.	36	46.81	5	3	5	9	9	6	2	2	3	12	16	11	10 5 0
293	Anuradhapura.	36	53.79	8	4	6	13	7	4	2	4	5	14	17	16	10 5 0
381	Kurunegala.	20	81.65	6	4	7	17	14	20	16	1	4	22	16		15 10 5 0
1654	Kandy.	36	81.52	10	8	8	13	13	22	22	19	18	23	19	17	10 5 0
6188	Nuwara Eliya.	36	94.03	12	6	11	15	15	24	22	21	20	23	19	18	10 5 0
5581	Hakgala.	23	90.97	16	8	10	17	15	19	19	16	18	22	21	21	10 5 0
2225	Badulla.	30	75.28	13	6	7	13	9	6	5	7	7	15	16	17	10 5 0
84	Ratnapura.	36	151.21	11	8	14	16	22	24	21	21	20	22	16	15	20 15 10 5 0
4140	Diyatalawa.	5	62.89	13	10	9	19	16	10	3	7	15	19	19	18	10 5 0

Lith: S. G. O. No. 72/06.

III.

Diagram showing mean Monthly Rainfall.

Note: Figures along the curves denote No. of rainy days.

DISTRICT.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.	Jany.	Febry.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Augt.	Septr.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.	INCHES.
1. Matale.	86.	10	7	7	15	12	19	16	14	17	22	17	18	20 15 10 5 0
2. Yatiyantota.	162.	6	6	9	19	16	23	20	14	19	23	17	12	25 20 15 10 5 0
3. Dolosbage.	107.	7	5	9	16	16	22	21	19	21	22	18	13	20 15 10 5 0
4 Maturata	129.	13	7	9	16	14	22	21	18	19	22	19	18	20 15 10 5 0
5. Kelani Valley.	170.	9	9	10	20	22	24	20	19	19	22	18	14	25 20 15 10 5 0
6. Neboda.	151.	11	8	13	21	24	26	21	23	23	24	21	17	25 20 15 10 5 0
7. Dikoya.	136.	10	7	12	19	17	25	25	22	22	21	18	12	25 20 15 10 5 0
8. Bogawantalawa.	95.	10	8	13	18	16	22	21	19	18	23	20	17	25 20 15 10 5 0
9. Kalupahana.	90.	11	7	11	18	13	7	6	8	10	19	20	17	20 15 10 5 0
10. Passara.	93.	13	8	9	15	12	6	7	9	10	18	17	18	20 15 10 5 0
11. Rakwana.	111.	11	10	12	18	14	17	13	11	15	18	20	14	20 15 10 5 0

Lith: S. G. O. No 73/06.

CEYLON
showing
Average Rainfall
(Feby-July)
S.W. MONSOON

Under 20 ins.
20 ins. and more
40 ins. and more
60 ins. and more
80 ins. and more

Observatories
Rain Gauge Stations Surv. Dept.
do do P.W.D. & Irrigation Dept.

80° 81° 9° 8° 7° 6°

Point Pedro
Jaffna College
Elephant Pass
Mullaitivu
Kokkilai
Manalaru
Mankulam
Nedunkeray
MANNAR
Manfolds Hospital
Murungan
Vavuniya
Vavuniyachchikulam
Medway
Periyakulam
Andankulam Tank
TRINCOMALEE
Madawachchiya
Horawupotana
ANURADHAPURA
Mihintale
Kanthalai Tank
Tank
Nachchaduwa
Muruthankadawala
Ittuppattama
PUTTALAM
Kalawewa
Mianeriya
Topawewa
Dambulla
Galgamuwa
Maho
Polgahawela
Kurunegala
Wariyapola
Rambukkana
Ambepussa
Ja-ela
Negombo
Chilaw
Kegalla
Ruwanwella
Avissawella
Waga
Hanwella
Kaduwela
Colombo
Dematagoda
Kotahena
Borella
Dehiwala
Mount Lavinia
Ratmalana
Moratuwa
Panadura
Kalutara
Bentota
Ambalangoda
Hikkaduwa
Galle
Matara
Dondra Head
Weligama Bay
Tangalla
Hambantota
Tissamaharama
Kirinda
Yala
Batticaloa
Vakarai
Kalmunai
Trincomalee
Kantalai
Habarana
Dambulla
Matale
Kandy
Nuwara Eliya
Badulla
Bandarawela
Ella
Haputale
Balangoda
Ratnapura
Avissawella
Kelani R.
Kalu Ganga
Maha Oya
Mahaweli Ganga
Walawe Ganga
Kirindi Oya
Menik Ganga
Gin Ganga
Nilwala Ganga
Deduru Oya
Kala Oya
Malwatu Oya
Yan Oya
Mi Oya
Kala Wewa
Tissa Wewa
Yoda Wewa
Nuwara Wewa
Parakrama Samudra
Minneriya Tank
Kaudulla Tank
Giritale Tank
Kantalai Tank
Unichchai
Bowatte Tank
Manakulayaar Anicut
Deviyane
Thirukkovil Tank
Chadiyanthivu
Amparai Tank
Irrakkamam
Salawamam
Batticaloa
Vakarai
Kalmunai
Pottuvil
Lahugama
Kumbukkan Anicut
Bhuttala Hospital
Hambegamuwa Tank
Tangalla
Dandagamuwa Tank
Kekanadure
Malaya
Uda Walawe Tank
Embilipitiya
Tissamaharama
Kirinda
Yala
Hambantota
Ranmalala
Tissa Hospital
Maduruoya Disp.
Mahaweli H
Badulla Hospital
Tangalla
Pottuvil
Lahugama Tank
Mundalla Tank
Tolawesca
Kumbukkan Anicut
Hambegamuwa Tank
Tangamalewila Disp.
Tissamaharama
Kirinda
Yala
Hambantota
Uda Walawe Tank
Embilipitiya

CEYLON
showing
Average Rainfall
(Augt-Janu)
N. E. MONSOON

- *20 ins. and more*
- *40 ins. and more*
- *60 ins. and more*
- *80 ins. and more*

- ■ *Observatories*
- ● *Rain Gauge Stations Sur. Dept.*
- ○ *do do P.W.D. & Irrigation Dept.*

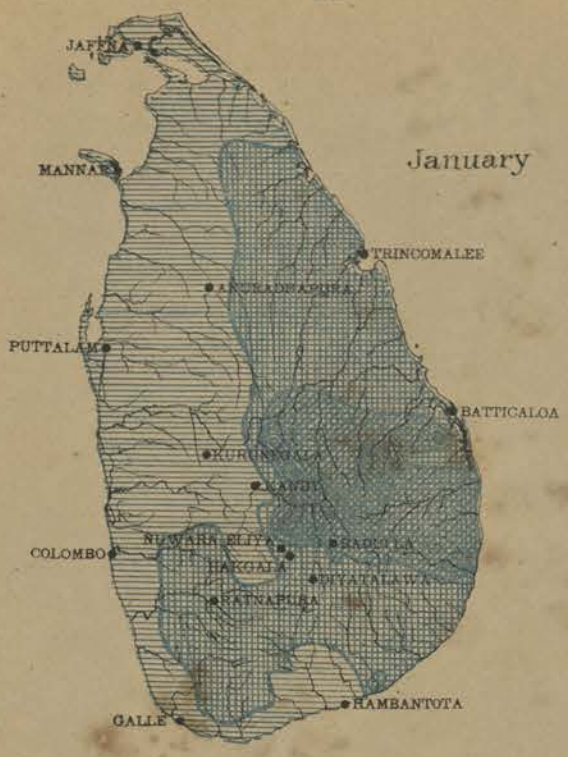
80° 81° 9° 8° 7° 6°

Point Pedro
MANNAR
Medawachchiya
Mullaittivu
Vavuniya
Medway
Kinniyakulam
Kinniyakulam Tank
TRINCOMALEE
Tank
BATTICALOA
Chilaw
Uhana
Kalmunai
Negombo
COLOMBO
Kalutara
Pottuvil
Panama Tank
HAMBANTOTA

Photo-Litho S.G.O. No 12/08

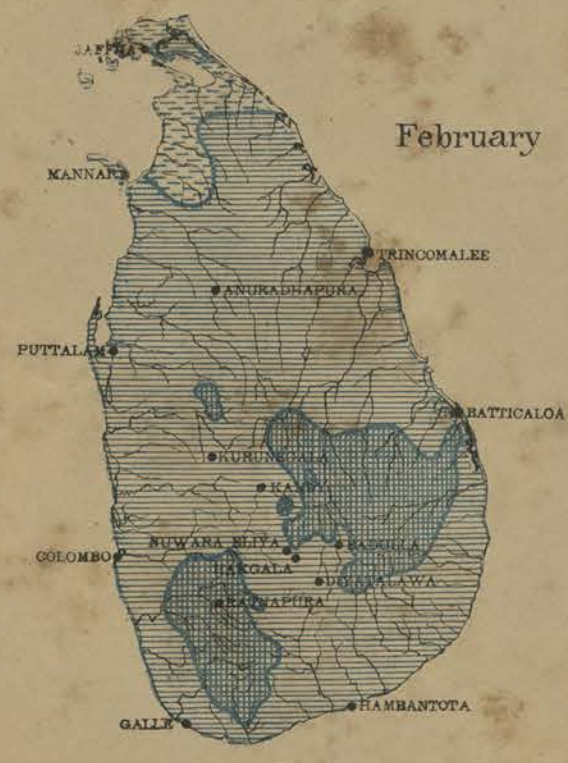
AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL

Under 1 in. | 1 in & more | 5 ins & more | 10 ins & more | 15 ins & more | 20 ins & more.



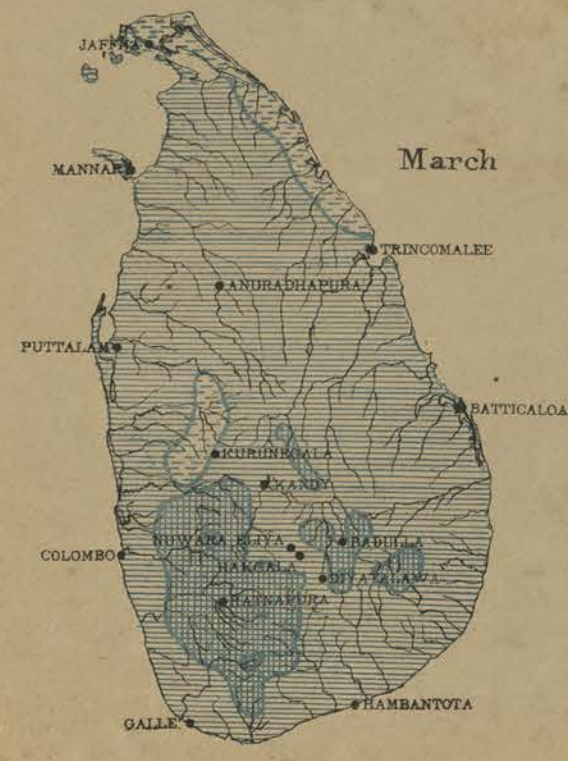
January

April

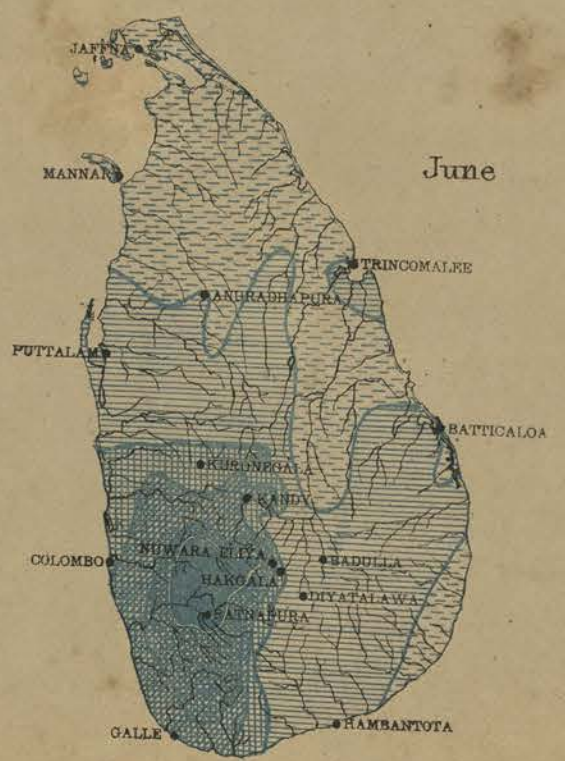


February

May



March



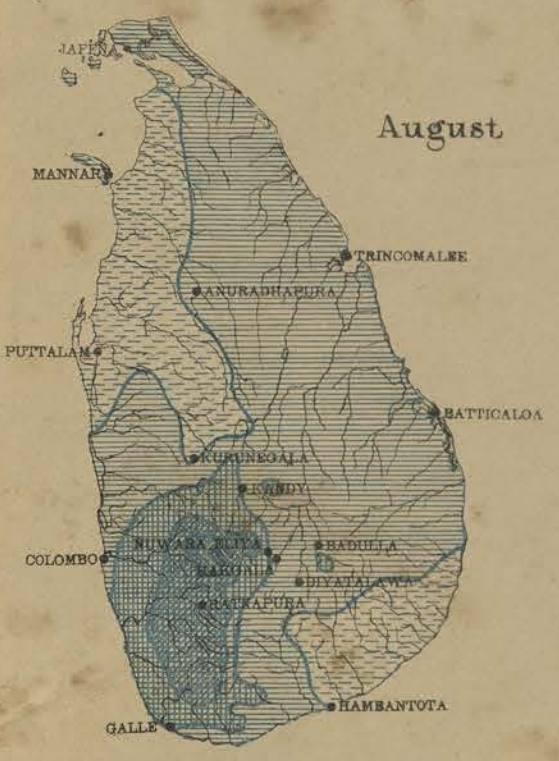
June

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL

Under 1 in | 1 in & more | 5 ins & more | 10 ins & more | 15 ins & more | 20 ins & more

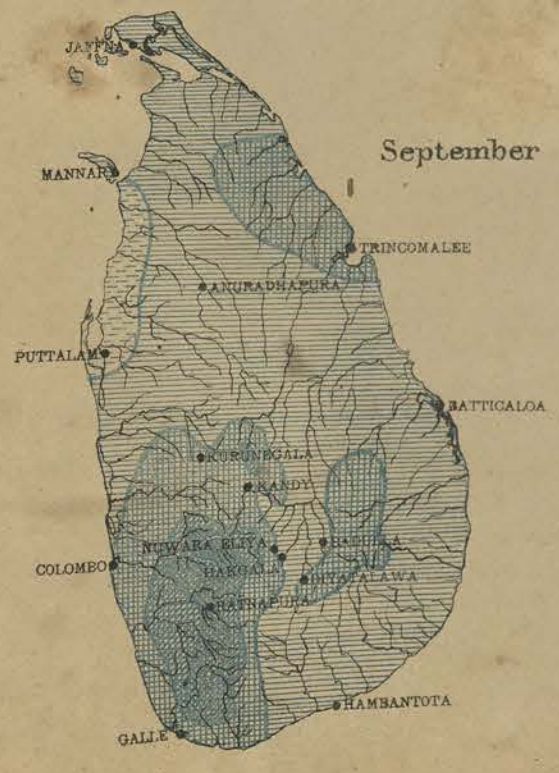
July

October



August

November



September

December

S.G.O. No 136/06

VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1905.

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I HAVE the honour to present my report for 1905.

I.—CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE.

There has been no rinderpest during the year. Foot-and-mouth disease has given a good deal of trouble, especially in the Western, North-Western, Northern, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva Provinces.

The following are the cattle disease returns for 1905 :—

Province.	Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Number affected by Disease. Buffaloes.	Black Cattle or other Breeds.	Nature of Disease.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Western	33,507	203,738	930	2,995	All diseases* ..	3,485	440
	237,245		3,925		Foot-and-mouth disease ..	2,041	3
Central	45,080	48,720	1,068	1,136	All diseases* ..	973	1,231
	93,800		2,204		Foot-and-mouth disease ..	168	—
Northern	26,218	192,831	1,944	5,379	All diseases† ..	6,506	817
	219,049		7,323		Foot-and-mouth disease	1,028	18
					Septicæmia 143	11	132
Southern	81,007	141,882	932	992	All diseases* ..	782	1,142
	222,889		1,924		Foot-and-mouth disease 188	188	—
Eastern	59,975	74,649	254	654	All diseases† ..	444	464
	134,624		908		Foot-and-mouth disease 28	28	—
					Septicæmia 133	25	108
North-Western ..	119,517	196,916	1,442	1,897	All diseases* ..	2,519	820
	316,433		3,339		Foot-and-mouth disease 1297	1,288	9
North-Central ..	82,307	55,789	428	637	All diseases* ..	536	529
	138,096		1,065		Foot-and-mouth disease 16	16	—
Uva	24,495	47,719	1,436	2,995	All diseases† ..	2,669	1,762
	72,214		4,431		Foot-and-mouth disease 595	568	27
					Septicæmia 10	—	10
Sabaragamuwa ..	41,878	45,823	4,761	6,455	All diseases† ..	10,136	1,080
	87,701		11,216		Foot-and-mouth disease 1110	1,086	24
					Septicæmia ..	—	8

The total number of cattle for the whole Island is 1,522,051 and the number of deaths reported from all causes 8,285, giving a percentage under ·6 per cent. In 1904 there were 1,511,083 cattle and number of deaths 17,683, giving a little over 1 per cent.

* Including foot-and-mouth disease.

† Including foot-and-mouth disease and septicæmia.

II.—RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS IMPORTED DURING 1905.

Colombo :—	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
From United Kingdom	7	—	—	—
,, British India	172	22,220	32,488	53,375
,, Victoria	130	15	6	—
,, West Australia	18	—	—	—
,, Maldive Islands	—	2	—	—
,, India excluding British	—	—	—	1
	327	22,237	32,494	53,376
Jaffna	1	642	5,454	3,401
Trincomalee	—	—	94	—
Batticaloa	1	18	112	27
Galle	—	—	—	—

In 1904 at Colombo 302 horses, 18,572 cattle, 22,744 sheep, 49,846 goats,—thus more cattle and sheep and fewer goats have been imported than last year.

The following table shows the imports at Colombo since 1900 compared with 1898 :—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.
1898	17,768	63,510	1903	17,720	84,723
1900	26,535	96,329	1904	18,572	72,590
1901	24,546	104,763	1905	22,237	85,870
1902	29,232	103,806			

The large numbers imported in 1900, 1901, and 1902 were accounted for by the prisoners of war.

III.—STAFF.

During the year the arrangement of the staff was as follows :—

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. E. T. Hoole, Kandy.

Stock Inspectors.

Western Province	B. D. Stephen ; G. B. de Silva.
Northern Province	T. Mahamooth.
Southern Province	A. M. Fernando
North-Western Province	M. D. S. A. Wijayanayaka.
North-Central Province	A. M. Ahamat.
Province of Sabaragamuwa	D. L. Dias.
Province of Uva	P. C. J. Fernando.
Eastern Province	No Inspector (G. B. de Silva for 1906).

The following is a *précis* of the reports of the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and each Stock Inspector :—

Mr. Hoole, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Kandy.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—The Province was free during the first three months, and in December 168 cases occurred, chiefly in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya Districts, and were treated by him, all recovering.

Rinderpest.—The Province was free during the year.

Anthrax.—In the latter part of the year a public outcry was made that people near Kandy were dying from anthrax caused by eating diseased meat. The facts are, a bull died in a village (Akurana) about seven miles from Kandy. It is believed the animal contracted his illness in Trincomalee District. The carcase was buried. Some low-caste men of Mahagama dug it up and ate it. Seven got ill and four died either from poisoning by putrid flesh or anthrax. Every effort was made to find out if there were any other cases of illness amongst cattle in the district by the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and headmen. None could be found ; the pit was opened to remove any part of the animal for examination, but nothing was left except the contents of the stomach, even the intestines being removed.

Other work.—He visited the Horse-breeding Establishment at Delft and Iranativu in February and operated upon the colts. During the year he gave demonstrations of castration of cattle at Dambulla and in Kurunegala, Batticaloa, Matale, and Kandy Districts.

In all he gave 25 demonstrations, operated upon 737 cattle, taught 15 men the operation. The horses of His Excellency the Governor's escort in Kandy were also treated by him as required. During the year he travelled 3,151 miles and visited 135 villages.

Mr. D. L. Dias, Sabaragamuwa.

Rinderpest.—The Province was free during the year.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—1,110 cases occurred during the year, 24 of which proved fatal. He also treated cases of anthrax, boils, fracture, hoof injuries, difficult parturition, rheumatism, sprain, sore neck, worm complaints, and wounds.

Other work.—He castrated a few cattle for private owners, but no demonstrations were given in the Province. The inspection of " galas " was also attended to. During the year he travelled 2,095 miles and visited 229 villages.

Mr. A. M. Fernando, Galle.

Rinderpest.—The Province was free during the year.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—194 cases occurred and all recovered.

Other work.—During the year small outbreaks of what was considered anthrax or hæmorrhagic septicæmia occurred in West Giruwa pattu, Gangaboda pattu, and Matara town, all of which were suppressed. During the year he gave 16 demonstrations of castration of cattle and operated upon 436 cattle presented by 309 owners and taught 19 men the operation. He also visited the Sultanagoda farm once a month. He travelled during the year 1,202 miles and visited 78 villages.

Mr. T. Mahamooth, Jaffna.

Not received.

Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayaka, Kurunegala.

Rinderpest.—The Province was free during the year.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—This disease was very prevalent during the year. There were 1,297 cases, and all recovered except 9. To indifference in reporting outbreaks the large number of cases was to a great extent due.

Other work.—Five demonstrations of castration of cattle were held, 154 cattle were operated upon, and 12 men taught the operation. Mr. Wijayanayaka suggests the establishment of stock-breeding farms, opening of pasture lands, stricter regulations compelling owners to pay greater attention to their cattle, steps taken to check cruelty to animals, and that everything in connection with cattle should be placed under the direct supervision of the Department. He travelled 1,510 miles during the year and visited 173 villages.

Mr. P. C. J. Fernando, Badulla.

Rinderpest.—The Province was free during the year.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—There were 591 cases, 564 recoveries, 27 deaths in four outbreaks from June to August, all of which were satisfactorily suppressed.

Other work.—In September he suppressed an outbreak of what was considered to be anthrax in Bintenna district : 10 cases, 10 deaths. In July he was sent to the Eastern Province to suppress a serious outbreak of what was thought to be anthrax : 107 cases occurred, 96 died, 11 recovered. He also treated a good many common diseases of horses and cattle. In August there were two outbreaks of rabies at Marpane and Welimada in Udukinda division. The suspected and stray dogs were destroyed, and no more cases occurred. He states that villagers now come forward and ask for advice when their cattle are ill instead of hiding cases as formerly. A demonstration of castration of cattle was held in Buttala division, and 57 cattle operated upon and 2 men taught the operation. He read several papers concerning Live Stock before the Local Agricultural Society. He was in charge of the Live Stock Section at the Agricultural Show at Badulla in February. The cattle galas were inspected during the year and attention paid to these, especially during outbreaks of disease. During the year he travelled 1,516 miles and visited 77 villages.

Mr. A. M. Ahamat, Anuradhapura.

Rinderpest.—The Province was free during the year.

Foot-and-mouth disease.—The Province was free up to November, when an outbreak occurred in Hiralawa korale, 16 cases, all recovered, and the outbreak was suppressed.

Other work.—In August he was sent to the Trincomalee District to deal with a suspected outbreak of anthrax, 126 cases ; 112 deaths, 14 recoveries. He had some difficulty in dealing with the outbreak as the people had a superstition that the disease was due to supernatural influences and if they interfered trouble would fall upon them also. The cattle were semi-wild and cases died in the jungle. He held 5 demonstrations of castration of cattle, 129 cattle were operated upon, and 7 men taught the operation. During the year he travelled 708 miles and visited 26 villages.

Mr. B. D. Stephen, Colombo.

During the year he worked from the Colombo office. The Western Province was free from rinderpest, but foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent all over the Province. He held three demonstrations of castration of cattle and operated upon 66 animals and taught 3 men the operation. He travelled during the year 1,029 miles and visited 185 villages.

Mr. G. B. de Silva.

Also worked during the year from the Colombo office and had to travel a good deal visiting outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. In September, in consequence of the absence of the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon from Kandy, he was sent to suppress outbreaks in Kandy, Hatton, and Talawakele districts. He travelled during the year 840 miles and visited 120 villages.

The work of the Department has gone on harmoniously throughout the year, and I have to thank the whole staff for that and for good work done. By keen attention to fresh outbreaks disease has been checked as the returns indicate. In addition to their usual duties they have given a good many demonstrations of castration of cattle in all Provinces except Sabaragamuwa, particulars of which will be found on pages 4, 5, and 6. This work is very arduous, and their efforts in making it a success deserve the greatest praise. I take this opportunity of thanking all of them.

IV.—HORSE-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, DELFT AND IRANATIVU.

Mr. Hoole, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, visited The Islands in February. I visited Iranativu in October. In December an Arab stallion was presented to the establishment by Messrs. Framjee Bhikhajee & Co., and safely conveyed there. Particulars of sales of horses will doubtless be found in the Government Agent's report for the Northern Province.

V.—Other Establishments.

Attention has been given when required to the horses of His Excellency the Governor's escort, the draught bulls of the Public Works Departments and Convict Establishment, Dairy and Farm cattle.

VI.—Quarantine of Imported Cattle.

A Commission, of which I was a member, considered the rules for the management of the proposed Quarantine Station at Dematagoda and submitted a report to Government.

VII.—Rabies.

During the year the following outbreaks of rabies were reported. Every endeavour was made by officers of the Department, the police, and headmen to suppress the outbreaks by destruction of the dogs, and other dogs bitten, and ownerless dogs. Where there are such numbers of pariah dogs and jackals regulations are to a great extent frustrated :—

January	Nil
February	Kegalla, Colombo
March	Kegalla, Kelaniya, Colombo
April	Nil
May	Siyane korale west, Western Province
June	Bambalapitiya
July	Colombo
August	Uva
September	Nil
October	Nil
November	Kurunegala, North-Western Province Borella, Western Province
December	Nil

VIII.—Improvement of Native Cattle and Work for the Agricultural Society.

At the instance of the Ceylon Agricultural Society a good deal of work has been done during the year. The ordinary surgical operation of castration of cattle has been introduced instead of the usual operation of crushing or "mulling," and it is for owners to say which is the best method. Apart from humane considerations, it is generally considered that the native stock can be improved by castrating the inferior males and allowing only the well developed bulls to serve the cows.

The idea is all very well as far as it goes, but the mere castration of numbers of bulls will not improve the breed unless the ordinary principles of selection of cows, feeding, and rearing of young stock are carefully observed. The main question in this country is the feeding. There is no question the ordinary run of village cattle are half starved, and it is due to this cause that the cattle are so badly developed. Unless there is improvement in this respect I am afraid the labour is in vain. In many instances young calves are grossly starved. While adversely criticising it is difficult to see how this can be remedied. The system of cultivation and planting of the land leaves no good pasture land, and the general run of village owners cannot afford to give artificial food, or would it pay to do so excepting to working bulls, and beyond paddy straw they will not grow and preserve fodder for the dry months. Overcrowding no doubt is responsible for a good deal of the scarcity of pasture, and owners should not keep more cattle than they can properly feed. The Sinhalese cattle are excellent little animals and pull enormous weights for their size, and only require better treatment and management to become larger and more powerful.

Castration.—The following are the demonstrations given in each Province. Only those men whose names are given were granted certificates (49 out of 65). In all 64 demonstrations were given by the staff. 1,518 cattle were operated upon brought by 1,214 owners. There were no fatalities.

Western Province.

Men trained.—Nawagomuwage Hendrick Perera, Talangama ; D. H. Samaratunga, Hanwella ; Jasaya, Hanwella ; Martin Fernando, Panadure.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Hanwella	20	13	2
Talangama	20	14	1
Panadure	26	18	2

Central Province.

Men trained.—D. K. Banda, Aluwihare ; L. V. A. Mohammadu Casim Lebbe, Udunuwara ; H. G. A. Abdul Rahim Lebbe, Yatinuwara.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Matale District :—			
Udupihilla, Matale South ..	13	13	—
Aluwihara, do. ..	15	8	3
Palapatwela ..	10	10	—
Paldeniya, Matale North ..	20	19	3
Alutgama, do. ..	22	21	—
Rattota, Matale East ..	52	42	—

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Kandy District :—			
Dulagala, Udunuwara ..	28	27	1
Entilmigama, Yatinuwara	48	45	1
Nugawela, Harrispattu ..	38	36	—
Urugala, Uda Dumbara ..	24	24	—
Walale, Pata Dumbara ..	41	38	—
Ududeniya, Pata Hewaheta	32	28	—
Hindagala, Uda Palata, Gampola	52	49	—
Nawalapitiya, Uda Bulatgama	21	12	—
Galagedara, Tumpane ..	43	41	1

Northern Province.

Men trained.—Kather Kamar Sinnathamby, Nunavil East ; Arumugam Chinniah, Koilankandy Kadiramer Cadiravelu, Koilankandy ; Kadiramer Supper, Koilankandy.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Jaffna ..	5	5	—
Chavakachcheri ..	25	22	2
Vavuniya ..	33	23	2

Southern Province.

Men trained.—Rajapakse Punchi Appu, Sultanagoda ; Game Kankanamage Appu, Talpe ; Yatagama Gamage George, Yatagama ; Paranamanage Karolis, Walimmade ; V. R. P. Baba Appu, Matara ; W. David, Matara ; P. H. Don Carolis, Matara ; H. P. Dieris Hamy, Hambantota ; C. P. N. Pedris Hamy, Hambantota; Saibu, Tangalla; Ismail Marikar, Weeraketiya ; Gonapinuwalage Odoris, Ratgama ; Hewa Sudukhakuruge Dingi Appu, Coigoda ; Denes Hamy, Hakmana ; Galle Radage Puncha, Ambalantota.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Immaduwa ..	42	11	2
Sultanagoda ..	25	24	2
Tangalla ..	14	13	2
Matara ..	40	31	3
Weeraketiya ..	60	44	2
Ambalantota ..	30	19	1
Hambantota ..	32	17	3
Hikkaduwa ..	20	10	1
Ambalangoda ..	40	34	—
Kamburupitiya ..	54	39	—
Dikwella ..	40	38	2
Hakmana ..	26	22	1
Morawaka ..	7	7	—

Eastern Province.

Men trained.—Casinader Kanapathy Pillay, A. L. Mohammadu Casim Lebbe, and Pokar Mohammadutamby.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Batticaloa ..	21	17	—
Chavalakadi ..	20	12	—
Kalanuvai ..	15	12	—
Samanturai ..	27	21	3
Nindavur ..	14	9	—
Paddurupu ..	50	30	3
Sengallody ..	15	7	—
Maha-oya ..	18	14	—

North-Western Province.

Men trained.—In 1903 K. D. Lazarus Appuhamy, Tikirala Arachchilage Punchi Appuhamy at instance of the Hon. Mr. Hulugalle before the regular Society's work started.

M. Charles Appu, Gokkarella ; A. Francisco Appuhamy, Gokarella ; A. Nicholas Appu, Wariyapola; J. Sertansingo, Wariyapola ; Weera Mohatalage Punchirala, Gokarella ; P. R. Karnis Appu, Gokarella ; Santiago Pulle Anthony Pulle, Puttalam ; Walter Nawaratna, Puttalam ; J. Samara Henya, Hiripitiya ; Waranasuriya Mudiyanselage Juse, Hiripitiya ; Don Cornelis Appu, Talgaswewa ; Heratamige Punchirala, Talgaswewa.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Gokarella ..	30	27	4
Wariyapola ..	56	54	2
Puttalam ..	25	23	2
Hiripitiya ..	22	21	2
Talgaswewa ..	9	6	2
Katalagama ..	12	9	—

North-Central Province.

Men trained.—Velatege Punchirala, Wattewewe; K. Punchirala, Gonuhaddenawa; C. M. Punchirala Korala, Kalpe korale; T. Sinnayah, Morakawa.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Maradankadawala	10 ..	8 ..	—
Eppawela	3 ..	1 ..	—
Gonnhaddenawa	58 ..	52 ..	3
Morakawa	26 ..	24 ..	4
Kalawewa	32 ..	32 ..	1

Province of Uva.

Men trained.—Babanhamy, Buttala; Appuhamy, Okkampitiya.

Place of Demonstration.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Owners.	Men Trained.
Buttala Division :—			
Okkampitiya . ..	10 ..	6 ..	—
Kahambana	2 ..	2 ..	—
Marawa	4 ..	4 ..	—
Kolanwinna	15 ..	13 ..	2
Vedykumbura	2 ..	2 ..	—
Halandewa	5 ..	4 ..	—
Kurundugastota	3 ..	1 ..	—
Buttala	2 ..	1 ..	—
Weragoda	1 ..	1 ..	—
Badalkumbura	7 ..	3 ..	—
Ankade	6 ..	1 ..	—
.. ..	..	..	..
.. Total ..	1,518	1,214	65
..	..	..	..

I read several papers at the Society's meetings and contributed various articles to the Magazine, including such subjects as Sheep-breeding in Ceylon, Poultry Notes, Cassawa and Saltbush as Fodder for Cattle, Improvement of Cattle, &c.

I attended the Agri-Horticultural Shows at Badulla, Colombo, Galle, Nuwara Eliya, Puttalam, to assist in the judging of the Live Stock Classes.

IX.—GOVERNMENT DAIRY.

Management.—The Dairy continues to be managed by Mr. J. A. G. Rodrigo, Muhandiram.

Disease amongst stock.—Foot-and-mouth disease broke out during the last quarter of the year and went pretty well through the entire herd. With the exception of a few young calves, no deaths occurred. The disease occasioned some loss to the Dairy by the milk from sick cows being thrown away and the abortion of a few cows during its progress. It was however suppressed without serious loss.

Purchase of stock.—Twenty-nine cows were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,032·27. In the statement Rs. 5,537·22 appears, which includes money sent for the purchase of more cows not received at the close of the year.

Sale of stock.—Two sales were held during the year. Ten cows and 54 calves were sold, realizing Rs. 2,279·65. In June four very fine imported Scind buffalo cows were sold to the Government Agent, Uva, for breeding purposes.

Working of the Dairy.—The Dairy supplies the following institutions :—General Hospital, Paying Wards, Lady Havelock Hospital, Borella Branch Hospital, Police Hospital, Infectious Disease Hospital, Lyingi-in Home, Military Hospital, and the Leper Asylum, Hendala. Queen's House, Colombo, is also suppled. The demands of these institutions is ever increasing, and it is sometimes a difficulty to meet them. Many requests for milk are received from private people which it is not possible to supply.

The total working expenses were Rs. 24,551·13, excluding purchase and sale of stock, and the total receipts by sale of milk, Rs. 28,498·18 (representing roughly 148,490 bottles for the year, or 11,874 bottles of milk per month), giving a profit of Rs. 3,947·05.

The assets are estimated at Rs. 49,434·76 against Rs. 48,551·21 last year. To assets may be added Rs. 5,000 transferred to revenue, giving Rs. 54,434·76. Liabilities nil. The original votes of Rs. 31,039·12 in 1893 and 1894 were settled off in 1901, leaving the Dairy free of debt to Government. In addition, Rs. 5,000 was transferred to revenue in February, 1905, from the Treasury balance. Credit may also be taken for Rs. 407·14 expenses of Dairy Committee—properly no part of the Dairy's expenses.

X.—THE MODEL FARM.

Management.—The farm is under the management of Mr. P. Samaranayaka.

Stock on hand on 1st January, 1905 : 17 cows, 15 calves, 15 sheep.

Births and deaths.—During the year 6 calves and 10 lambs were born ; 2 sheep died.

Sale of stock.—Three calves and four sheep were sold for Rs. 104·48. The sheep were sold to the Assistant Government Agent, Matara, for the farm at Sultanagoda.

Stock on hand on 31st December, 1905 : 17 cows, 18 calves, 19 sheep.

Garden produce was not found profitable, and the cultivation will be discontinued.

Income.—The total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,319·07.

Expenditure.—Rent paid to the Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo, Rs. 1,350, which goes to revenue. The total expenditure, including rent, repairs to buildings, Manager's salary, and commission, amounted to Rs. 4,036·45, giving a profit of Rs. 1,282·62. Excluding rent, repairs, and Manager's salary, the expenditure was Rs. 1,646·45. The profit of Rs. 1,282·62 plus the rent paid to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, Rs. 1,350, both of which go to the credit of Government, amounts to Rs. 2,632·62.

XII.—STATEMENTS.

The following statements are annexed :—

A.—Profit and Loss Statement of the Dairy for 1905.
B.—Receipt and Expenditure Statements of the Farm for 1905.
C 1 & C 2.—Financial Statements of Dairy and Farm for 1905.
D.—Capital Account of the Government Dairy.
E.—Balance Sheet showing position of Dairy and Farm at the end of 1905.
F.—Live Stock Return of the Dairy for 1905.
G.—Live Stock Return of the Farm for 1905.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Colombo, April 28, 1906.

Annexures.

A.—Profit and Loss Statement of the Government Diary for 1905.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Amount realized by sale of milk, &c., in—			Rent of Havelock Racecourse ..	720	0
January	2,430	0	Pay of coolies	4,042	0
February	2,076	71	Value of milk purchased to meet extra demands	1,810	84
March	2,102	1	Value of cattle food	15,721	26
April	2,056	84	Value of coir ropes, medicines, sealing wax, repairs to utensils, &c. ..	203	37
May	2,506	66	Cost of transporting milk ..	234	84
June	2,425	54	Value of manure purchased for the grass lands	174	50
July	2,340	69	Value of grass purchased ..	178	80
August	2,227	55	Value of utensils, &c., purchased for the Dairy	173	52
September	2,300	40	Cost of licensing five grass garden carts ..	25	0
October	2,534	73	Extra expenses incurred in connection with the hoof-and-mouth disease ..	67	0
November	2,693	12	Pay of Manager	1,200	0
December	2,803	93	Nett profit	3,947	5
Total—Rs.	28,498	18	Total—Rs.	28,498	18

B.—Receipt and Expenditure Statement of the Model Farm for 1905.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Receipts of the Model Farm on grass land	3,529	0	Rent paid to the Hon. the Government Agent ..	1,350	0		
Do. sale of vegetables ..	167	59	Paid salary of two watchers ..	240	0		
Do. sale of stock ..	104	48	Paid salary of seven coolies ..	870	0		
Do. sale of earth ..	23	0	Cost of implements, coir strings, &c.	26	32		
Do. grazing cattle ..	75	0	Cost of two cart licenses ..	10	0		
Do. grass land huts ..	9	0	Cost of oil	20	88		
Rent of the golf links ..	313	0	Cost of cattle and sheep food ..	372	56		
Rent of the land leased to the Colombo Commercial Company, Limited ..	62	0	Extra expenses ..	11	29		
Rent of the land leased to Messrs. W. H. Davies & Co. ..	1,000	0				2,901	5
Rent of the land leased to the Colombo Municipal Council ..	36	0	Cost of repairing the buildings	—		280	0
			Commission paid to the Manager on collections (Rs.3,908·07) in 1905 at 5 per cent. ..	195	40		
			Debit salary of Manager for the year 1905	660	0		
						855	40
			Balance	—		1,282	62
Total—Rs.	5,319	7	Total—Rs.			5,319	7

C 1.—Financial Statement of Dairy and Model Farm, 1905 (Treasury Deposit Account).

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance to the credit of the Dairy in account with the Hon. the Treasurer ..	—	7,831 67
Receipts of Model Farm for—		
September ..	302 50	
October ..	554 25	
November ..	301 12	
December, 1904 ..	685 64	
		1,843 51
Receipts of the Dairy :—		
1904.		
October ..	2,044 56	
November ..	2,095 25	
December ..	2,298 51	
		6,438 32
1905.		
January ..	2,430 0	
February ..	2,076 71	
March ..	2,102 1	
April ..	2,056 84	
May ..	2,506 66	
June ..	2,425 54	
July ..	2,340 69	
August ..	2,227 55	
September ..	2,300 40	
October ..	2,534 73	
November ..	2,693 12	
		25,694 25
Proceeds of sale of cattle held in 1904	—	1,641 35
Proceeds of sale of cattle held in 1905 ..	1,129 97 340 0 809 68	
		2,279 65
Unexpended from the Director of Public Works on account of work done at the Dairy ..	—	39 9
Collections for the Model Farm for 1905	—	4,346 67
Total—Rs.		50,114 51

PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
Director of Public Works, cost of bridge culvert	650 0
Credited to the revenue	5,000 0
Superintendent, Government Dairy, to meet the Dairy and Model Farm expenses for the year 1905 ..	30,600 0
Director of Public Works, cost of repairs to quarantine shed ..	350 0
Cost of Dairy commission expenses ..	407 14
Superintendent, Government Dairy, amount advanced to purchase of cows ..	3,000 0
Balance credit of the Hon. the Treasurer in account with the Dairy and Model Farm, December 31, 1905 ..	10,107 37
Total—Rs.	50,114 51

C 2.—Financial Statement, Dairy and Model Farm, 1905 (Bank Account).

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.
Balance in bank to the credit of the Superintendent, Government Dairy ..	6,331 13
Amount recovered in 1905 on account of the Dairy arrears for 1904 ..	2,306 1
Model Farm arrears for 1904 ..	996 1
Amount received from the Hon. the Treasurer to meet the Dairy and Model Farm expenses for 1905	30,600 0
Amount to meet the cost of purchase of cows	3,000 0
Receipts of the Government Dairy from January to November 30, 1905 ..	25,694 25
Amount of proceeds of sale of stock ..	2,279 65
Receipts of Model Farm	4,358 77
Interest allowed by Bank ..	16 21
Total—Rs.	75,582 3

PAYMENTS.	Rs. c.
By amount paid to the Hon. the Treasurer, Dairy arrears for November and December, 1904, collected in 1905 ..	4,393 76
Proceeds of sale of stock ..	2,279 65
Collection of the Dairy up to 30th November, 1905	25,694 25
Collection of the Model Farm for 1905 ..	4,346 67
Model Farm arrears for 1904 collected in 1905	1,541 1
By expenses of the Dairy to 30th November, 1905	20,923 55
By expenses of the Model Farm to 30th November, 1905	2,819 90
By commission paid to the Dairy and Model Farm Managers ..	406 14
By cost of purchase of cows ..	5,537 22
Dairy expenses in 1904 paid in 1905 ..	3,303 65
Model Farm expenses in 1904 paid in 1905	92 50
By cost of advertising the sale of stock, putting up paddocks, and other petty expenses	436 34
Balance to credit of Superintendent ..	3,791 18
Interest	16 21
Total—Rs.	75,582 3

D.—Capital Account of the Government Dairy for 1905.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	c.
Amount expended from the sum of Rs. 22,980 voted for the establishment of the Dairy Farm in 1893 ..	19,539	12	Amount paid into revenue as proceeds of sale of milk in 1893	7,627	86
Amount of special advance for the working of the Dairy Farm received in 1894	11,500	0	Amount paid into revenue as proceeds of milk in January, 1894 ..	1,262	65
	31,039	12	Amount paid into revenue on June 13, 1900, in part payment of original vote	4,000	0
Amount repaid in excess of advance ..	5,000	0	Amount paid into revenue in 1901 in full payment of original vote ..	6,648	61
				19,539	12
			Amount paid to the Hon. the Treasurer in part payment of advances on—		
			December 31, 1895 ..	5,237	35
			Do. 1896 ..	2,087	55
			Do. 1897 ..	4,175	10
				31,039	12
			Credited to revenue in February, 1905 ..	5,000	0
Total—Rs.	36,039	12	Total—Rs.	36,039	12

E.—Balance Sheet showing the Position of the Dairy and Model Farm at the end of the Year 1905.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Assets over liabilities, Government Dairy	48,434	76	Amount paid as compensation to the late lessees of the Model Farm from the sum voted	4,000	0
Do. Model Farm ..	1,000	0	Estimated value of Model Farm stock and buildings	1,000	0
			Estimated value of Dairy stock buildings, utensils, &c.	30,520	0
			Balance at credit on December 31, 1905, in Treasury	10,107	37
			Balance at credit on December 31, 1905, in National Bank to the credit of the Superintendent, Government Dairy ..	3,791	18
			By interest allowed by Bank	16	21
Total—Rs.	49,434	76	Total—Rs.	49,434	76

F.—Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for the Year 1905.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1904.	Purchased during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	No. to be struck off the List.	Total in hand on December 31, 1905.
Cows ..	92	29	—	121	5	10	15	106
Calves ..	94	—	80	174	16	54	70	104
Stud bulls ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Draught bulls ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Buffaloes (cows)	4	2	—	6	—	4	4	2
,, (calves)	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	1

G.—Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for the Year 1905.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1904.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	No. to be struck off the List.	Total in hand on December 31, 1905.
Cows ..	17	—	17	—	—	—	17
Calves ..	15	6	21	—	3	3	18
Ewes ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lambs ..	14	10	24	2	4	6	18

PART V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Public Works Department for the year 1905.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The following statement gives the expenditure under the respective headings of the Supply Bill :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	410,304	19
Public Works Annually Recurrent	2,324,804	83
Public Works Extraordinary	1,595,612	2
Works chargeable to Loans	370,431	53
Total—Rs.	4,701,152	57

3. In Appendix 1 will be found the expenditure on Public Works Annually Recurrent classified under the several subheads of the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 1A that charged to commutation and private contribution funds. In Appendix 2 will be found the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary charged against votes in the Supply Bill, and in Appendix 2A that charged against private contribution funds. In Appendix 3 will be found the total expenditure classified under the several headings of account in each Province, including that charged against loans and other funds.

4. The total expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Public Works Annually Recurrent. Rs.	c.	Public Works Extraordinary, including Loan Works. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Western	586,830	3*	850,557	97*	1,437,388	0
Central	433,557	98	334,404	7	767,962	5
Northern	156,779	49	108,189	6	264,968	55
Southern	228,431	47	124,717	52	353,148	99
Eastern	161,293	99	209,735	33	371,029	32
North-Western ..	210,681	88	97,875	49	308,557	37
North-Central ..	132,638	44	57,462	44	190,100	88
Uva	196,066	99	129,805	92	325,872	91
Sabaragamuwa ..	218,524	56	53,295	75	271,820	31
Total—Rs.	2,324,804	83	1,966,043	55	4,290,848	38
			Establishment ..		410,304	19
			Total		4,701,152	57

* Including expenditure under heading "Miscellaneous" (see Appendix 3).

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

5. The roads in the Colony are classified under the following descriptions :—Metalled, Track Metalled, Gravelled, and Natural. The total length maintained during the year in each Province was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Track Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western ..	337·51	—	43·05	—	380·56
Central ..	545·61	—	66·67	57·48	669·76
Northern ..	329·85	—	91·79	102·00	523·64
Southern ..	283·86	—	38·85	—	322·71
Eastern ..	159·36	1·00	152·26	43·00	355·62
North-Western	194·74	140·00	77·41	41·00	453·15
North-Central	117·71	72·54	129·02	5·25	324·52
Uva ..	256·58	—	34·94	100·50	392·02
Sabaragamuwa	200·10	73·65	49·99	17·00	340·74
Total ..	2,425·32	287·19	683·98	366·23	3,762·72

There has been an increase in the length of the roads in charge of this Department during the year of 55·60 miles, particulars of which are as follows :—

	Miles.
Western Province.	
Approach roads, public buildings outside Fort	5·51
Approach roads to railway station, Kelani Valley Line	·39
Approach roads to public buildings, Kalutara	·94
Approach roads to public buildings, Negombo	·20
Ragama station road	·75
Central Province.	
Approach roads to public buildings, Katugastota district	·95
Approach road to railway station, Katugastota district	·30
Approach roads to public buildings, Matale	·42
Do. railway station, Nuwara Eliya	·25
Do. public buildings, Dikoya	1·11
Northern Province.	
Approach roads to public buildings, Jaffna	·91
Do. Kankesanturai railway station	1·25
Do. public buildings, Mannar	·80
Do. public buildings, Vavuniya	1·05
Do. railway station, Vavuniya	1·10
Southern Province.	
Approach roads to public buildings, Galle	1·91
Do. do. Matara	·29
Do. do. Hambantota	·15
Eastern Province.	
Approach roads to public buildings, Batticaloa	·30
Do. do. Kalmunai	·70
Do. do. Trincomalee	·66
North-Western Province.	
Nikaweratiya to Maho	12·00
Vilakatupota to Ganewatta	·70
North-Central Province.	
Approach roads to public buildings, Anuradhapura	1·59
Do. railway station, Anuradhapura	·24
Do. passenger station, Madawachchiya	·08
Province of Uva.	
Approach roads to public buildings, Badulla	1·14
Bibile-Medagama road	2·00
Approach road to public buildings, Passara	·05
Do. do. Koslanda	·42
Haputale-Dambatenna road	5·75
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Madampe-Hambantota road	4·50
Roads to Government premises, Ratnapura	·42
Approach roads to public buildings, Avisawella	·91
Do. railway station, Avisawella	·70

6. In Appendix 4 will be found a return giving the name of each road, length, description, and particulars in regard to the cost of maintenance, and approximate average traffic so far as it can be ascertained in the absence of special means for that purpose.

7. The average cost per mile of road maintained in the several Provinces of each of the above descriptions was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Gravelled.	Natural.	General Average.
Western	775·95	—	340·92	—	726·73
Central	647·00	—	238·24	63·83	556·26
Northern	323·84	—	214·16	62·55	253·72
Southern	638·00	—	290·06	—	596·11
Eastern	573·58	394·00	268·86	41·51	540·94
North-Western	432·38	508·79	255·25	26·68	389·02
North-Central	495·99	479·93	185·37	86·98	362·29
Uva	631·94	—	275·47	92·48	461·87
Sabaragamuwa	701·52	582·44	240·24	120·61	579·12

The general average throughout the Colony was :—Metalled, including track metalled roads, Rs. 655 per mile, gravelled roads Rs. 245 per mile, and natural roads Rs. 67 per mile.

8. The roads throughout the Island have generally been maintained in a satisfactory condition, having due regard to their class and the traffic on them.

The more extensive use of motor cars and the introduction of motor tractors and trailers have brought fast and heavy traffic on some of the roads and bridges which were previously only used for slow traffic.

MAINTENANCE OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

9. The canals have been kept open for traffic without any exceptional expenditure.

FLOOD OUTLETS.

10. No work of an exceptional nature has been necessary under this heading.

REPAIRS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

11. The following tabular statement shows the total number of buildings in charge of this Department in each Province :—

Province.	Government Buildings, exclusive of Police Stations and Hospitals.	Queen's House.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals.	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total.
Western	97	1	14	1	26	139
Central	100	2	20	20	14	158
Northern	109	1	4	—	23	137
Southern	59	—	9	2	17	87
Eastern	47	—	1	—	12	60
North-Western	51	—	2	—	10	63
North-Central	54	—	—	—	18	72
Uva	36	—	2	6	7	51
Sabaragamuwa	36	—	5	5	7	47

12. The following statement shows the average expenditure per building under each of the several classifications :—

Province.	Government Buildings, exclusive of Police Stations and Hospitals.	Queen's House.	Police Buildings.	Medical Aid Hospitals.	Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	340 69	2,693 66	443 59	588 74	106 32
Central	123 42	3,494 54	120 62	375 27	420 68
Northern	75 71	145 36	244 65	—	101 76
Southern	151 0	—	123 0	209 0	159 0
Eastern	137 0	—	311 0	—	182 0
North-Western	109 97	—	308 90	—	215 50
North-Central	104 33	—	—	—	151 21
Uva	91 83	—	150 0	183 33	265 50
Sabaragamuwa	155 0	—	102 0	385 0	350 0

REPAIRS TO BRIDGES EXCEEDING FIFTY FEET IN LENGTH.

13. The usual repairs to all bridges exceeding 50 feet in length have been effected, and the long span bridges on the Bandarawela-Batticaloa and Kandy to Trincomalee roads have been strengthened to meet the increased loads they are now called upon to carry.

WORKS IN PROGRESS DURING 1905.

14. The following are the more important public works in progress under the supervision of this Department during 1905 :—

Western Province.

The Technical College, including internal fittings for same, has been completed.
The Victoria Memorial Eye Institution has been completed.
The conversion of Slave Island jail into Volunteer Headquarters has been completed.
The Civil Medical Stores, Maradana, have been completed, and the additions to the Medical College and Neboda hospital have made good progress.
The erection of Admiralty and Master Attendant's Store has been completed.
The extension of the Plumbago Jetty has been completed.
The improvements to the Hanwella-Bope and Padukka-Millewa roads have made good progress.
The erection of Supreme Court buildings, new Telephone Exchange, Cinnamon Gardens, and extension of Colonial Secretary's Office have made good progress.

Central Province.

The completion of the Dikoya and Uda-Pussellawa hospitals have made good progress.
The erection of Nurses' quarters, Kandy Hospital, has been completed.
The construction of the Brookside-High Forest road, the construction of a new bridge at Peradeniya, and the strengthening of the bridges on the Kandy-Trincomalee road have made good progress.

Northern Province.

The necessary Light-keeper's quarters and a temporary lighthouse have been erected at Mullaittivu.
The construction of the Coast road, Mannar-Tallaimannar road, Pallai-Champianpattu road, and Parantan-Karachchi road has made good progress.
The improvement of the Mannar-Yakwewa and Mullaittivu new trace has made good progress.

Southern Province.

The improvement of the Tangalla Hospital has been completed.
The improvement of the Akuressa-Wiharahena road has been completed.
The construction of the Balapitiya bridge has been completed, and good progress made with the erection of bridges at Matara and Ambalantota.

Eastern Province.

The erection of new police station and barracks at Batticaloa has made good progress.
The extension of the South Coast road and the improvement of the North Coast road, road from Verugal-aar to Kiliveddi, and Mutur-Kiniyai road have made good progress.
The strengthening of the bridges on the Badulla-Batticaloa road has been proceeded with.

North-Western Province.

The construction of Nikaweratiya to Maho road and the Vilakatupota to Hiripitiya road has made good progress.
The improvement of the roads in this Province has also been proceeded with.

North-Central Province.

The erection of an office for the Superintendent of Surveys at Anuradhapura has been proceeded with.
The improvement of the Kekirawa-Talawe road and the strengthening of the bridges on the Dambulla-Trincomalee road have made good progress.

Province of Uva.

The Haputale-Dambatenna road has been completed, and the extension of the Bibile-Medagama Muppane road proceeded with.
A new bridge has been erected over the Badulla-oya at Badulla.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The construction of the We-oya causeway on the Ardross-Polatagama road has been completed.
The Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road has been improved and new iron bridges erected.

15. I now proceed to deal more in detail with the several public works that have been undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year in each Province, a good deal of the information being extracted from the annual reports furnished by the Provincial Engineers.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Public Works Annually Recurrent.

16. *Maintenance of roads.*—The roads have generally been maintained in good order.

Special votes have been asked for during 1906 to admit of a higher standard being maintained on portions of the Colombo-Galle and Colombo-Negombo roads.

17. *Maintenance of inland navigation.*—The canals have been maintained in good order. During the latter part of the year a Priestman dredger was employed on the 19th mile of Kaymal canal. 61,817 cubic feet were dredged at a cost of Re. 1·50 per 100 cubic feet. The average number of lifts per diem was 135.

18. *Repairs to buildings.*—The usual annual repairs have been carried out, and the buildings maintained in a reasonable state of repair.

19. *Additions and improvements to buildings.*—The following minor works have been carried out under this heading :—

Additions to Medical Aid Hospital, Neboda.
Additions, Mahara and Welikada jails.
Minor improvements, Borella and Lady Havelock Hospitals.
Alterations to the Royal College and Training College.
Alterations and additions, Temple Trees.
Alterations and additions, Government offices.
Additions, Police Courts, Negombo, Panadure, and Pasyala.
Additions to Mounted Orderlies' stables.
Additions, General Post Office.
Improvements to Offices of the Registrar-General, Surveyor-General, Superintendent of School Gardens, Customs, and Master Attendant.
Additions, Hill House, Colombo.
Additions to Government Stores.
Additions to Medical College, Lunatic Asylum.

20. *Repairs to bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in good order.

21. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been carried out under this heading :—

Repairs to ferry boat at Anguruwatota.
Improving approach road to passenger station, Veyangoda.

Public Works Extraordinary.

22. *New works and buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Civil Medical Stores, Maradana, consisting of five storerooms, kitchens, and outbuildings arranged round a covered yard. Cost per cubic foot 20 cents.
Conversion of Slave Island jail into Volunteer Headquarters, consisting of alterations to existing buildings, erecting powder magazine, a Morris tube gallery, stables, and outbuildings.
Admiralty and Master Attendant Store at the root of the Breakwater.
Good progress was made with the new Supreme Court buildings and the Cinnamon Gardens Telephone Exchange, the latter being nearly completed.

23. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Temple Trees ; electric fans, Public Works Department, Bonded Warehouse, Kochchikade, Queen's House, Colombo ; electric fan and lights, Surveyor-General's Office, Registrar-General's Office, Technical College, Royal College, General Post Office, and at the Administration Block, General Hospital, Colombo ; a block of new offices was erected at the Kalutara Kachcheri at a cost of 20 cents per cubic foot ; extension of oil and plumbago jetty ; extension of Secretariat buildings ; improvements to Government Store ; fence round powder magazine, Negombo ; office for Waste Lands Surveyors ; strengthening floor of Printing Office ; erection of fumigatorium for plants. Good progress has been made with the additions to Neboda hospital and the additions to the Medical College.

24. *Special repairs.*—Special repairs were effected to Queen's House, Colombo; Colonial Secretary's Office and Hill House, Colombo; Export Warehouse, Colombo; General Post Office, Colombo; Customs buildings, Colombo; Negombo Hospital; and the De Soysa Lying-in Home.

25. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—The following works were completed :—

Approach road, powder magazine, Welikada.
Approach road, railway station, Veyangoda.
Culverts, Jaela-Kotadeniya road.
Culverts, Moratuwa-Kesbewa road.
Hanwella-Bope-Nambapana road, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length.
Padukka-Millewa road.
Giriulla to Pasyala road.
The improvement of the Negombo-Veyangoda road was proceeded with.

26. *New Bridges.*—The following works were completed :—

Rebuilding bridge, 12 feet span, on the 13th mile, Veyangoda-Negombo road.
Rebuilding bridge, three spans of 30 feet, with iron trestle piers on the 12th mile, Veyangoda-Negombo road.
Renewal of bridges on the Hanwella-Bope Road.

27. *Repair of bridges.*—The platform of Digarolla bridge on the Colombo-Galle road has been concreted and surfaced with tar macadam.

A new bridge, 22 feet span, has been erected on the Welikada-Kotte road.

The Lunawa, Bolgoda, Inang-ela Tebuwana bridge and bridges No. 121 on the 37th mile, Galle road, situated in the Kalutara District, have been repaired.

The platforms of two bridges on the Grandpass-Toppu road and those of three bridges on the Jaela-Kotadeniya road have been renewed.

28. *Acquisition of lands.*—A metal quarry, 1 rood $19\frac{1}{2}$ poles, has been acquired in the Kalutara District at a cost of Rs. 650·50.

29. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works have been completed :—

Almirahs for Government Stores.
Laboratory fittings, Technical College.
Pitching Beruwala Customs road.
Incinerator, General Hospital.
Fittings for Technical College.
Enlargement of mooring boat, Slipway.
Converting timber platform bridges into iron and concrete ones on the 35th, 36th, and 38th miles, Galle road, of 18 feet, 12 feet, and 10 feet spans respectively.
Providing and fixing iron and concrete platform to bridge of two spans of 10 feet each, 5th mile, Kandy road.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Public Works Annually Recurrent.

30. *Maintenance of roads.*—The roads have generally been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. Additional expenditure is however necessary on the Kandy to Haragama road and the road from Ramboda to Wilson's bungalow. Some trouble has been experienced with the maintenance of the roads in the Dikoya district owing to an unauthorized alteration having been made in their cross section.

31. *Dredging Nuwara Eliya lake.*—The dredging of the shallow portions has been proceeded with. 1,739,000 cubic feet of material were dredged at the rate of Re. 1·39 per 100 cubic feet.

32. *Repairs to buildings.*—The buildings have been maintained in a reasonable state of repair.

33. *Additions and improvements to buildings.*—The following minor works have been carried out under this heading :—

Improvements to Kandy Art Museum; Kachcheri, Kandy; Post Office, Kandy; District Court, Kandy; Overseer's quarters, Dambulla; Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla; District Engineer's quarters, Nuwara Eliya.
Additions to hospitals, Kandy, Matale, Lindula, Maskeliya; dispensary, Madugoda; Police Magistrate's bungalow, Maturata; Cadet's quarters, Kandy; Kachcheri, Kandy; Court Clerk's quarters, Nuwara Eliya; burial ground, Dikoya.

34. *Repair of bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a good state of repair. The satinwood bridge at Peradeniya is being replaced by an iron arch structure, and a temporary bridge has been erected across the Mahaweli-ganga to meet the requirements of the traffic pending the completion of the new bridge.

35. *Miscellaneous.*—The following minor works have been carried out under this heading :—

Retaining walls, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Kandy, Haragama, and Haragama-Kurunduoya roads.
Construction of culvert at the Gampola railway level crossing.
Improvement of Moon Plams road, Nuwara Eliya.
Erection of retaining wall behind jail guard's quarters, Nuwara Eliya.
Improvement of railway crossings, Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa road.
Survey and sections of Nuwara Eliya lake.
Survey of approach road to Government Bungalow, Nuwara Eliya.

Public Works Extraordinary.

36. *New works and buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

(*a*) Post and Telegraph Office, Teldeniya.

This work was executed on contract early in the year. The following is the accommodation provided :—

Post and telegraph office 24 ft. by 13 ft., store 8 ft. by 8 ft., porch 14 ft. by 7 ft.
Postmaster's quarters, comprising a sitting-room 13 ft. by 13 ft., 2 bedrooms 13 ft. by 13 ft., passage 13 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft., bath 8 ft. by 6 ft., kitchen 13 ft. by 8 ft., front verandah 13 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft., dry-earth closet 5 ft. by 5 ft.
Assistant's quarters, comprising 1 bedroom 13 ft. by 13 ft., passage 14 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., bath 8 ft. by 6 ft., kitchen 13 ft. by 8 ft., dry-earth closet 5 ft. by 5 ft.

The building is constructed of brick masonry walls on lime concrete foundations, concrete floors, Calicut tile roof on sawn timber, surface drains round the building. There is a well in the compound which is fenced with type iron wire fencing. The cost per cubic foot is 28 cents.

(*b*) Nurses' quarters, Kandy.

This building, which is of two storeys, provides accommodation for twelve nurses, and has been constructed within the hospital premises. The construction is of brick walls on cement concrete foundations, concrete floors and drains, sawn timber roofing covered with Calicut tiles. Teak boarded upper floors, ceilings to both upper and lower floors of lunumidella. A corridor 60 feet in length connects the building with the hospital. The following is the accommodation :—

Ground floor consisting of sitting-room 34 ft. by 19 ft., dining-room 34 ft. by 19 ft., front verandah 90 ft. by 8 ft., box room 28 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 7 in., pantry 12 ft. by 7 ft., kitchen 14 ft. by 12 ft., two baths of 8 ft. by 6 ft., two dry-earth closets 8 ft. by 3 ft. 9 in., dry-earth bin 8 ft. by 3 ft. 9 in., back verandah, and passage.

Upper floor consisting of two Sisters' rooms 19 ft. by 12 ft. each, two dormitories 22 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. each, lavatory fitted with six basins and water service 36 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., front and back verandahs each 77 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 4 in.

Projecting sunshades in teak shades the whole length of the verandah on the lower floor. The cost per cubic foot is 19 cents.

(*c*) Quarters for prison officers, Nuwara Eliya.

This work has been constructed on lime concrete foundations, masonry walls, Calicut tile roof on sawn timber, concrete floors and drains, separate Horbury latrines for males and females. The accommodation provided for is for seven prison officers, and is as follows :—

Verandah 72 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., seven rooms 15 ft. by 9 ft., and seven kitchens 9 ft. by 8 ft. The cost per cubic foot is 21 cents.

The following works have been in hand :—

(*a*) Medical Aid Hospital, Dikoya.

This work is almost complete. The hospital has been constructed throughout with stone masonry walls pointed in cement, floors of concrete, roofs, which are ceiled, of Calicut tiles on sawn timber. Corridors connect all the wards and buildings together. The total expenditure at the close of the year, including previous years, was Rs. 114,916·24.

The accommodation provided is as follows :—

(1) Administration Block office 14 ft. by 14 ft., dispensary 16 ft. by 14 ft., operating room 14 ft. by 4 ft., and waiting-room 12 ft. by 14 ft. with 8 ft. verandah in front.
(2) Kitchen and stores : two store rooms 20 ft. by 15 ft. and 15 ft. by 15 ft. and kitchen 20 ft. by 15 ft. with 8 ft. verandah in front.
(3) Male General Ward of ten beds 72 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. and Male Surgical Ward of fourteen beds 66 ft. by 19 ft. with 8 ft. verandah on both sides and two sculleries each 14 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 3 in., four bathrooms each 6 ft. 6½ in. by 9 ft., and six earth closets each 5 ft. by 4 ft.
(4) Two Male Diarrhœa Wards of ten beds each measuring each 43 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft., 8 ft. verandahs on both sides, two storerooms each 14 ft. 4 in. by 13 ft. 3 in., four baths each 6 ft. 6½ in. by 9 ft., and 6 earth closets each 5 ft. by 4 ft.
(5) Female General Ward of sixteen beds 72 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. and Female Diarrhœa Ward of fourteen beds 66 ft. by 19 ft., 8 ft. verandahs on both sides, store 14 ft. 4 in. by 7 ft., two sculleries 5 ft. by 14 ft. 4 in. and 5 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 4 in., four baths each 6 ft. 6½ in. by 9 ft. and six earth closets each 5 ft. by 4 ft.

Covered-ways to connect all the above buildings.

(6) Mortuary 15 ft. by 13 ft. and foul linen room 13 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.
(7) Dispenser's quarters : living room 16 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. and bedroom 13 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in. with 5 ft. 6 in. verandah in front, also kitchen 8 ft. by 8 ft. and bath 8 ft. by 7 ft. with 5 ft. verandah in front.
(8) Infectious Disease Ward 15 ft. 9 in. by 9½ ft. with 6 ft. verandah in front.
(9) Firewood shed 8 ft. by 6 ft. and dry-earth bin 8 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.
(10) Native attendants' quarters, six rooms, each 12 ft. by 10 ft. with 6 ft. verandah in front, and cooking range with chimney in each.
(11) Kitchen for Medical Assistant 10 ft. by 10 ft., godown 10 ft. by 6 ft. and stables 10 ft. by 8 ft., and 5 ft. verandah in front of kitchen and godown.
(12) Dust bin.
(13) Water service and approach road.

The whole of the premises are fenced and the grounds have been laid out and suitably terraced.

(*b*) Constructing Infectious Disease Ward, Nuwara Eliya.

The construction of this building was undertaken during the year, and is nearly completed. The walls are of brick masonry in lime mortar, roof of Calicut tiles on sawn timber with boarded ceilings; floors and drains of concrete. The accommodation provided is as follows :—

Male Ward 16 ft. by 14 ft., Female Ward 16 ft. by 14 ft., verandah all round 6 ft. wide, two baths and latrines each 10 ft. by 8 ft., kitchen 8 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., store 8 ft. by 5 ft., two rooms for attendants each 8 ft. by 6 ft., covered way 10 ft. by 6 ft. ; Nurses' quarters : bedroom 14 ft. by 14 ft., lavatory 6 ft. by 6 ft., bath and earth closet 6 ft. by 6 ft., covered way 10 ft. by 6 ft.

(*c*) Completing the quarters for jail overseers and guards, Nuwara Eliya.

These quarters, which were referred to under the previous heading, were completed early in 1906. A retaining wall 127 feet long was constructed and an extension slip was cleared.

37. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—The following works were completed during the year :—

(*a*) Laboratory and two wells, Experimental Station, Peradeniya.

A building having the following accommodation : Conductor's office 15 ft. by 17 ft., clerk's office 15 ft. by 15 ft., Controller's office 18 ft. by 15 ft., laboratory 30 ft. by 15 ft., entrance porch 6 ft.

by 4 ft., dry-earth closet 5 ft. by 5 ft.—was constructed ; walls are of brickwork in lime mortar on lime concrete foundations, concrete surface drains and floors, boarded ceilings, Calicut tile roof on sawn timber. Two wells, each 4 feet in diameter and 50 and 55 feet deep respectively, were constructed, covered with timber platform, provided with winches, ropes, and buckets. Cement concrete paving round the wells, surface drainage, and iron steps.

(*b*) Alteration of old post office into police barracks, Kandy.

(*c*) Building operating room, Government Civil Hospital, Kandy.

The operating room is 20 feet 6 inches by 14 feet. The building is of brick walling with concrete foundations, flooring, and drains. Roof of Calicut tiles on sawn timber, boarded ceilings, walls internally were plastered and painted in enamel paint. The cost of the work per cubic foot was 20 cents.

(*d*) Latrines, baths, and drainage, Government Civil Hospital, Kandy.

This work, which was executed on contract, comprised the construction of new drains and the adjustment of old drains, four sets of latrines, and four bathrooms. The walls of brick masonry in lime mortar, concrete floors, and roofs, and Doulton's squatting plates.

(*e*) Repairs to Survey Camp, Mahagastota.

This work, which was one of repair, comprised the removal of shingles and substituting galvanized iron roofing.

(*f*) Alterations and additions to Volunteer Drill Hall.

This work comprised the removing of the shingles and substituting galvanized corrugated iron roofing, repairs to doors, and the construction of concrete surface drains round the building.

(*g*) Alterations and additions to Residency, Nuwara Eliya.

This work comprised the construction of a new dining-room 28 feet by 15 feet, enlarging the Hall, building a new passage, dressing-room and bathroom, and minor alterations.

(*h*) Pine ceilings for the surveyor's quarters, Mahagastota Camp, Nuwara Eliya.

The ceilings were boarded with pine, matched and V-jointed boarding.

The following is the list of works commenced remaining unfinished at the end of the year :—

(*a*) Alterations and additions to Medical Aid Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.

This work, which is now nearing completion, is of similar construction as the Medical Aid Hospital at Dikoya. The work provided for on the vote for the year was completed. The accommodation of the hospital is now as follows :—

Male Ward 69 ft. by 22 ft. for sixteen beds, three dry-earth closets 5 ft. by 4 ft. each, two baths 9 ft. by 6 ft. each, linen room 8 ft. by 8 ft.

Administration Block : operating room 14 ft. by 14 ft., office 14 ft. by 14 ft., passage 16 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., dispensary 16 ft. by 14 ft., waiting-room 12 ft. by 14 ft.

Nurses' quarters : two bedrooms each 14 ft. by 12 ft., dining-room 10 ft. by 8 ft., kitchen 8 ft. by 6 ft., bath and earth closet 8 ft. by 5 ft.

Native attendants' quarters : three rooms each 10 ft. by 10 ft., kitchen 8 ft. by 8 ft., two earth closets each 5 ft. by 4 ft.

Kitchen and storeroom : kitchen 14 ft. by 14 ft. and two storerooms each 14 ft. by 12 ft., earth bin 8 ft. by 8 ft., mortuary 14 ft. by 14 ft.

Medical Officers' quarters : sitting-room 14 ft. by 12 ft., dining-room 14 ft. by 12 ft., two bedrooms each 14 ft. by 12 ft., passage 25 ft. by 6 ft., bath and earth closet 10 ft. by 8 ft., kitchen 12 ft. by 10 ft., store 12 ft. by 10 ft., servants' room 12 ft. by 10 ft., stables, two stalls 9 ft. by 7 ft. each and horsekeeper's room 9 ft. by 6 ft. (two wards for twelve and ten patients, with connected baths, &c., existed before).

The dispenser's quarters, which are to be completed in 1906, will complete this work.

(*b*) Alterations and additions to Government Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.

This work was satisfactorily completed on contract, and comprised the construction of an operating room 14 ft. by 12 ft., the conversion of the present temporary operation room into a storeroom, the construction of corridors to connect the wards and kitchen, the construction of dhoby's quarters, two rooms, each 10 ft. by 10 ft., an additional bedroom to the Nurses' quarters 16 ft., by 13 ft.

(*c*) Laying water service to the Laboratory, Gangaruwa.

This work was not completed owing to the non-arrival of a pump which had been indented for.

(*d*) Alterations and additions to police barracks, Matale.

This work, which has since been completed, included the removal and re-erection of the "Sir William Gregory fountain," the construction of a boundary wall at the front and back of the station, a new lock up 14 ft. by 8 ft., minor alterations in the office, construction of a cattle pond 18 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in., and provision of a standpost in King street. A water service was laid on to the building.

38. *Special repairs to buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

(*a*) Rebuilding female ward, Medical Aid Hospital, Lindula.

This work provides for the reconstruction of the outer wall and verandah of the female ward on a concrete foundation supported on piles. The work was satisfactorily completed.

(*b*) Special repairs to roof of Colonial Secretary's Lodge, Kandy.

This work comprised the renewal of the weather-boarding under the roof, painting the same, and painting woodwork of verandah.

(*c*) Painting the exterior walls of the King's Pavilion, Kandy.

The whole of the external walls of the building were painted two coats in light stone colour.

(*d*) Repairs to the Forest Circuit bungalow, Pattipola.

This work, which comprised minor repairs and painting, was duly completed.

39. *New roads.*—Brookside-High Forest road: The contract for the construction of the 1st mile of this road was signed on the 30th of December, 1904, and that for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th miles on the 17th of May, 1905. Three miles of the road are complete. The construction of the 5th and 6th miles was proceeded with departmentally in November, and good progress has been made. The stone masonry abutments of the bridge over the Kurundu-oya, which is of 40-feet span, have made good progress. The road, which is 5 miles and 1,100 feet in length, is being constructed as a metalled road, and will probably be completed during the current year.

40. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—The following works were completed during the year :—

(*a*) Improvements to the road, Pattipola resthouse to Horton Plains.

This work comprised the repair of two bridges of 15-feet span, stone pitchings to portions of the roadway, which is a bridle path, and minor improvements to the road by widening corners.

(*b*) Repairs to bridle path from Ambawela to Pattipola.

The improvements on this bridle road comprised the laying down of corduroy pavings surfaced with gravel, the construction of eight small timber bridges, cutting of side drains, and raising the road on the 2nd mile.

(*c*) Improvements to road from Lindula to end of the Agras.

This work comprised the construction of 32 parapet walls, the lengthening of 18 culverts, construction of 3 retaining walls, construction of a 5-feet type design bridge, and a 2-feet culvert and widening of the road at the 33¾ mile.

(*d*) Constructing the Gampola-Dolosbage road.

This road was constructed by the Local Committee appointed by the estates interested acting under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 of 1902. The length of the road is 5¾ miles, of which 1½ mile is a minor road. The sum of Rs. 4,847·88 was paid as the Government moiety.

(*e*) Certain alterations to the approach road leading to Nanu-oya railway station.

The gradient of this approach road was improved, the road reformed and metalled.

The following works commenced during the year have not been finished :—

(*a*) Certain improvements to Palapatwela-Galawela road.

The work on this estimate comprised the construction of one type bridge 5-feet span and fourteen 2 ft. by 2 ft. masonry culverts between miles 21 and 36. The acquisition of land and deviating and gravelling of the roadway on the 22nd and 23rd miles and a deviation and gravelling of the road on the 37th mile for a distance of 400 feet.

(*b*) Improvements to Matale, Udapelella, and Kalapitiya road.

The estimate for this road improvement is Rs. 45,000, and an expenditure was incurred of Rs. 12,498·70 during the year. The work executed was the laying of a stone-pitched foundation and metalled roadway over a distance of one mile. The construction of a bridge of two type spans of 30 feet was commenced. The abutments and pier are of stone masonry in lime mortar pointed in cement.

41. *New bridges.*—

(*a*) Peradeniya bridge.

This work has made good progress.

(*b*) Bridge across the Palapola-oya in Matale District.

This project comprised the construction of an iron bridge, 60-feet span, to type design. The abutments and wing walls are of stone masonry on cement concrete foundations; width of roadway 10 feet.

The work has been completed, but compensation for land acquired has to be paid.

(*c*) Renewing the Pin-oya bridge. Satisfactory progress has been made with the ironwork.

42. *Repair of bridges.*—

Erection of a bridge on the Bathford Valley road.

This work was nearly completed during the year and was opened to traffic in January, 1906. The project comprised the replacing of a rail iron girder bridge with one of type design, span 38 feet, width of roadway 14 feet.

43. *Lands and buildings to be acquired.*—

(*a*) Estimate No. 34 of 11th February, 1905, acquisition of land for cooly lines and Circuit bungalow.

An expenditure of Rs. 603·75 was incurred on this vote, and two sites were acquired; one in Pussellawa and another in Dikoya district.

(*b*) Estimate No. 526 of 28th February 1905, acquisition of land for cooly lines and quarries, Rs.4,000.

A sum of Rs. 3,396·30 was paid from this vote on account of compensation, and the following lands were taken possession of and boundary stones fixed during the year :—

Land on P. P. 5,452—Deltota road, 19th mile, metal quarry.
Do. 5,367—Wallaha road, 29th mile, metal quarry.
Do. 5,372—Ulapane-Riverside road, Bungalow site.
Do. 5,423—Bogambra, quarry.
Do. 5,363—Lindula-Agra, 30¼ mile, quarry.
Do. 5,390 }
Do. 5,395 } —Dimbula district, quarries.
Do. 5,396 }
Do. 5,397 }
Do. 5,353—Land required for road improvement, Aladeniya-Iriyagama road
Do. 5,448—Forres estate quarry.

44. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed during the year :—

(*a*) Water supply, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.

This project comprised the taking up of the existing pipe line and relaying and extending the same 1,100 feet and the construction of a concrete dam across the Maha-oya at the intake. The distributing pipes convey the water to the whole of the Gardens. The total length of piping is as follows :—6 in. pipe 90 ft., 4 in. pipe 9,450 ft., 3 in. pipe 1,520 ft., 2 in. pipe 2,600 ft., and 1 in. pipe 3,180 ft.

There are twenty-three 1 inch draw-off taps in the Gardens ; 300 feet of flexible hose, and three nozzles were provided for distribution.

(*b*) Water supply for three public buildings, Madulkele.

This project comprised the tapping of a spring on Oonangagala estate, the laying of 2,100 lineal yards of 2 in. galvanized iron piping, laying of 400 lineal yards of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. piping, the provision of two street fountains in the Madulkele bazaar, and six $\frac{1}{2}$ in. taps to three public buildings. A $\frac{3}{4}$ in. pipe with a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tap was laid to the Madulkele bungalow in lieu of compensation.

(*c*) Water service, Medical Aid Hospital, Madulkele.

190 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 475 ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 200 ft. of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pipe with six $\frac{1}{2}$ in. taps were laid to the hospital from the 2 in. main of the previously described project.

(*d*) Water service from the factory to the kitchen of the bungalow, Oonagala estate, Madulkele.

230 lineal yards $\frac{3}{4}$ in. iron piping and one $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tap were laid from the main pipe line to the estate bungalow, and another service with a street fountain was laid to the estate lines in lieu of compensation for water taken from the spring.

(*e*) Adjusting 55th mile, Ramboda-Wilson's Bungalow road.

The work executed comprised the completion of a wall on the lower slip, the construction of which has stopped further movement of the slip and consequent damage of the road. The upper slip has still to be dealt with, and is being cleared from time to time as necessity arises. It is in contemplation to construct a similar wall to that built on the lower slip.

(*f*) Adjusting the flood damage on road between Getambe ferry and Peradeniya.

The work comprising the removal of silt and pile protection to the approaches was continued and completed early in the year.

Works sanctioned but not completed :—

(*g*) Surveying the Outer Circular road, Kandy.

The surveys of 5 miles and 14 lines of the road were executed in 1904, and the final payment was made in January, 1905. The estimate for the survey was for $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The rest of the survey was suspended by order of Government.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Public Works Annually Recurrent.

45. *Maintenance of roads.*—The roads have been maintained in fair order throughout, though more attention is required in the Jaffna District to the quality of the metal used and maintaining the shape of the road.

The gravel roads and the Mankulam to Mullaittivu road, which is being converted from a gravel to a metal road and embankments raised, were as usual unsuitable for heavy traffic during wet weather.

46. *Maintenance of inland navigation.*—The boat channels in the Jaffna lake have been duly maintained.

47. *Minor flood outlets.*—Owing to the limited rainfall the bars at Chundikulam were not cut, and no expenditure was incurred under this heading

48. *Repairs to buildings.*—The permanent buildings have been kept in a reasonable state of repair. Temporary structures attached to many of the buildings still remain and are a constant source of expense.

49. *Maintenance of King's House.*—Extensive repairs have been carried out during the year.

50. *Cranes and jetties.*—These were maintained in good order generally ; somewhat extensive repairs were required and carried out to the Kangesanturai jetty. The erection of a permanent iron and concrete structure in the place of the present timber structure is under consideration.

51. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—Minor alterations and additions were carried out to the Public Works Department Office, Pallai ; Fiscal's Lock, Chavakachcheri ; Post Office, Jaffna ; Public works Department Office, Jaffna ; Land Registry Office, Jaffna ; Sub-Collector's Office, Kayts.

52. *Repair of bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in good order. A portion of the Elephant Pass bridge has been removed, the road being carried on the recently constructed masonry embankment. Many timber bridges of short spans exist in this Province which should, as opportunity occurs, be replaced by ones of iron and concrete.

53. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works were carried out :—

Survey and borings in connection with proposed new jetty at Kangesanturai.
Survey for improving the boat channel at Puneryn.
Repair of Mannar ferry boats and erection of boatshed.

Acquisition of 5 acres 1 rood and 2 perches of land on the Pesalai road was made for a public cemetery at Mannar. Also a small piece of land for the purpose of improving the drainage of the road was acquired at Copay.

Public Works Extraordinary.

54. *New works and buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

Grain shed, Karativu, at a rate of about 8 cents per cubic foot.

Mullaittivu lighthouse quarters for lighthouse-keeper at a rate of $21\frac{1}{8}$ cents per cubic foot. A temporary lighthouse of timber piles was erected. Pending the settlement of the nature of the light to be permanently exhibited the erection of a permanent structure has not been proceeded with.

The Public Works Department workshed at Pallai has been proceeded with. The erection of a powder magazine has been abandoned, the completion of the railway rendering the magazine at Jaffna available for the storage of powder required at the Pallai district.

55. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—Under this heading improvements were carried out a the Government Agent's residence, Jaffna, and the drainage of the premises improved.

56. *Special repairs to buildings.*—Special repairs at the Kachcheri involving the rebuilding of th Shroff's office were carried out.

57. *New roads.*—On the coast road (Manthan-Illuppaikadavai) bridges of the 7th and 8th mile and a causeway 200 feet in length were completed. In the formation of the road on the 8th mile and th construction of culverts on the 9th and 10th miles fair progress was made.

Mannar-Talaimannar road : Fair progress was made with the construction of the 7th, 8th, and 9t miles, the whole amount voted being spent.

Champianpattu road : Three miles of this road were completed.

Paranthan-Karachchi road : The earthwork on the 5th, 6th, and part of the 7th miles has bee completed ; bridges and culverts have been completed to the end of the 5th mile with one exception. The bridge over the Kanakarayan-aar and causeway 600 feet in length on the 6th mile were commenced.

Coast road, northern portion : The progress made with this work was not satisfactory. The metal for completing the 3rd mile has been piled but not laid.

58. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—Mankulam-Galkandamadu road : Repairing and providing iron and concrete platforms to eight culverts was completed.

Kaithadi-Mankulam road : The renewal of six culverts on this road was commenced but not completed.

Mannar-Pesalai road : The metalling of this road from the 6th to the 10th mile has been completed.

Pesalai-Yakawewa road : The metalling of this road from the 12th to the 19th mile has been completed.

Mullaittivu road (new trace) : The metalling of 14 miles of this road (30 miles in length) has been completed and the necessary embankments raised and culverts constructed.

Approach road to railway station, Vavuniya : The improvement of this road as a railway approach road has been completed.

Mannar-Madawachchiya road : The filling up of the backwater on the 5th mile has been completed.

Approach road, Mankulam station : The extension of the Railway Approach road to join the North road has been proceeded with.

Jaffna-Kangesanturai road : The necessary work to reopen this road to traffic has been completed.

59. *Repairs to bridges.*—Good progress has been made with this work, which it is anticipated will be completed during 1906.

60. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading a masonry beacon 60 feet in height has been erected at Arippu. The Jaffna, Puneryn, Halmanheil, and Mannar Forts have been repaired.

The well at Putukudiyiruppu has been completed.

The construction of permanent culverts on the Yakawewa-Pesalai road has been completed.

A temporary timber beacon has been erected at Mullaittivu and the light duly exhibited.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Public Works Annually Recurrent.

61. *Maintenance of roads.*—The roads in the Galle and Matara Districts have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. The roads from Akuressa to Wiharahena and from Deniyaya to Hayes have been materially improved.

In the Hambantota District the work of replacing timber bridges with iron and concrete structures has been proceeded with on the Tangalla-Hambantota road, but a good deal of work of this nature still remains to be done. The roads generally are being improved, but their general condition is not equal to that obtaining in the Galle and Matara Districts.

62. *Repairs to buildings.*—The buildings have been maintained in a reasonable state of repair.

63. *Additions and improvements to buildings.*—Various minor works have been carried out under this heading, including improvement of operating room, Galle Hospital ; Ambalantota dispensary ; erection of kitchens, Tangalla police station ; improvements, Police Court, Matara ; improvements, District Court, Matara ; improvements, post offices, Galle and Hambantota ; improvements, Public Works Department store, Matara ; improvements, Office Assistant's quarters, Galle ; improvements, The Residency, Matara. A commencement was made with additions to the boys' school, Bentota.

64. *Repair of bridges.*—The permanent bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory state. The reconstruction of the Matara and Ambalantota bridges are in hand ; the replacing of timber bridges with iron and concrete structures and the strengthening and renewal of those of obsolete type are being proceeded with as funds are available.

65. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been carried out under this heading :—

Rebuilding abutment of bridge No. 10, Bentota-Goiyapana road.
Building retaining wall on 1st mile, Dikwella-Beliatta road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

66. *New works and buildings.*—The erection of a permanent material store for the Salt Department at Hambantota has been completed ; cost at the rate of 11 cents per cubic foot.

67. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvements and additions, police station, Galle, consisting of a new block of barracks for six families with kitchens and out-buildings.

Additions to Hospital, Tangalla, consisting of Male and Female Wards, containing eight and six beds respectively with office, store, and dispensary attached. Conversion of the old Female Ward into dispenser's quarters and the erection of a kitchen and out-buildings.

The proposed additions to the Marine Laboratory, Galle, were not proceeded with by order of Government.

68. *Special repairs to buildings.*—The following works have been completed : —

Assistant Government Agent's House, Matara, consisting of renewal of roof timbers, painting, and varnishing, &c., throughout.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Balapitiya, consisting of general repairs throughout, laying cementing floors, and constructing drains round building.

Special repairs to the block of buildings comprising District Court, Land Registry, warehouses, and Galle Club, and the renewal of the dining-room floor at the Residency, Galle, have been proceeded with.

69. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvements, Tangalla-Hambantota road, consisting of raising the embankment on 139th and 140th miles and metalling same ; also the erection of two new bridges of 6 feet span each.
Improvements to Lewaya road, consisting of foundationing and metalling 2nd and 3rd miles.

The improvements to the Deniyaya-Hayes road, the Akuressa-Wiharahena, and the Hambantota-Tanamalwila road have been proceeded with.

70. *New bridges.*—The Balapitiya bridge, consisting of five spans of 30 feet each, constructed of rolled beams and curved plates with concrete and tar macadam roadway to Public Works Department type has been completed. The roadway is 14 ft. 11 in. in width. The piers are of rolled H irons, 9 in. by 7 in., braced together and fitted with wrot iron shoes embedded in cement concrete blocks 5 feet in diameter.

The bridges at Matara and Ambalantota have been proceeded with.

71. *Lands and buildings to be acquired.*—Land was surveyed and the necessary plans forwarded for the acquisition of 1 rood 10 perches at Deniyaya required for a metal quarry.

72. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed :—

Repairs to Galle ramparts.
Cleaning and repairing tank at Watering Point, Galle.
Converting three timber bridges 10 ft., 16 ft., and 16 ft. 6 in. span respectively, on the 117th, 118th, and 121st miles, Matara-Tangalla road.
Converting five timber bridges, 20, 18, 11, 16, and 20 ft. span respectively, on the 123rd, 128th, 131st, 135th, and 139th miles, Tangalla-Hambantota road.
Repairs to Star Fort, Matara.
Rebuilding culvert, 4¾ miles, Dodanduwa-Baddegama road.

The work of improving quarries, Hambantota and Weligatta, and the construction of a new buoy for the Gindura rock were proceeded with.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Public Works Anually Recurrent.

73. *Maintenance of roads.*—On the whole the roads have been in a better condition during 1905 than in 1904. The inferior quality of the stone procurable on the Batticaloa-Badulla road and the long period of dry weather are serious difficulties to be overcome. The recent introduction of a steam roller on the Batticaloa-Badulla road has been attended with success. The amount of rolling required per cube of metal varied from 2·4 to 4 ton miles and the cost varied from Re. 1·10 to Rs. 2·30 per cube. It was found that in wet weather working on two strips of metal a quarter of a mile could be properly consolidated per diem.

74. *General.*—During the year 406,200 cubic feet of silt have been dredged from the channel in the Batticaloa lake at a cost of Rs. 3,920, or 96 cents per 100 cubic feet. The material was removed and deposited in the lake 100 feet from the channel.

The Provincial Engineer reports that the steamer, the property of a private company, that has been recently running from Batticaloa to Kalmunai completely broke in August and has since been broken up.

The dredger has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the year.

The sand bars at Kallar, at the Sinna and Periya Muhatuvaram, and at Panichchankeni, having been placed in charge of this Department, were cut in November to prevent the flooding of the roads, with satisfactory results.

75. *Repairs to buildings.*—The buildings in charge of this Department have been maintained in a satisfactory manner with the exception of the Kalmunai hospital. This hospital has several buildings constructed of mud walling and roofed with cadjans which are almost beyond repair.

76. *Additions and improvements to buildings.*—Minor improvements were carried out at the Kachcheri, Batticaloa, and at the court-house and District Engineer's residence at Trincomalee.

77. *Repairs to bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a fair condition ; several of the timber bridges existing in the Province require replacing with iron and concrete structures.

78. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Repairs to bridge, 49th mile, South Coast road.
Rebuilding culvert, 18th mile, Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road.
Erection of ferry boat at Arugam bay. The work of defining reservations, South Coast road, and repairs to a culvert, 34th mile, Irakkamam road, have been proceeded with.

Public Works Extraordinary.

79. *New works and buildings.*—In connection with the new police station and barracks, Batticaloa, the sergeant's quarters with the nesessary out-buildings were completed ; cost at the rate of 15 cents per cubic foot.

The Public Works Department workshop, Batticaloa, was completed ; cost at the rate of 7 cents per cubic foot.

The causeway at Foul Point lighthouse has been removed and replaced by a bridge.

The salt stores at Trincomalee were not proceeded with by order of the Government.

80. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Improvements, Trincomalee Kachcheri, consisting of providing dormer windows and enclosing a portion of the Registrar's Office.
Converting resthouse into quarters for Police Inspector, Batticaloa.

81. *New roads.*—Good progress has been made with the extension of the South Coast road, which has now nearly been completed to the 72nd mile from Batticaloa.

Two causeways have been constructed to admit of the ready discharge of flood water, one on the 70th mile with a foundation of fascines, and another on the 71st mile with masonry foundations.

82. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—The following works were completed :—

The construction of a causeway on the 22nd mile, North Coast road, Batticaloa.
The provision of more adequate drainage for the Maduraoya-Eravur road between Maha-oya and Rugam.
Good progress has been made with the works on the Coast road, Verugal-aar to Kilivetty, which were open for traffic before the end of the year, and also with the Muttur-Kiniyai and Trincomalee-Nilaveli roads.
A commencement was made with the erection of the Kirimatti-oya bridge on the Pottuvil-Muppane road.

83. *Repairs to bridges.*—A small bridge on the 18th mile, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road, has been rebuilt.

84. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Repairs to Batticaloa Fort.
Two bridges, one 34 ft. 6 in. in length and the other 50 ft. in length, have been constructed on the 35th mile of the Kalmunai-Akkarai pattu road.
Sengalady bridge on the Maduraoya-Eravur road, consisting of ten spans of 30 feet each, has been reconstructed in iron and concrete to Public Works Department type ; the abutments and piers are of brickwork.
Four small timber bridges on the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road have been erected.
Good progress has been made with the erection of an iron and concrete bridge over the Kantalai spill on the Trincomalee-Dambulla road.
Converting timber bridges into iron ones on 69th mile, Maduraoya-Eravur road.
Closing the breach and forming causeway, 27½ mile, Karaitivu-Irakkamam road.
The erection of a new resthouse at Batticaloa.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Public Works Anually Recurrent.

85. *Maintenance of roads.*—The roads in this Province are on the whole improved, but much remains to be done to put them in a satisfactory state.

Liberal provision has been made in the Estimates for 1906 for their improvement, and if the necessary labour can be obtained a marked improvement should be effected during the coming year.

A steam roller has been available in the Kurunegala District which has enabled the consolidation of the road métalling to be more effectively done.

With the exception of in the Puttalam District, where the District Engineer has apparently failed to secure a sufficient labour force, the money voted for the maintenance of roads has been nearly all spent.

86. *Maintenance of inland navigation.*—The canals throughout have been maintained in a satisfactory state without any exceptional expenditure.

87. *Maintenance of buildings.*—The buildings have been maintained in a reasonable state of repair. Special repairs will however shortly be necessary to some of the older structures.

88. *Additions and improvements to buildings.*—Minor additions and improvements have been carried out to the following buildings :—Court-house, Chilaw; Post Office, Marawila; Hospital, Kurunegala; Post Office, Nikaweratiya; Kachcheri, Puttalam; Government Agent's house, Chilaw; Police Magistrate's quarters, Marawila; District Court, Puttalam; Police Court, Chilaw; Fiscal's Office, Kurunegala; Deputy Fiscal's Office, Chilaw; Powder Magazine, Kurunegala; Treasury, Chilaw; Kachcheri, Kurunegala; Hospital, Marawila.

89. *Repair of bridges.*—The bridges exceeding 50 feet in length have been maintained in good order. It is hoped, however, that it will be found practicable shortly to strengthen or replace with stronger structures some of the long span light iron bridges existing in this Province.

90. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were carried out under this heading :—

Tracing road from Hiripitiya to Kumbukgeta.
Tracing road (alternative trace), Alawwa-Dampelessa road.
Construction of culvert, 4th mile, Villakatupota-Ganewatta road.
Repair of military graves near Kandy road.
Paving stream crossings on the Adipola quarry road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

91. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—The alterations to the roof of the Marawila post office and the addition to the surface drainage of the Maligawa, Kurunegala, were completed.

92. *Special repairs to buildings.*—The renewal of the roof of police barracks No. 1, Kurunegala, and replacing certain timbers in the roof of the "model salt store," Puttalam, were completed.

93. *New roads.*—The Villakatupota to Ganewatta railway station and to Hiripitiya road was completed to Maguru-oya, and the bridge consisting of five spans of 34 feet iron and concrete platform carried on iron trestles with concrete foundation and masonry abutments erected.

The section from railway station to resthouse, 1½ mile, was completed, and the abutments and piers for the Dedru-oya bridge consisting of three spans of 60 feet each of lattice girder type were erected.

The construction of two roads on embankments to serve the salt kottus near Puttalam was proceeded with.

The approach roads, Palavi, were completed.

The earthwork on the Nikaweratiya-Maho road was completed, 6½ miles gravelled, and three iron and concrete bridges of 30, 20, and 10 feet span respectively were erected.

Approach road to Land Registry Office, Kurunegala, was completed.

The road from Maho towards Polpitigama, 1½ mile in length, has been completed, and two iron and concrete bridges of 12 and 10 feet spans respectively erected.

94. *Additions and improvements to roads*—The improvement of the Padeniya-Siyambalagama road on the 16th to the 22nd miles was proceeded with.

On the Naranmulla-Dummalasuriya road three small iron and concrete bridges were erected.

Kurunegala-Giriulla road : Extra road metal was provided, laid, and consolidated, and damaged culverts replaced on this road.

Hinnaduwa metal quarry road: One and a half mile of this road was gravelled and generally improved.

Puttalam-Battuluoya road: Extra metal was provided for this road, but work has been delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining labour.

Akkarai pattu road: The first three miles of this road have been metalled.

Kurunegala-Galagedara road: One and a quarter mile of this road between Kurunegala and the railway station was remetalled and put in good order.

95. *New bridges.*—The erection of an iron and concrete bridge on the Madampe-Dummalasuriya road was proceeded with and nearly completed.

96. *Acquisition of land.*—The necessary survey for the acquisition of land required for the construction of the Villakatupota to Ganewatta road was made and forwarded to the Superintendent of Surveys.

97. *Miscellaneous.*—Erecting bridge, 12 feet span, on 6th mile, Maharagama-Polgahawela road. This work was completed.

The Kalpitiya Fort was repaired.

The surveys of the canal from Toppu to Puttalam were completed.

The survey of 15 miles of the Nikawewa-Galgamuwa road was completed.

The survey of Alawwa-Dampelessa road was completed.

A well has been sunk to a depth of 27 feet at Nikaweratiya.

Converting timber bridges into iron ones. Under this heading the conversion of five bridges was nearly completed.

North-Central Province.

Public Works Annually Recurrent.

98. *Maintenance of roads.*—The metalled roads have been maintained in good order. The gravelled roads require time and more care bestowing on their formation and keeping them to the proper shape; they cannot at all times be considered good even for gravelled roads. Unless exceptionally good gravel is procurable and much time and care bestowed on the maintenance of such roads, they must inevitably be more or less unsuitable for heavy and fast traffic. During the wet seasons of the year gravel roads are never suitable for heavy and fast traffic and suffer considerably if such traffic is put upon them at these periods.

The progress of the improvement works on the Kekirawa-Talawa and the Dambulla-Sigiriya roads rendered the passage of wheeled traffic over them difficult.

99. *Maintenance of Mirisawetiya and Abhayagiriya Dagobas.*—The steps, ladder, and hand rails were maintained.

100. *Repairs to buildings.*—The permanent buildings were maintained in a reasonable state of repair during the year.

101. *Additions and improvements to buildings.*—The following works were completed:—

Wire fence to Public Works Department type round Government Agent's quarters, Anuradhapura, 645 lineal yards in length; cost Re. 1·50 per lineal yard.

Providing and fixing sunshades to Local Board Office, Anuradhapura.

Sinking well at Tammattagama, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, depth 26 ft., lined with masonry; cost Rs. 18·50 per lineal foot.

Improvements to Clerk's quarters and Archæological Commissioner's Draughtsman's office, Anuradhapura.

102. *Repairs to bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a fair condition with the exception of the bridge over the Malwatte-oya near Anuradhapura, the reconstruction of which it is proposed to undertake shortly.

103. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading shade trees have been planted and the water supply to the Provincial Engineer's bungalow at Anuradhapura improved.

The construction of an iron and concrete platform culvert on the 80th mile, Matale-Trincomalee road, was commenced.

Public Works Extraordinary.

104. *New works and buildings.*—A powder magazine at Maradankadawela to Public Works Department type design has been completed; cost Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The erection of an office for the Superintendent of Surveys, Anuradhapura, has been commenced under contract. The progress of this work has not been satisfactory.

The erection of a police station and barracks, Anuradhapura, consisting of quarters for two sergeants, six married constables, 8 single men, and a police station, was commenced under contract in December.

105. *Additions and improvements to buildings.*—The extension and improvement of the Museum at Anuradhapura were completed.

106. *Special repairs to buildings.*—The special repairs to the roof of The Residency, Anuradhapura, were completed.

107. *New roads.*—The approach road to railway station, Anuradhapura, has been completed. The road is 2½ miles in length, width 16 feet, width of metal roadway 13 feet. The road is carried over the Malwatte-oya by an iron bridge of special construction to withstand the impact of heavy timber brought down during floods.

The bridge consisting of eight spans of 34 feet and two spans of 31 feet is constructed of rolled beams and curved decking supported on rolled beams braced trestles; cost per foot run Rs. 170.

A new approach road to the railway station at Anuradhapura ⅛ mile in length has been constructed, width of foundation 20 feet, width of metal track 18 feet.

108. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—The following works have been completed for the improvement of the Maradankadawala-Habarana road. A bridge 30 feet span on the 6th mile; cost per foot run Rs. 153. A circuit bungalow at Galapitigala constructed of wattle and daub walls, cadjan roof, cement floors, cost 17 cents per cubic foot. Good progress has been made with gravelling and bridging this road.

On the Kekirawa-Talawa road the raising of the embankments, laying foundations, and building culverts have made good progress.

The Sigiriya road has been improved by raising the low portions, cutting side drains, and gravelling.

109. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works were completed :—

Removing 6 feet of masonry from the north wall of the Abhayagiri Dagoba and making good steps, landing, and railings.

Iron bridges were constructed in place of timber ones on the 71st mile, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road, 10 feet span, cost Rs. 57 per foot run ; 77th mile, two spans of 10 feet, cost Rs. 48 per foot run ; 81st mile, one span of 16 feet, cost Rs. 54 per foot run.

On the Anuradhapura-Kurunegala road at Tamuttegama an iron bridge, 8 feet span, was constructed for the Government Agent.

A small cotton factory, engine room, and stores at Maha-iluppallama was erected during the year. This work was commenced by the Botanical Department and subsequently handed over to the Public Works Department to complete, strengthen, and put in running order. The machinery consists of one 2½ h.p. oil engine (Hornsby Ackroyd) ; one 2 h.p. cotton gin (Mather & Platt) ; one ½ h.p. cotton gin (Mather & Platt).

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Public Works Annually Recurrent.

110. *Maintenance of roads.*—The roads have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

111. *Repairs to buildings.*—Permanent buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

112. *Additions to buildings.*—Additions were carried out to—

The Public Works Department store, Passara ; the Superintendent of Surveys' residence ; the Land Registry ; District Judge's residence ; court-house ; police storeroom ; and water supply, Civil Hospital, Badulla ; and to the Field Hospital, Medagama.

113. *Repairs to bridges.*—The bridges have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. There are, however, some important bridges which require to be replaced by stronger ones in view of the increased loads they are now called upon to carry.

114. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been carried out :—

Extension of Diyatalawa Cemetery.
Maintenance of waterworks, Diyatalawa.
Survey of bridle road from Passara to Nakkala.
Strengthening bridge on the 1st mile, Spring Valley road.
Building retaining wall, 21st mile, Badulla-Batticaloa road.

Public Works Extraodinary.

115. *New works and buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Incinerator at Diyatalawa.
Overseers' quarters at Dikwella and Passara.

116. *Alterations and additions to buildings.*—The following works were completed :—

New kitchen, Public Works Department Bungalow, Koslanda.
Repairs to Alutnuwara Hospital.
Alterations and additions to Survey Department Bungalow, Diyatalawa.
Alterations and additions to Volunteer Camp, Diyatalawa.
Alterations and additions to Bandarawela Hotel.

117. *Special repairs to buildings.*—The following works have been completed :—

Repairs to Upper Bungalow, Diyatalawa.
Repairs to huts, Volunteer Camp, Diyatalawa.

118. *New roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

Badulla-Spring Valley bridle road.
Haputale-Dambatenne grant-in-aid road.
The extension of the Bibile-Medagama road has been proceeded with.

119. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—The following works have been proceeded with :—

Improvement of Haldumulla-Horton Plains road.
Metalling Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road.
Repair of bridle road, Haputale to Pattipola.
Improvements, Bandarawela-Badulla road.
Improvements, Badulla-Batticaloa road.
Improvements, Muppane-Pottuvil road.

120. *Repair of bridges.*—Two bridges on the Badulla-Haputale road have been renewed and strengthened to admit of their carrying the increased load due to the introduction of motor tractors and trailers on the route.

A new bridge consisting of two spans of 77 feet has been constructed over the Badulla-oya at Badulla. The bridge is of lattice girder type to Public Works Department type design.

121. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

Fencing water spring near survey quarters, Diyatalawa Camp.
Renewing platforms of bridges, Kumbalwela-Passara road

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Public Works Annually Recurrent.

122. *Maintenance of roads.*—The roads generally have been maintained in good order with the following exceptions :—Ruanwella to boundary of Province, which has suffered owing to leading drains from the new rubber clearings being turned on to the road. The Madampe road towards Hambantota requires more care in the selection of gravel for its maintenance. The Nambapana road has suffered for want of efficient drainage.

On the 27th April a serious landslip occurred above the road opposite the 98th mile, Ratnapura-Halpe road, carrying away a 15 feet span bridge and damaging the road for a length of some 400 feet. Temporary arrangements were made for the passage of traffic.

Owing to additional clearings further provision becomes necessary for the safe passage of drainage under the roads.

123. *Repairs to buildings.*—The public buildings were maintained in a reasonable state of repair during the year.

124. *Additions to buildings.*—Under this heading preliminary observations were made with a view to obtaining a more adequate supply of water to Balangoda hospital.

Kolonna hospital floors and drainage were improved.

Minor improvements were carried out at Rakwana and Ratnapura hospitals.

The Avisawella Court was enlarged and minor improvements effected.

Minor improvements were carried out at the Ratnapura Court ; Land Registrar's Office, Kegalla ; Ratnapura Post Office ; Public Works Department store, Ambanpitiya ; and the lock-up at Balangoda.

125. *Repairs to bridges.*—The bridges were on the whole maintained in good order, though some of the timber bridges in the Province require very careful attention.

126. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading the following works were completed :—

Construction of short approach road from Ardross-Polatagama road to Ardross-factory road.
Construction of culvert, Veyangoda-Ruanwella road.
Construction of culvert, Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola road.
Survey of proposed bridge over the Malwella ferry near Ratnapura.
Fair progress has been made with the improvements of the Veyangoda-Ruanwella road.

Public Works Extraordinary.

127. *Special repairs to buildings.*—The replacing of the wattle and daub walls of the police station, Ratnapura, with brickwork has been completed.

128. *Additions and improvements to roads.*—The following works have been completed :—

The extension and repair of the We-oya causeway on the Ardross-Polatagama road. This causeway is 300 feet in length, and both the up-stream and down-stream slopes have been faced with masonry bedded in cement concrete. The causeway is 16 feet wide at the top and has cost at the rate of Rs. 126 per foot run.
Two culverts on the Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road.
Parapet walls on the Yatiyantota-Kitulgala road, 1,900 feet in length, at a cost of Re. 1·47 per foot run.
The construction of four culverts on the Ruanwella-Veyangoda road and three on the Karawanella-Glenella road.
The construction of two culverts on the Glenella-Havilland road.
The improvement of the Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road has been proceeded with and made good progress.

129. *Repairs to bridges.*—The erection of an iron bridge to Public Works Department type, 50 feet in span, on the 1st mile of the Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road has been completed.

130. *Miscellaneous.*—The following works have been completed :—

The erection of a new bridge on the 84th mile, Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road, in place of the old timber structure. The new bridge is of three spans of 20 feet to Public Works Department type, the piers of iron trestles.
Repairs to the masonry arch bridge on the 43rd mile, Kandy road.
Repairs of flood damage, Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road.
Erection of an iron bridge, Public Works Department type, 33 feet span, Ambepussa-Alawwa road.
Repairs to Algoda causeway consisting of facing up-stream slope with masonry bedded in concrete. This causeway is 16 feet wide at top, and has cost Rs. 80 per lineal foot.
Timber bridges on the 78th mile, Pelmadulla-Gilgarron road, 9th and 12th miles, Ratnapura-Nambapana road, have been replaced by iron structures of Public Works Department type of 10 feet, 12 feet, and 30 feet span respectively.

WORKS CHARGEABLE TO LOANS AND OTHER FUNDS NOT VOTED TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

131. The following are the more important works carried out under this heading :—

Duplication of Water Main, Labugama to Colombo.
Construction of Service Reservoir, Elie House, Colombo.
Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.
Boat Slip for Master Attendant, Colombo.
Temporary Telephone Exchange, Colombo.
Pearl Fishery, miscellaneous appliances
Harbour Works, miscellaneous.
Plague Precaution, miscellaneous.

The total expenditure under this heading in respect of each of the works in hand during the year will be found in Statement No. 3.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

132. This branch of the Department has been under the immediate control of Mr. E. C. Davies, Factory Engineer.

Particulars of the works carried out during the year will be found in the Factory Engineer's report annexed, from which it will be seen that the following works have been completed :—

The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.
Alterations and additions, Secretariat buildings.
Fittings, Technical College.
Renewal of verandah, Queen's House, Colombo.
Additions and repairs, Temple Trees, Colombo.
Temporary Telephone Exchange, Fort.
Wood paving A warehouse, Colombo Customs.
Plumbago jetty extension.

Electric cranes, Kochchikade.
Relaying approach road, Passenger jetty.
Steam launch slipway, Master Attendant's.
Disinfecting Station, Colombo Breakwater.
Fumigatorium for plants.
Admiralty and Master Attendant's store.
Various electrical installations.
Strengthening bridges on the Kandy-Trincomalee road.
Strengthening bridges on the Bandarawela-Batticaloa road.
Erection of bridge over Badulla-oya at Badulla.
Erection of bridge at Balapitiya-Galle road.

Good progress has been made with the construction of the new bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga at Peradeniya, over the Nil-ganga at Matara, and over the Pin-oya at Katugastota.

The erection of the new Supreme Court buildings and the Cinnamon Gardens Telephone Exchange has proceeded satisfactorily.

In Appendix 5 will be found the particulars of the several bridges constructed during the year, in Appendix 6 a statement of the distribution of Factory expenditure under the several classifications for the year 1905, and in Appendix 7 the classification of expenditure on the several classes of works during the years 1898 to 1905 inclusive.

COLOMBO WATERWORKS.

133. *Labugama reservoir.*—The rainfall registered at Labugama during the year amounted to 162·81 inches, rain falling on 193 days.

The maximum rainfall registered during twenty-four hours occurred on 25th November, when 5·46 inches were registered. The water level in the reservoir rose to a height of 4½ inches above spill on the 24th November. The maximum depth from which water was drawn from the reservoir was 12 feet below overflow level. The lowest water level reached was 6 ft. 8¼ in. on 11th April.

The reservoir and connected works have been maintained in satisfactory order.

134. *Main pipe line.*—The pipe line has been maintained in working order. The flow through the pipes had to be occasionally interrupted owing to the alterations and cleaning of the main, but this did not seriously interfere with the supply of water to Colombo.

135. *Maligakanda reservoir.*—The reservoir has been maintained throughout the year in a satisfactory state. Upon the completion of the Elie House reservoir opportunity was taken to empty and clean out the reservoir and tar all ironwork.

136. *Elie House reservoir.*—The reservoir was satisfactorily completed and brought into use during the latter part of the year.

137. *Distribution works.*—The distribution works have been maintained in good order. During the year six new standposts were erected and eight removed. There are now 707 street fountains fixed in various parts of Colombo. Six hundred and forty-nine new services for domestic supply were constructed, making a total of 4,182 in use. Forty-two water meters were fixed and 32 removed, leaving a total of 248 in use.

Minor works connected with the scraping of some of the smaller distributing pipes in the city have been carried out.

138. *Consumption of water.*—In Appendix 8 will be found a tabular statement of the consumption of water during each month of the year. In Appendix 9 will be found a monthly return of water supplied by meter to each ward during the year. The water supply to the city was continuous throughout the year. The average consumption of water per head per diem, assuming the population of Colombo at 155,000, was for all purposes at the rate of 23·3 gallons; deducting the metered supplies reduces the rate to 18·9 gallons per head per diem.

139. *Quality of water.*—The results of the monthly analyses of samples of water taken from the mains at various points in Colombo will be found in Appendix 10.

140. The following is a tabular statement giving the consumption of water for each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Water supplied by Meter only. Gallons.	Total Consumption. Gallons.	Maximum Daily Consumption. Gallons.
1896 ..	38,097,840 ..	762,435,360 ..	2,555,508
1897 ..	51,353,450 ..	780,584,671 ..	2,502,300
1898 ..	82,941,553 ..	805,341,489 ..	2,646,241
1899 ..	105,569,529 ..	877,980,521 ..	2,869,581
1900 ..	129,933,208 ..	981,841,489 ..	3,997,067
1901 ..	162,997,699 ..	1,011,958,277 ..	3,149,578
1902 ..	205,061,720 ..	914,457,500 ..	3,342,228
1903 ..	198,931,860 ..	881,171,425 ..	3,527,608
1904 ..	217,995,490 ..	1,223,333,722 ..	3,589,725
1905 ..	228,876,005 ..	1,320,096,132 ..	4,574,040

COLOMBO WATERWORKS EXTENSION.

Duplication of the 20 in. Main.

141. *Duplication of main from Labugama to Colombo.*—During the year the old main has been scraped throughout its entire length, viz., 25¼ miles, from the Labugama reservoir to the service reservoir at Maligakanda.

Three additional hatchboxes were inserted which necessitated the water supply to Maligakanda reservoir being cut off, and during that time the full discharge from Labugama reservoir was diverted to the service reservoir at Elie House, from which the town was supplied.

The sharp bends near the hatchboxes were removed and easy bends substituted having a radius of not less than 12 feet.

The last connection between the mains at the point where they branch off at Wellampitiya to the service reservoir at Maligakanda and Elie House, Mutwal, was completed.

Other improvements to the old pipe line were carried out, viz.:—

(*a*) The old expansion joints at three of the stream crossings which had given trouble for some time were removed and new ones inserted in their place.

(*b*) The 20 in. sluice valves which were in bad order were repaired and new balls were supplied to the old air valves where necessary.

(*c*) The masonry work at the stream crossings was repaired and several surface boxes on the main road were raised to present road level.

The repairs to the few leaks which occurred during the year were carried out without cutting off the supply to the town owing to the pipes being in duplicate.

A 12 in. main connection between the 18 in. main from Elie House service reservoir and Fishers' Hill junction was completed to give a better supply to this district and to the Graving Dock.

The laying and jointing of the 20 in. main from Labugama to Elie House service reservoir was completed in 1904. The total length of the old main from Labugama to the service reservoir at Maligakanda is 25¼ miles, and along this line of 20 in. piping 49 sluice valves 20 in. diameter had been placed at an average distance of ½ mile apart. The length of the new main from Labugama to the service reservior at Elie House is 27¼ miles, and along this length of main 51 sluice valves 20 in. diameter of an anti-friction vertical type as manufactured by the Glenfied Co., Kilmarnoch, have been placed. In addition to these valves four sluice valves of the same type have been fixed to control the syphon and the water supply from the new gauge basin at Labugama and four 20 in. valves at the new reservoir at Elie House to control the water supply into the two inlet chambers, the supply round the reservoir direct to the town, and the connection with the 20 in. overflow into the sea at the Fishery Harbour, Mutwal.

Along the entire length of the old and new mains 28 hatchboxes (14 on each main) have been fixed at an average distance of 2¾ miles apart, dividing the mains into 13 sections for the purposes of scraping them when required.

Connections between the two mains have been made at nine points dividing the mains into 8 sections to admit of carrying out repairs, scraping, &c., without materially decreasing the supply of water to Colombo.

Air valves have been placed at each summit to prevent the collection of air in the pipes, and 6 in. diameter wash-out valves at the lowest point of each depression for the purpose of emptying any section for cleaning, scraping, or repairs.

Forty-one stream crossings have been constructed along the new line of 20 in. main. Of these, one was of 8 spans and one of was 5 spans, three of 4 spans, eight of 3 spans, six of 2 spans, and twenty-two of single spans. The spans were in all cases of about 24 feet each, and the piers between the brickwork abutments were constructed of two 8 by 5 H irons braced horizontally and diagonally.

Except in the case of bends and where irregular alignment became necessary, in which case lead joints were used, the pipes were laid with turned and bored joints.

At both reservoirs, Maligakanda and Elie House, relief valves have been fixed on bye-passes to the 20 in. mains serving round the reservoirs into the town so as to open and relieve the town mains should the pressure from Labugama become excessive. The bye-passes are for use in the event of fire, or when the reservoirs are being cleaned or repaired.

On the completion of the entire duplication the maximum supply was 5,155,200 gallons into Maligakanda reservoir.

The total discharge from the two mains, both running full into their respective service reservoirs, is approximately 6,000,000 gallons.

142. The total expenditure on this estimate has been as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Supervision and overseerage	37,508	6
Materials and plant	95,440	24
Pipes and specials	952,622	26
Transport of pipes, &c.	63,964	32
Trench cutting and excavation	46,077	29
Laying and jointing	55,568	20
Stream crossings	117,096	35
Total—Rs.	1,368,276	72

Service Reservoir.

143. *Elie House.*—During the year the service reservoir at Elie House has been completed.

The total length is 360 feet, which for the purpose of roofing is divided into twelve spans of 30 feet each and the total width (195 feet) divided into thirteen spans of 15 feet each; the depth of water is 20 feet below overflow level, which is 95 feet above mean sea level.

The reservoir is divided across its width by a half wall 10 feet in height for the purpose of facilitating cleansing without materially interrupting the water supply to the city.

The four corners of each half of the reservoir curved to a radius of 30 feet horizontally and the walls meet the floors with a vertical curve of 10 feet radius.

The floor, which is 18 inches thick, was laid in two layers of 7 inches each and a finishing coat of 2 inches laid *in situ* between iron screeds dividing the floor up into rectangular divisions 10 ft. by 5 ft., the divisions in one row breaking joint (half bond) with those in the adjoining row. The screeds were afterwards removed and the joints run with a mixture of tar, cement, and pitch.

The 128 piers of 18 in. by 7 in. H irons are supported by cast iron base plates resting on footings of concrete upon the floor (eight of these piers resting upon the division wall).

The piers spaced 30 feet apart support the 18 in. by 7 in. H iron joists, on the top of which are carried cross girders 15 feet span of 7 in. by 3¾ in. H iron joists spaced 6 feet apart supporting curved corrugated sheets No. 20 B. W. G. of 6 feet span with a rise of 6 inches in the centre. Over the corrugated iron arching cement concrete is laid, being 4 inches thick at the crown of the arches and 7 inches at the haunches; upon this concrete a layer of 12 inches of earth is laid finished off with turf which completes the cover to the reservoir.

The roof of the reservior is at an average height of 5 feet above ground level. The walls, which are carried up to this level and banked up with earth forming footpath 6 feet wide round the reservoir

approached by three flights of steps and having turfed slopes of 1½ to 1 finished off at the toe with a cement drain.

The walls of the reservoir are lined with cement concrete bricks laid one course of headers, every three courses backed by 5 to 1 concrete laid in 9 in. layers horizontally and are curved at the toe to a radius of 10 feet. The upper portion of 10 feet of walls is built with a slight batter of ½ inch to 1 foot.

The excavation was for the greater part in good cabook admitting of the footings being stepped in to take the curve of the wall, the average thickness of which is 3 feet..

Ventilation is provided for by leaving the ends of the curved arch roofing open and protected by wire netting.

The valve chamber placed at one end of the division wall contains six valves controlling the service and wash-out pipes from each half of the reservoir. The two service pipes and two wash-out pipes are each connected in the valve chamber by "breeches pieces," each having a third controlling valve. The two service pipes from each reservoir are 12 inches in diameter (with 12 in. sluice valve) and deliver into a 18 in. main (with 18 in. sluice valve) through the breeches piece. The wash-out pipes are 8 inches in diameter (with two 8 in. sluice valves) and deliver into the 8 in. wash-out pipe.

The valves are controlled by hand wheels placed on a level with the roof of the reservoir and attached to the sluice valves by connecting rods of an average length of 20 feet.

The valve tower over the valve chamber occupies a central position on the east of the reservoir and is an ornamental building surmounted by a concrete dome.

The inlet chambers occupy central positions in the east walls of the two divisions. In these is a 7 ft. rectangular notch fixed for measuring the water discharged from the 20 in. main, 20 inches in diameter, from Labugama. They are surmounted by towers of similar construction to the valve tower.

In each of the chambers the main, 20 inches in diameter, finishes in a bell mouth 7 feet in diameter.

The necessary approach roads have been constructed and the grounds levelled and laid out.

144. The total expenditure has been as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Excavation	51,639 68
Cement concrete	173,842 47
Buildings, clearing site, &c.	8,312 88
Ironwork	79,114 43
Contingencies	8,334 65
Total—Rs.	321,244 11

145. The completion of these works has more than doubled the quantity of water available for distribution in Colombo, has materially increased the pressure of water in the mains in the eastern part of the city, and rendered it possible, in the event of fire, to materially increase the pressure beyond that due to the elevation of the service reservoirs.

STAFF.

146. Mr. C. A. Lovegrove returned from leave in September and resumed duties as Assistant Director of Public Works relieving Mr. H. F. Tomalin. Mr. A. Woodeson, Chief Draughtsman and Quantity Surveyor, left on twelve months' furlough in August last, his duties being performed by Mr H. L. Grocock, District Engineer. Mr. H. T. Creasy, District Engineer in charge of Colombo Waterworks Extension, left on twelve months' leave in December.

147. Mr. L. Creasy, I.S.O., retired from the service on 13th October last after 31½ years' service in the Department. Mr. Creasy at the time of his retirement held the office of Provincial Engineer, Central Province, and during 1903 acted as Director of Public Works.

148. It is with much regret that I have to record the death of Mr. S. H. Hobday, District Engineer, who died at Galle on the 16th June last shortly after his arrival in the Colony.

149. Mr. H. A. Martin, Financial Assistant and Accountant, having been appointed Financial Assistant and Accountant at the Colonial Treasury, left the Department in May, being succeeded by Mr. A. Lewis.

150. Mr. R. S. Subramaniam, Clerk, Head Office, was transferred to the Colonial Treasury, and was succeeded by Mr. K. M. Coomarasamy. Mr. E. Elders, Clerk, Head Office, retired in September, his place being filled by Mr. G. Wickremesinghe, a passed candidate. Messrs. P. J. Fernando and W. D. Soyza, Draughtsmen, Head Office, retired in January and April respectively, and were succeeded by Messrs. Lawrence Fernando and Thomas Aransz. Mr. V. E. Ludekens, Clerk, Head Office, was transferred to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Kurunegala, and was succeeded by Mr. A. M. Abeyeratne. Mr. W. A. M. K. Banda was transferred to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Colombo, and his place in the Head Office was filled by Mr. W. E. Perera, a passed candidate. Mr. P. Ponniah Hubert, Clerk, Head Office, was transferred to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Kurunegala. Mr. J. F. P. Jayasinghe, Draughtsman, Head Office, was transferred to Jaffna, and was succeeded by Mr. P. Velauthampillai.

151. The following officers were on leave during the year :—

Name.	Commencement of Leave.	Period.	Returned to Duty.
Mr. S. H. Bower	June 1, 1904	1 year	May 27, 1905
,, A. de C. Carson	June 8, 1904	1 year	July 12, 1905
,, P. M. Bingham	June 26, 1904	1 year	June 26, 1905
,, F. B. Rylands	July 26, 1904	6 months and 20 days	May 20, 1905
,, C. A. Lovegrove	September 1, 1904	1 year	September 4, 1905
,, H. A. Martin	November 16, 1904	9 months	May 26, 1905; left the Department
,, D. K. McMinn	March 12, 1905	12 months	—
,, R. A. Powell	April 5, 1905	8 months and 25 days	December 17, 1905
,, J. Campbell	May 20, 1905	12 months	—
,, H. Bucknall	July 11, 1905	4 months and 21 days	December 4, 1905
,, E. H. Vanderstraaten	July 22, 1905	1 year	—
,, A. Woodeson	August 21, 1905	1 year	—
,, R. W. I. Crabbe	September 3, 1905	12 months	—
,, L. M. Acland	September 5, 1905	6 months	—
,, H. T. Creasy	December 1, 1905	12 months	—

152. The following officers were appointed District Engineers: Mr. H. B. Lees in August, Mr. S. M. S. Rajasooria in September, and Mr. C. C. Fielder in October.

153. The changes that have taken place during the year in the Provincial Offices were as follows:—

Western Province.—Mr. J. G. Drieberg, District Engineer, Kalutara, took over charge of the Negombo District in February last, being relieved by Mr. J. V. Weerasinghe. Mr. R. A. Powell, on his return from leave in December, took over charge of the Colombo District from Mr. O. de Kretser. Mr. C. C. Fielder, District Engineer, was attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Colombo, in November last.

Mr. C. Tillainathan, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, was transferred to Pallai, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. M. K. Banda. Mr. P. Ponniah Hubert, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Kurunegala, succeeded Mr. C. Tambiah as Clerk to the District Engineer in charge of Buildings. An exchange of duties was sanctioned between Mr. A. P. Beebee, District Engineer's Clerk, Negombo, and Mr. S. Nagalingam, Clerk to the District Engineer, Colombo; Mr. A. P. Beebee was subsequently transferred to Vavuniya, and was succeeded by Mr. K. Sivapragasam, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Ratnapura.

154. *Central Province.*—Mr. L. Creasy proceeded on three months' leave preparatory to retirement in July last, being relieved by Mr. W. C. Price. Mr. H. F. Tomalin relieved Mr. Price in September. Mr. H. Bucknall, District Engineer, Dimbula, proceeded on leave in July last, and was succeeded by Mr. E. G. Eves. Mr. F. W. Sproule took over charge of the Nuwara Eliya District in September from Mr. R. W. I. Crabbe, who proceeded on leave. Mr. Sproule was relieved by Mr. Carte in December, the former proceeding to Maradankadawala. Mr. J. A. Moraes took over charge of Pussellawa district in March last from Mr. R. A. Powell, who proceeded on leave. Mr. H. V. Walbeoff, Inspector, was attached to the District Engineer's Office, Kandy, in October. Mr. W. M. Underwood, Head Overseer, was transferred to Nuwara Eliya for work on Brookside-High Forest road from Haputale-Dambetenna road. Mr. A. M. Spaar, Head Overseer, was seconded for service in the District Road Committee, Kandy, in May.

Mr. C. Ponniah, District Engineer's Clerk, Dikoya, was transferred to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Anuradhapura, and Mr. Kanagasegaram from that office was transferred to Dikoya. An exchange of duties was effected between Mr. K. Kandiah, District Engineer's Clerk, Dimbula, and Mr. S. S. Ponnusamy, District Engineer's Clerk, Anuradhapura.

155. *Northern Province.*—Mr. O. de Werkmeister, Head Overseer, took over charge of Mannar District from Mr. H. V. Walbeoff in July last. Mr. H. K. de Kretser, District Engineer attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office, took over charge of the Mihintale district from Mr. J. A. Moraes in March last. Mr. J. T. Van Twest was attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Jaffna, in June, and Mr. H. B. Lees in December.

Mr. A. Cathiravelupillai, Head Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Jaffna, retired in December, and was succeeded by Mr. J. A. J. Ondaatjie. Mr. J. F. P. Jayasinghe, Draughtsman, Head Office, was transferred to Jaffna in May and retired from the service in November last. Mr. A. M. Kandasamy, District Engineer's Clerk, Pallai, retired in May, and was succeeded by Mr. C. Tillainathan.

156. *Southern Province.*—Mr. A. de Courcy Carson, on his return from leave in July last, took over charge of the Galle District from Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten, who proceeded on leave.

Mr. C. M. Nitchingam, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, retired from the service in June and was succeeded by Mr. M. A. Cader. Mr. F. L. Anthonisz, District Engineer's Clerk, Galle, was transferred to the Provincial Engineer's Office, Kurunegala, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Abdul. Mr. S. W. V. Arumugam, District Engineer's Clerk, Hambantota, was transferred to Chilaw, and Mr. A. Muttiah succeeded him. Mr. Muttiah retired in September, and Mr. G. M. Migael was appointed in his place.

157. *Eastern Province.*—Mr. A. Sanmugam, Head Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, retired in December last, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Krishnar.

158. *North-Western Province.*—Mr. L. M. Acland proceeded on leave in September last, being relieved by Mr. W. C. Price. Mr. D. K. McMinn proceeded on leave in March, having handed over charge of the Kurunegala District to Mr. H. E. de Kretser. Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz took charge of Dandugama district in March from Mr. H. E. de Kretser. Mr. L. P. Stork, Inspector, relieved Mr. Sproule in charge of railway feeder roads in August.

Mr. A. Krishnar, Head Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, was transferred to Batticaloa in December last, and was succeeded by Mr. F. L. Anthonisz. Mr. P. Ponniah Hubert, Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Kurunegala, was transferred to District Engineer's Office in charge of buildings, and was succeeded by Mr. V. E. Ludekens from Head Office. Mr. A. Muttiah, District Engineer's Clerk, Chilaw, was transferred to Hambantota, and was succeeded by Mr. S. W. V. Arumugam. Mr. N. M. Rasaratnam, District Engineer's Clerk, Dandugama, was dismissed the service, and Mr. V. Chelliah was appointed in his place.

159. *North-Central Province.*—Mr. P. M. Bingham, on his return from leave in July, relieved Mr. W. C. Price. Mr. H. K. de Kretser took over charge of Mihintale district from Mr. J. A. Moraes in March last. Mr. G. F. Buultjens took charge of Maradankadawala district from Mr. J. R. Thuraisingham in January last.

Mr. K. Kanagasegaram, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Anuradhapura, was transferred to Dikoya, and Mr. C. Ponniah from Dikoya office proceeded to Anuradhapura. An exchange of duties was effected between Mr. S. S. Ponnusamy, District Engineer's Clerk, Anuradhapura, and Mr. K. Kandiah, District Engineer's Clerk, Dimbula.

160. *Province of Uva.*—Mr. S. H. Bower, on his return from leave, proceeded to Badulla and relieved Mr. E. G. Eves in July last, the latter proceeding to Dimbula. Mr. R. G. Carte took charge of Nuwara Eliya District in December, being relieved by Mr. H. Bucknall.

Mr. J. A. J. Ondaatjie, Head Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, Badulla, was transferred to Jaffna and was succeeded by Mr. C. Tambiah.

161. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Mr. K. Sivapragasam, Second Clerk, Provincial Engineer's Office, was transferred to the District Engineer's Office, Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. S. Kumaraguru. Mr. P. Valauthampillai, Draughtsman, Provincial Engineer's Office, Ratnapura, was transferred to the Head Office, and was succeeded by Mr. K. Supramaniam from Jaffna.

GENERAL.

162. The following tabular statement shows the expenditure on annually recurrent work, extraordinary public works, and those chargeable to loans and other funds during the years 1895 to 1905 inclusive :—

Year.	Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Miscellaneous including. Loans.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895 ..	1,756,001	1,286,889	—	3,042,890
1896 ..	1,823,558	1,219,106	—	3,042,664
1897 ..	1,726,669	1,838,650	—	3,565,319
1898 ..	1,900,307	1,510,143	369,324	3,779,774
1899 ..	2,040,684	1,707,119	1,250,125	4,997,928
1900 ..	2,029,279	1,610,261	1,074,665	4,714,205
1901 ..	2,112,905	1,348,032	666,028	4,126,965
1902 ..	2,163,394	1,448,491	572,143	4,184,028
1903 ..	2,240,086	1,339,699	1,275,968	4,855,753
1904 ..	2,286,812	1,858,657	619,275	4,764,744
1905 ..	2,324,805	1,595,612	370,431	4,290,848

163. Among the more important works carried out in the Drawing Office during the year may be mentioned :—

The preparation of the Colombo Lake and Canal Project.
Telephone Exchange, Fort.
Telephone Exchange, Cinnamon Gardens.
Jetty for Kankesanturai.
Details for Eye Memorial Hospital.
Details for Technical College fittings.
Details for Public Works Department Offices.
Details of new bridge, Peradeniya.
Details for Elie House Reservoir.
Plans, new Royal College.

FRANCIS A. COOPER, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.,
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Member of the Association of Municipal and County Engineers,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, March 22, 1906.

REPORT OF THE FACTORY ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1905.

DURING the year 496 orders were received amounting to Rs. 1,082,081·04, making with Rs. 181,848·49 brought forward from 1904 a total of Rs. 1,263,929·53. To this amount must be added disbursement on account of transport funds, Rs. 25,707·66.

The total amount therefore available for expenditure for 1905 was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Brought forward, 1904	181,848 49
Factory orders, 1905	1,082,081 4
Transport Fund	25,707 66
Total—Rs.	1,289,637 19

EXPENDITURE.

2. The expenditure has been distributed as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Bridges	343,220 61
Buildings	298,391 43
Harbour improvements	65,668 87
Miscellaneous Departments	28,806 59
Railway castings	23,196 81
Waterworks	5,501 19
Electrical	30,406 20
Transport	25,707 66
Total—Rs.	889,727 30

and has been paid as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Daily Labour Check Roll	194,320 29
Fuel	13,488 78
Government Store payments	410,019 79
Piecework	134,971 81
Market payments	136,926 63
	889,727 30
Carried forward for expenditure in 1905	381,386 79
Unexpended balance	18,523 10
Total—Rs.	1,289,637 19

BRIDGES.

3. During the year 151 iron and steel bridges of different spans and width of roadway were manufactured and erected throughout the Island, including a bridge of five spans of 30 feet each on six sets of steel trestle piles over the river at Balapitiya, Galle-Colombo road, commenced in March and opened for traffic in September.

Katugastota bridge, Central Province, an old Brotherhood iron girder bridge of obsolete pattern with three spans of 124 feet each and 24 feet width of roadway, was strengthened during the year.

The repair and strengthening consisted of three double cylinder reinforced cement concrete piles 7 feet diameter at base and 6 feet at top with all necessary steel cross girders bearing and flood plates erected under the girders and the ironwork strengthened with additional horizontal plates on the bottom booms, outside stiffeners of T and angles steel, cross lateral wind bracing under the platform, duplicating the sectional area of all tension bars, compression plates, and angles put in the girders over the new piers. This work was carried out without interfering with the traffic over the bridge.

The strengthening of the old obsolete Brotherhood girder bridges throughout the Island was taken in hand on a vote of Rs. 60,000, on which the following bridges were dealt with and strengthened so as to meet the traffic requirements of the present day :—

Matale-Trincomalee road.	
Nalanda	104 ft. span
Mirisgoni-oya	124 ft. 3 in. span
Alut-oya	104 ft. span
Gal-oya, two spans of	104 ft. each
Palampada aru	124 ft. span
Batticaloa road.	
Galoda	104 ft. span
Maha-oya, two spans of	155 ft. each

To each bridge were added new tension bars with increased sectional area, extra bolts, extra plate on the bottom booms where found necessary, outside stiffeners to the girders and cross lateral wind bracing under the roadway.

With the exception of the Maha-oya, which was completed in January, 1906, all the others were completed last year. The overseers and workmen on these works have had a terrible experience with malaria fever of the worst kind in the valley of the Maha-oya and Kala-oya rivers.

A statement of additional bars and bolts and a drawing showing mode of repair are attached.

It being considered advisable to renew the Brotherhood girder bridges across the Badulla-oya at Badulla, an estimate amounting to Rs. 34,570·91 was submitted for a steel lattice girder of two spans 71 ft. 4 in. each (over all measurements of 154 ft. 8 in.) on two reinforced cement concrete cylinder piers 8 ft. diameter at the base and 6 ft. at the top with all necessary cross girders, floor plates, &c., corrugated steel and concrete platform 14 ft. wide with tar macadam roadway.

I received instructions to commence this bridge on the 22nd of May and on the 1st of June made arrangements for the trees to be felled for the temporary bridge to take the traffic during reconstruction, and this was opened for traffic on the 18th of August.

The old bridge was then dismantled, cylinder piers foundations sunk, and cylinders moulded *in situ* ; the steel girders in the meantime were constructed in the Government Factory and sent forward by rail and cart in sections to the site. The new bridge was erected and opened for traffic on the 7th of December, 1905.

4. *Peradeniya bridge.*—This bridge has been one of our heaviest works during the year and caused me no little anxiety with regard to the foundation of piers during March and April last. It consists of three steel arched girders of 67 ft. 9 in. clear span supported on two granite and faced concrete piers and abutments, cement concrete ornamental hand rails, steel corrugated flooring with cement concrete and tar macadam roadway, replacing the old satinwood arched bridge constructed by the Royal Engineers' Department in 1838.

The piers have been erected on double octagon concrete wells 35 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. with steel curbs weighing 6 tons each and sunk to firm foundations on rock.

In the latter month of 1904 I made arrangements for felling timber for the temporary bridge to take the traffic and for quarrying stone for piers, abutments, &c.

In January, the temporary bridge across the river at Getambe to take the traffic during construction being completed, the traffic over the bridge was stopped and work of reconstruction commenced. The steel curbs weighing 6 tons each were placed in position, rivetted up, and filled with cement concrete, and the sinking of the wells taken in hand, but on reaching the bottom some trouble was experienced in levelling the stone for the curbs, and divers had to be employed for nearly six weeks working two shifts a day on cutting the rockbed under the cutting edge of the curbs before concrete could be filled.

I am indebted to the Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, and the Master Attendant for the loan of divers.

A few of the measurements and weights of the new bridge may be of interest :—

Length between abutments	214 ft. 6 in.
Breadth of roadway	19 ft. 6 in.
Height of roadway above bed of river	63 ft. 4 in.
Weight of steel curbs	12 tons
Weight of concrete wells	760 tons
Weight of stone and concrete piers	1,905 tons
Weight of steelwork in archway and platform	290 tons
Weight of steel in roadway	165 tons
Weight of concrete hand rails	146 tons
Weight of concrete facings and railings in old abutments ..	724 tons

I was greatly troubled by flood water in the river during April and had to suspend operations on several occasions, but fortunately before the heavy floods in June the wells had been secured, filled with concrete, and the pier brought up above ordinary high water, so that the work could proceed during the rest of the year.

There was some little delay in the arrival of the raw materials from England, but by December one complete span was erected in the Factory yard and the others nearly ready in the shops.

The expenditure on bridge construction during the year has been Rs. 343,200·61, an increase over that of 1904 by Rs. 146,151·10.

BUILDINGS.

5. The expenditure under this head has been Rs. 298,391·43, chiefly in connection with the works at the following places :—

Supreme Courts of Justice, Hulftsdorp ; Technical College ; General Hospital ; Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital ; Telephone Exchange, Cinnamon Gardens ; alterations and additions to the Secretariat buildings, Colombo ; the erection of a temporary Telephone Exchange, Fort ; as well as the usual supply of window and door frames, and woodwork generally for the Department.

6. *Supreme Courts of Justice.*—Estimated cost Rs. 350,000 ; this important addition to the existing courts more than doubles the present accommodation representing a quadrangular two-storied block on the eastern side of the Supreme Court. The building provides for District and Emergency Courts, as well as for complete accommodation for the Attorney- and Solicitor-General's Departments, rooms for the Judges, Crown Counsels, Barristers, Registrar of the Courts and his staff, together with a full complement of lavatories, &c.

The great difference in the levels of the site necessitated very deep foundations along the eastern and southern walls of the buildings. The greater portion of the shell of the building is now completed, the brickwork of the inner walls being up to the roof level and the outer walls up to the first floor level.

The expenditure is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Earthwork	2,874	4	Leadwork and guttering ..	3,463	28
Concrete foundation ..	14,257	35	Roof	4,476	87
Brickwork	52,020	44	Stonework	7,033	19
Plastering	404	22	Supervision ..	762	14
Drains	639	14	Contingencies ..	807	65
Doors and windows ..	23,312	24			
Wood flooring ..	5,197	34			
Woodwork	195	1	Total—Rs.	117,933	36
Ironwork	2,490	45			

7. *General Hospital.*—The expenditure of Rs. 1,000 was spent in completing the installation of electric light and fans, the cost of which had been principally provided for out of the savings and contingencies of the original estimate for the building.

8. *Victoria Eye Memorial Hospital.*—This important building was formally opened on the 6th August by Her Excellency Lady Ashmore on behalf of Lady Blake, as the whole of the building in addition to the portion of it assigned to the " Grenier Memorial " was then completed, the necessary equipment of electric lights, fans, and water service having been installed.

The expenditure during this year has been Rs. 37,547·32, and this together with the amount spent during 1903 and 1904 leaves a saving of about Rs. 1,200 on my original estimate.

The expenditure is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Clearing site ..	815	24	Lavatory fittings, &c. ..	1,158	1
Stonework ..	16	0	Roof	2,201	67
Concrete floor ..	3,622	95	Ceiling	219	48
Concrete bricks ..	61	0	Ironwork	3,366	62
Brickwork ..	3,884	19	Electrical work ..	4,948	83
Pointing ..	1,981	94	Painting	3,134	66
Plastering ..	2,531	51	Supervision	558	2
Doors and windows ..	5,099	28	Contingencies ..	675	94
Wood flooring ..	113	57			
Woodwork ..	973	86	Total—Rs.	37,547	32
Leadwork and guttering	2,202	55			

9. *Technical College.*—The estimated expenditure of Rs. 32,700 is for providing the College with the necessary furniture, equipment, and gas and water service for all of the lecture rooms and laboratories.

The College with the bulk of the equipment has been handed over to the Director of Public Instruction, there remaining only a few fittings and extras to be done which await the arrival of materials from England.

10. *Secretariat buildings.*—Estimated cost Rs. 63,623·34 was for a new block with two upper floors 55 feet long and 26 feet wide with a basement of the same area, also for providing accommodation for the Treasury by the removal of the records into new quarters. The instructions were given to me to commence the work on 1st May and by 2nd October the new block was in occupation.

On breaking down some of the old buildings an arched tunnel 150 feet long was discovered which has now been brought into use by laying a concrete floor and fitting it up with 2,410 square feet of shelving for records.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Earthwork	342	45	Furniture	711	94
Concrete	1,402	95	Ironwork	2,980	76
Concrete flooring ..	1,143	61	Lavatory fittings, &c. ..	792	4
Brickwork	6,875	43	Roof	2,823	26
Plastering	1,207	35	Painting	2,446	7
Ceiling	2,073	35	Electrical work ..	4,162	46
Woodwork including shelving	4,917	40	Supervision	353	78
Wood flooring ..	6,946	82	Contingencies	637	31
Doors and windows ..	9,696	23			
Leadwork and guttering	1,530	57	Total—Rs.	51,043	73

11. *Government buildings.*—Expenditure Rs. 19,851·40.

12. *Queen's House.*—The wood pillars supporting the large verandahs facing the west have had to be replaced with suitable iron columns in order to render them safe owing to the inclement weather having caused the timber to rot badly.

13. *Temple Trees.*—A complete set of coach-houses, stables, as well as a new portico and general repairs to the bungalow have been done during the year.

14. *Temporary Telephone Exchange, Fort.*—Instructions were given to me on the 31st of October to take down one of the open sheds at Ragama, and on the 25th of November I handed over the building complete to the Telephone Department in Colombo, having erected the same and provided foundations, new corrugated iron claddings, doors, windows, and partitioning, thus dividing up the building of 20 feet by 25 feet wide into a general office and switch room, lady operators' rooms, &c., Superintendent's and Inspectors' rooms, &c. The building was also equipped with electric lights and fans.

The expenditure was Rs. 5,215·45.

15. *Telephone Exchange, Cinnamon Gardens.*—Estimated cost Rs. 30,690. On the 3rd of August I received instructions to commence this work. The building is two-storied, with exterior of pointed brickwork and with quoins plastered as dressed ashlar. The ground floor has a large central hall fitted with a counter and two telephone cabins ; on the western side of the hall there is a room 27 ft. by 15 ft. for the Inspectors, and on the eastern side there are two rooms, each being 15 ft. by 13 ft. wide, one for a store and the other for the Superintendent.

From the hall a staircase leads to the upper floor, which comprises the switch room 34 ft. by 15 ft., the lady operators' room 15 ft. by 13 ft., and also night operators' and test rooms.

The shell of the building is completed as well as the greater portion of the internal fittings, &c. I still however am waiting for materials from England before I can complete the building, which will be about the 1st of March, 1906.

The expenditure is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Earthwork	500	68	Ironwork	558	77
Concrete	1,451	76	Electrical works	336	60
Brickwork ..	9,886	20	Painting	298	5
Plastering ..	1,724	33	Gutters, &c.	15	76
Wood flooring ..	882	2	Supervision	245	50
Ceiling	539	38	Contingencies	81	26
Woodwork ..	316	92			
Roof	700	36	Total—Rs.	19,960	52
Doors and windows ..	2,126	19			
Lavatory and fittings ..	296	74			

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

16. Expenditure Rs. 65,668·87 was for the following works :—

- Wood paving " A " warehouse.
- Plumbago jetty extension.
- Cutting down earth bank and drainage at Kochchikade.
- Erecting electrical cranes.
- Relaying road to Passenger jetty.
- Steam launch slip for Master Attendant.
- Disinfecting Station
- Fumigatorium.
- Admiralty and Master Attendant's store.
- New doors for Export Warehouse.
- Erection of hand cranes on the Kochchikade jetties.

17. *Wood paving " A " Warehouse.*—The whole of "A" Warehouse has now been paved with 3 in jarrah blocks and well floated with tar composition.

18. *Plumbago jetty extension.*—The completion of this work gives an additional area of 3,400 square feet to the old plumbago jetty, which is 4,950 square feet in area.

19. *Earthwork and drainage, Kochchikade.*—The 20 ft. embankment to the north of the salt store and grain sheds has been cut down to permit carts to be easily loaded at the salt store, and also to provide a roadway and an entrance for empty carts into the Customs premises.

20. *Hand and electric cranes.*—Two small hand cranes have been erected on the grain shed jetties at Kochchikade, and two 2-ton electric cranes on the extension to the plumbago jetty, which should greatly facilitate the loading and unloading on these jetties.

21. *Passenger jetty.*—The approach road leading to this important jetty has been relaid with tar macadam and stone setts. It was last done in 1900.

22. *Export Warehouses A, B, C, and D.*—These warehouses have been fitted with sixteen pairs of strong batten teak sliding doors in place of those of jakwood, which were in a bad state of repair.

23. *Steam launch slip for Master Attendant.*—The old boatslip of the Master Attendant has been extended 60 feet into the sea, the girders carrying the trolly in the sea being bedded on two pairs of 5 feet diameter concrete cylinders and one pair of concrete blocks. The old roller race has been replaced with a set of steel rails for the trolly track. A 30 feet trolly composed of a steel frame on wheels is hauled up and lowered by means of a steel wire rope and double purchase winch.

This new slip now enables the Master Attendant to systematically and periodically repair the several steam launches and heavy mooring boats which are under his charge. Expenditure Rs. 4,371·05.

24. *Breakwater Disinfecting Station.*—The expenditure of Rs. 4,064·14 represents the cost of removing the disinfecting station from Kochchikade to the root of the South-West Breakwater ; the old one-storied building was taken over and divided with partition walls, &c., in order to give the following accommodation :—

(1) Cooly bathing-room.
(2) Steam disinfector room.
(3) Disinfected clothes room.
(4) Two baths, earth closet, and one dressing-room for first class male passengers.

(5) One bath, earth closet, and one dressing-room for first class female passengers.
(6) Dispensers' and Doctors' quarters.
(7) Three rooms for the Superintendent of the Cooly Depôt.

A steam disinfector with boiler has been erected and the building generally fitted with water service.

25. *Fumigatorium.*—The old fumigatorium at Kochchikade being found to be unsuitable and inconveniently placed, a larger one containing three rooms was erected within the isolated enclosure within the Kochchikade Customs premises.

The two inner rooms are fitted with trays in racks and are made fairly airtight for the proper fumigation of plants and seeds, &c.

26. *Admiralty and Master Attendant's Store.*—Cost Rs. 13,928·86. This work was ordered and commenced on the 10th March and handed over complete on the 4th of October.

It is a two-storied building with a ground floor area of 1,568 square feet. The ground floor is divided into two rooms 33 ft. by 28 ft. and 28 ft. by 15 ft. with a passage through the building leading to the quay. The upper floor is of teak with jakwood joists, and is divided up into two rooms for stores and office. The staircase to the upper floor is placed outside the building. The building is of cement brickwork.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

27. The construction of ferry boats, latrines, pile drivers, road rollers, hand carts, teak almirahs, buoy for Gindurah rock, the repair of all departmental plant and tools, including steam road rollers, steam cranes, pickaxes, &c., accounts for an expenditure of Rs. 68,827·90.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

28. Tin plates for cart licenses, cooly tickets, pearl fishery dredgers, repair of steam tugs, steam pilot launches, Port Surgeon and Police launches, repair of Printing Works machinery, almirahs for Survey Department, carts for Drainage Works, Harbour mooring buoys and chains, table cases for Colombo Museum, and other works for Government Agents accounts for an expenditure of Rs. 28,806·59.

CASTINGS.

29. The output of castings from the foundry has been 4,745 cwt., of which 3,028 cwt. were supplied to the Locomotive Department, Ceylon Government Railway, at a cost of Rs. 23,196·81.

WATERWORKS.

30. The estimate for duplicating the main and constructing a service reservoir at Elie House being completed, the work for the Colombo Waterworks executed during the year was only for stop-tap boxes cast iron standpipes, double air valves, boxes, &c., on general upkeep account with an expenditure of Rs. 5,501·19.

ELECTRICAL.

31. This Department still continues to show increased usefulness and executed a variety of works, which if not done in the Factory would have had to be sent to England. In addition to maintenance of electric light and fan installation, the following have been attended during the year:—Repair of electrical medical instruments, batteries, and X ray apparatus, railway tablets and train indicator instruments, testing instruments, telephone and telegraph instruments, and light signalling apparatus, electrotyping machines, motors, &c., and the repair and winding of electric cranes, winding and sle wing armatures and fans, of which there are now a very large number installed in the Government buildings of Colombo and Kandy.

During the year 96 fans, 295 lamps, and 1 electric lift have been installed and added to the maintenance of future years.

The expenditure has been Rs. 30,406·20, to which must be added Rs. 10,477·29, which appears in the report under New Buildings, making a total of Rs. 40,853·49.

Increased accommodation and new machinery has had to be allowed to this Department to enable the Superintendent of Works to keep up with the number of orders received for repairs and for armature winding.

TRANSPORT.

32. This year for all works executed at outstations under the control and supervision of this Department the transport has also been attended to by the Factory staff and coolies, for which there has been an expenditure on transport funds of Rs. 25,707·66.

MACHINERY.

33. The new machines installed during the year are a portable pneumatic drilling and rivetting plant, which was found most useful on the Katugastota bridge reconstruction, and a hydraulic forging, stamping, and bending press, on which was forged all tee and angle knees, joints, and brackets for the Peradeniya bridge, curved girders, and roadway standards.

GENERAL.

34. The output of work during the year compares favourably with that of previous years, and shows an increase over that of 1904 by Rs. 70,040·71. This is a record year for the Government Factory, with an expenditure of Rs. 889,727·30, and 151 new steel bridges besides the reconstruction of 12 Brotherhood girder bridges.

The following new buildings were completed and handed over for occupation:—The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colonial Secretary's Office, Admiralty and Master Attendant's store, and Breakwater Disinfecting Station. The Telephone Exchange, Cinnamon Gardens, will be ready for occupation on the 1st of March, 1906.

During the year Mr. G. H. M. Hyde, the Mechanical Engineer, as executive officer was in charge of all buildings under construction and all other works outside the Government Factory yard and supervised the Electrical Department during the absence of the Works Superintendent.

The District Engineer, Mr. Jayawardene, as executive officer was in charge of all works in the Factory yard.

The Works Superintendent, Mr. F. B. Rylands, returned from leave on the 20th of May, and as executive officer was in charge of all electrical installations, extensions, and repair in public buildings in Colombo and Kandy, electric cranes, lightning conductors on public buildings, and the Electrical Department in the Government Factory.

The designation of this officer should, I think, be changed to Electrician, for he is fully occupied with electrical work, and has no time for the supervision of any other work in the Government Factory.

The following officers worked under the supervision of the Mechanical Engineer :—Inspector Misso on the Customs and Harbour improvements, Disinfectant Station, Admiralty stores, Harbour tugs and launches, and Government printing machinery. Clerk of Works Mr. Ohlmus and Head Overseers F. A. Jacolyn and F. B. Toussaint on the Eye Memorial, Supreme Courts of Justice, Telephone Exchange, Cinnamon Gardens, alterations to Temple Trees and Queen's House, additions and improvements to the Colonial Office. Head Overseers W. N. Perera and J. L. Fretz in the Government Factory under the District Engineer, the former in charge of the Bridge Department and the latter on general work.

The following Head Overseers were working at outstations :—T. Muttucomaru at Peradeniya bridge, A. E. Wijesinghe at Balapitiya and Matara bridges, R. P. Seneviratne at Badulla, Galoda, and Maha-oya bridges, W. I. de Zilwa on the reconstruction of Brotherhood bridges on the Matale-Trincomalee road, Moses de Silva on the Katugastota and Ping-oya bridges.

The Master Smith C. G. Crozier's time of probation was extended for another year.

All the members of the staff, including those of the Clerical Department, have worked well and cheerfully during the year, have been punctual and regular in attendance, and discharged their duties in every way satisfactorily considering the increased amount of work that is undertaken and executed each year.

I attach the following returns :—

Statement of Expenditure for 1905.
Distribution of 1905 compared with 1904.
Bridge Construction during 1905.
Classification of Factory Expenditure.

Government Factory,
Colombo, February, 1906.

E. C. DAVIES,
Factory Engineer.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Annually Recurrent), 1905.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads	180,757 38	286,964 34	100,680 72	137,612 48	115,160 88	130,989 89	103,561 75	163,558 0	154,239 63	—	1,373,525 7
Maintenance of Inland Navigation... ...	21,007 41	—	3,703 37	—	—	11,570 54	—	—	—	—	36,281 32
General	1,634 1	2,339 92	89 0	—	6,800 5	—	686 28	—	182 50	—	11,731 76
Repairs to Government Buildings, exclusive of Police and Hospital Buildings	33,004 18	12,030 35	8,251 82	8,469 96	6,222 8	5,272 52	6,979 52	3,354 57	4,487 49	—	88,072 49
Repairs to Police Stations	6,210 25	2,350 6	581 43	1,049 24	299 76	618 79	—	273 86	492 19	—	11,875 58
Maintenance of King's Houses	3,097 53	5,902 78	1,454 83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,455 14
Maintenance of Electric Light Installation, Colombo and Kandy	6,534 0	487 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,021 50
Maintenance of Medical Aid Hospitals ...	588 74	7,305 48	—	399 38	—	—	—	650 88	1,854 51	—	10,798 99
Repairs to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	14,779 62	5,739 52	2,340 24	2,584 13	2,110 48	1,890 98	2,375 57	1,788 81	2,354 78	—	35,964 13
Temporary Hospitals in cases of Epidemics ...	1,528 61	1,104 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 50	—	2,727 64
For Maintenance of Customs Wharf, Jetties, and Cranes	14,850 0	—	1,266 93	3,417 64	1,727 25	—	—	—	—	—	21,261 82
Maintenance of Electric Cranes	2,475 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,475 0
Maintenance of Camp Buildings, Diyatalawa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,406 82	—	—	2,406 82
Additions and Improvements to Government Buildings and Works	7,838 85	3,173 30	1,290 43	2,563 52	1,883 62	2,438 20	1,153 0	1,532 99	2,149 12	—	24,023 3
Additions and Improvements to Police and Prison Buildings	2,450 18	—	—	759 71	—	—	—	32 50	20 6	—	3,262 45
For Additions and Alterations to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,662 42	1,065 37	—	328 69	—	601 40	244 0	176 12	649 31	—	5,727 31
For Additions to Medical Aid Hospitals ...	1,275 65	2,242 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	145 70	—	3,663 67
Repairs to Bridges exceeding 50 ft. span ...	8,921 92	9,714 73	5,534 27	17,504 63	6,208 70	11,150 44	5,370 26	2,257 24	11,126 65	—	77,788 84
For Annual Painting of Kelani Bridge ...	2,079 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,079 0
Miscellaneous	22,167 41	8,571 26	748 82	1,839 78	4,215 96	1,935 80	728 55	6,182 15	1,105 75	152,936 88	200,432 36
Total ...	333,862 16	348,991 46	125,941 86	176,529 16	144,628 78	166,468 56	121,098 93	182,213 94	178,902 19	152,936 88	1,931,573 92

No. 1 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Annually Recurrent), 1905.

Classification.	Province.									
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Commutation Money.										
Maintenance of Roads	100,030 99	38,055 73	30,837 63	48,768 41	16,665 21	43,867 52	11,539 51	10,579 36	33,734 68	334,079 4
Private Contribution spent on Branch Road Funds.										
Maintenance of Roads	—	46,345 99	—	3,133 90	—	343 64	—	3,273 69	5,887 69	58,984 91
Miscellaneous	—	164 80	—	—	—	2 16	—	—	—	166 96
Total ...	—	46,510 79	—	3,133 90	—	345 80	—	3,273 69	5,887 69	59,151 87
Grand Total ...	100,030 99	84,566 52	30,837 63	51,902 31	16,665 21	44,213 32	11,539 51	13,853 5	39,622 37	393,230 91

No. 2.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Extraordinary), 1905.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New Works and Buildings	137,768 45	76,042 56	9,946 16	96 79	20,417 94	—	5,602 66	2,879 53	—	—	252,754 9
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	147,049 74	51,679 22	1,904 94	9,212 82	2,079 78	1,665 89	1,463 58	7,602 89	—	—	222,658 86
Special Repairs to Buildings	37,041 71	6,044 63	1,264 79	9,760 73	—	3,359 28	1,508 66	2,730 32	819 37	—	62,529 49
New Roads	—	50,758 55	49,217 94	—	25,991 72	56,395 80	19,701 79	38,552 1	—	—	240,617 81
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	61,117 44	23,103 47	31,454 69	19,801 85	112,533 28	16,739 60	18,023 33	17,833 51	24,770 25	—	325,377 42
New Bridges	28,386 77	95,427 28	—	38,804 55	999 93	4,725 56	—	—	—	—	168,344 9
Repair of Bridges	19,849 61	2,482 15	4,501 83	—	282 46	—	—	41,896 66	5,713 87	—	74,726 58
Lands and Buildings to be acquired ...	610 5	7,300 70	—	—	—	2,966 0	—	—	—	—	10,876 75
Miscellaneous	40,147 22	11,462 64	5,557 79	40,686 35	37,192 90	11,092 56	4,224 9	6,167 2	21,801 9	44,079 50	222,411 16
Total ...	471,970 99	324,301 20	103,848 14	118,363 9	199,498 1	96,944 69	50,524 11	117,661 94	53,104 58	44,079 50	1,580,296 25

No. 2 A.—Statement of Expenditure (Public Works Extraordinary), 1905.

Classification.	Province.									Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.	
Private Contribution spent on Branch Road Funds.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New Works and Buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Roads	—	4 84	—	—	—	—	—	10,840 61	—	10,845 45
Additions and Improvements to Roads	—	1,218 75	—	610 50	—	—	—	—	158 92	1,988 17
New Bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair of Bridges	—	2,482 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,482 15
Total ...	—	3,705 74	—	610 50	—	—	—	10,840 61	158 92	15,315 77

No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure, 1905.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Southern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
Public Works Annually Recurrent.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maintenance of Roads ...	280,788 37	371,366 6	131,518 35	189,514 79	131,826 9	175,201 5	115,101 26	177,411 5	193,862 0	—	1,766,589 2
Maintenance of Inland Navigation...	21,007 41	—	3,703 37	—	—	11,570 54	—	—	—	—	36,281 32
General	1,634 1	2,339 92	89 0	—	6,800 5	—	686 28	—	182 50	—	11,731 76
Repairs to Buildings ...	83,067 93	34,920 22	13,895 25	15,920 35	10,359 57	7,782 29	9,355 9	8,474 94	9,283 47	—	193,059 11
Additions to Buildings ...	14,227 10	6,480 99	1,290 43	3,651 92	1,883 62	3,039 60	1,397 0	1,741 61	2,964 19	—	36,676 46
Repairs of Bridges	11,000 92	9,714 73	5,534 27	17,504 63	6,208 70	11,150 44	5,370 26	2,257 24	11,126 65	—	79,867 84
Miscellaneous	22,167 41	8,736 6	748 82	1,839 78	4,215 96	1,937 96	728 55	6,182 15	1,105 75	152,936 88	200,599 32
Total Recurrent	433,893 15	433,557 98	156,779 49	228,431 47	161,293 99	210,681 88	132,638 44	196,066 99	218,524 56	152,936 88	2,324,804 83
Public Works Extraordinary.											
New Works and Buildings	137,768 45	76,042 56	9,946 16	96 79	20,417 94	—	5,602 66	2,879 53	—	—	252,754 9
Alterations and Additions to Buildings ...	147,049 74	51,679 22	1,904 94	9,212 82	2,079 78	1,665 89	1,463 58	7,602 89	—	—	222,658 86
Special Repairs to Buildings ...	37,041 71	6,044 63	1,264 79	9,760 73	—	3,359 28	1,508 66	2,730 32	819 37	—	62,529 49
New Roads	—	50,763 39	49,217 94	—	25,991 72	56,395 80	19,701 79	49,392 62	—	—	251,463 26
Additions and Improvements to Roads ...	61,117 44	24,322 22	31,454 69	20,412 35	112,533 28	16,739 60	18,023 33	17,833 51	24,929 17	—	327,365 59
New Bridges	28,386 77	95,427 28	—	38,804 55	999 93	4,725 56	—	—	—	—	168,344 9
Repairs of Bridges...	19,849 61	4,964 30	4,501 83	—	282 46	—	—	41,896 66	5,713 87	—	77,208 73
Lands and Buildings to be acquired ...	610 5	7,300 70	—	—	—	2,966 0	—	—	—	—	10,876 75
Miscellaneous	40,147 22	11,462 64	5,557 79	40,686 35	37,192 90	11,092 56	4,224 9	6,167 2	21,801 9	44,079 50	222,411 16
Total Extraordinary	471,970 99	328,006 94	103,848 14	118,973 59	199,498 1	96,944 69	50,524 11	128,502 55	53,263 50	44,079 50	1,595,612 2
Total Recurrent and Extraordinary ...	905,864 14	761,564 92	260,627 63	347,405 6	360,792 0	307,626 57	183,162 55	324,569 54	271,788 6	197,016 38	3,920,416 85
Works chargeable to Loans, &c.											
Duplication of Main and Service Reservoir, Elie House	140,342 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140,342 72
Plague Precautions	7,914 56	—	—	5,715 93	—	—	—	—	32 25	—	13,662 74
Harbour Loan (repairs to Mutwal Jail) ...	2,613 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,613 36
Surveying Bogambra Recreation Ground ...	—	678 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	678 0
Tiling the Godowns, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Batticaloa	—	—	—	—	621 77	—	—	—	—	—	621 77
Public Telephone Connections	16,000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000 0
Providing a gate for Land Registry, Negombo ...	30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0
Maintenance of Uda Pussellawa road ...	—	4,175 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,175 0
Repairs to railway crossing, Rambewa road ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	247 50	—	—	—	247 50
Dairy Fund (repairs, &c., Government Dairy) ...	3,533 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,533 33
Certain additions to the Accoutrement Rooms, Volunteer Headquarters, Slave Island ...	80 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 17
Certain improvements to Provost Prison, &c. ...	247 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247 50
Adjusting Rifle Range, Bogambra, Kandy ...	—	65 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 32
Culvert on 33rd mile, South Coast road ...	—	—	—	—	1,224 53	—	—	—	—	—	1,224 53
Removal of Ceylon Savings Bank to other premises	51 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 50
Certain repairs to Post Office letter racks ...	95 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 57
Certain repairs to Model Farm buildings, Kanatta...	264 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264 49
Purchase of a house to Office Assistant, Batticaloa...	—	—	—	—	3,000 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,000 0
Wire netting guards, Suspension bridge, Gampola ...	—	327 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327 53
Naval Camp, Diyatalawa (drains)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	821 37	—	—	821 37
Meteorological observatories, Badulla and Galle ...	—	—	—	28 0	—	—	—	482 0	—	—	510 0
Pay of watcher, Natandiya metal quarry ...	—	—	—	—	—	144 0	—	—	—	—	144 0

Making platform and road to Salt store, Nilaveli ...	—	—	—	—	1,720 58	—	—	—	—	—	1,720 58
A bridge at Tamutugama on Kurunegala road ...	—	—	—	—	—	786 80	—	—	—	—	786 80
Building a factory and cotton stores at Experimental Cotton Gardens, Maha-Iluppalama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,012 51	—	—	—	6,012 51
Erecting a new resthouse, Puliantivu, Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	2,905 25	—	—	—	—	—	2,905 25
Certain repairs to old Harbour Police launch ...	1,696 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,696 46
Making four new plant stages for Colonial Secretary's Lodge, Kandy	—	135 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 0
Improvements to Tin Ticket Office, Colombo Kachcheri	260 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260 70
Distinct account for house connections ...	15,497 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,497 45
Meter account	2,620 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,620 14
Tin labels for carts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,633 19	3,633 19
Cooly tin tickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,651 76	1,651 76
Articles for hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584 8	584 8
Railway castings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,277 44	23,277 44
Loan Board Works, Law Courts, Hulftsdorp, Colombo	50,051 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,051 33
Boatslip, Master Attendant, Colombo ...	3,954 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,954 34
Cutting away bank for Salt Store, Kochchikade ...	239 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239 86
Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital	37,547 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,547 32
Fixing lights, King's Jetty	626 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	626 56
Pearl Fishery ; supplying labour, &c., to Mr. Dixon	—	—	2,670 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,670 30
Dredger frames, &c., in connection with Pearl Fishery	—	—	1,670 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,670 62
Repairs to telegraphic instruments, Postmaster General	758 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	758 13
Illumimatons, Queen's House	172 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 89
Repairs to machinery, &c., Government Printing Office	798 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	798 98
Six almirahs, six tables, and one plan receptacle for Surveyor-General	1,522 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,522 44
Twelve standposts for Local Board, Gampola ...	—	381 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381 33
Three water carts and six hand carts, Colombo Drainage Works	933 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	933 84
Upkeep of launches, Master Attendant, Colombo ...	762 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	762 74
Additional fittings to tug "Sampson" ...	496 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	496 11
Four high press piston valves for steam tugs ...	460 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460 0
Putting iron sheets on tug "Goliath" ...	470 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470 26
Upkeep of steam tugs, Master Attendant, Colombo	1,002 87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,002 87
Three bridges and two rollers for Municipality Kandy	—	634 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634 95
Two road rollers and water carts for Local Board, Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	447 12	—	—	—	447 12
Two road rollers for District Road Committee, Colombo	245 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245 97
Electric installation, Ceylon Savings Bank ...	396 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396 70
Lights for Salt Warehouse	209 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209 57
Iron buoy for Batticaloa Bar	—	—	—	—	765 19	—	—	—	—	—	765 19
Two table cases for Colombo Museum ...	359 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359 8
Three hand-carts for Government Stores ...	244 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244 48
Iron bridge for Singharagama, Puttalam-Trincomalee road	—	—	—	—	—	—	231 20	—	—	—	231 20
Temporary Telephone Exchange, Fort ...	5,269 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,269 40
Repairs to buoys and mooring chains ...	2,552 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,552 31
Miscellaneous other works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,037 88	5,037 88
Total Loans, &c. ...	300,323 13	6,397 13	4,340 92	5,743 93	10,237 32	930 80	6,938 33	1,303 37	32 25	34,184 35	370,431 53
Grand Total ...	1,206,187 27	767,962 5	264,968 55	353,148 99	371,029 32	308,557 37	190,100 88	325,872 91	271,820 31	231,200 73	4,290,848 38

No. 4.—Return of Roads in charge of the Public Works Department, 1905.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1905.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																						
COLOMBO DISTRICT.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Approach road to public offices in the Colombo Fort	—	·22	—	—	·22	—	372 72	—	—	372 72	—	—	—	—	—	1,694 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings outside the Fort, Colombo	—	5·29	·22	—	5·51	—	3,121 7	135 69	—	3,256 76	—	—	—	—	—	518 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Wellawatta, Dehiwala, and Mount Lavinia ...	—	1·80	—	—	1·80	—	999 34	—	—	999 34	—	10	—	—	—	555 18	—	—	—	50	—	—
Approach road to Kelaniya railway station	—	—	·36	—	·36	—	—	198 78	—	198 78	—	9	—	—	—	—	552 16	—	—	—	25	—
Branch roads, Dematagoda	—	·50	—	—	·50	—	59 15	—	—	59 15	—	10	—	—	—	118 30	—	—	—	15	—	—
Kotte road toll bar to junction of Galle road near Wellawatta	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	4,870 13	—	4,870 13	—	—	11	—	—	—	695 73	—	—	—	190	—
Chatham street extension	—	—	·43	—	·43	—	—	2,999 93	—	2,999 93	—	—	36	—	—	—	6,976 58	—	—	—	800	—
Dematagoda to Wellampitiya ...	—	·75	·75	—	1·50	—	343 0	632 35	—	975 35	—	13	13	—	—	475 33	843 13	—	—	100	100	—
Grandpass to 34th mile, Kandy road	—	—	31·30	—	31·30	—	—	27,034 27	—	27,034 27	—	—	13	—	—	—	863 71	—	—	—	200	—
Grandpass to Avisawella	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	18,404 50	—	18,404 50	—	—	13	—	—	—	681 64	—	—	—	200	—
Hanwella to Bope	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	5,495 25	—	5,495 25	—	—	12	—	—	—	646 50	—	—	—	100	—
Kelaniya to Biyagama	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	5,198 37	—	5,198 37	—	—	12	—	—	—	649 79	—	—	—	175	—
Municipal toll bar at Bambalapitiya to Kotte road junction at Pamankada ...	—	—	·50	—	·50	—	—	797 39	—	797 39	—	—	13	—	—	—	1,594 78	—	—	—	150	—
Roads within the Customs premises ...	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—	8,394 82	—	8,394 82	—	—	36	—	—	—	13,325 11	—	—	—	1,000	—
Urugodawatta road	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	7,294 83	—	7,294 83	—	—	13	—	—	—	1,458 96	—	—	—	300	—
Veyangoda-Ruanwella road to Western Province boundary	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	7,697 66	—	7,697 66	—	—	12	—	—	—	699 78	—	—	—	125	—
Wellawatta to 7th mile, Galle road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	5,147 5	—	5,147 5	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,715 68	—	—	—	300	—
Wak-oya bridge to Labugama ...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	3,954 34	—	3,954 34	—	—	12	—	—	—	465 25	—	—	—	50	—
Road to grain sheds, Kochchikade ...	—	—	·16	—	·16	—	—	1,499 54	—	1,499 54	—	—	35	—	—	—	9,372 12	—	—	—	500	—
Pasyala to Attanagalla	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	1,958 19	—	1,958 19	—	—	12	—	—	—	460 75	—	—	—	50	—
Padukka-Bope road	—	—	2·56	—	2·56	—	—	2,195 99	—	2,195 99	—	—	12	—	—	—	857 80	—	—	—	100	—
Mupe-Padukka-Millewa road ...	—	—	7·16	—	7·16	—	—	2,225 69	—	2,225 69	—	—	12	—	—	—	310 85	—	—	—	100	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Kelani Valley Line, Avisawella, Puwakpitiya, Kosgama, Waga, Padukka, and Nugegoda (passenger stations)	—	—	·39	—	·39	—	—	304 36	—	304 36	—	—	8	—	—	—	780 41	—	—	—	25	—
Approach road to Veyangoda railway station...	—	—	·09	—	·09	—	—	108 95	—	108 95	—	—	8	—	—	—	1,210 55	—	—	—	25	—
Kosgama-Pugoda road	—	2·80	—	—	2·80	—	851 36	—	—	851 36	—	10	—	—	—	304 5	—	—	—	50	—	—

KALUTARA DISTRICT.																									
Horana to Alutgama	—	13	17·42	—	30·42	—	3,130	99	9,947	14	—	13,078	13	—	8	8	—	—	240	84	571	2	—	—	60	60	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Panadure and Wadduwa and beyond Kalutara to Alutgama, Angulana, Lunawa, and Moratuwa ...	—	2·64	—	—	2·64	—	999	8	—	—	—	999	8	—	10	—	—	—	378	44	—	—	—	—	814	—	—
7th mile, Galle road to Bentota ...	—	—	31	—	31	—	—		27,974	22	—	27,974	22	—	—	10	—	—	—		902	39	—	—	—	483	—
Moratuwa to junction of Kesbewa road ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—		1,198	85	—	1,198	85	—	—	8	—	—	—		399	62	—	—	—	177	—
Nagoda-Neboda road	—	—	10·36	—	10·36	—	—		6,664	36	—	6,664	36	—	—	8	—	—	—		643	28	—	—	—	42	—
Panadure to Nambapana	—	—	22·77	—	22·77	—	—		12,999	60	—	12,999	60	—	—	8	—	—	—		570	90	—	—	—	60	—
Road to Beruwala Customs	—	·66	—	—	·66	—	367	77	—		—	367	77	—	8	—	—	—	557	23	—		—	—	8	—	—
Road leading to District Hospital, Neboda ...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—		819	76	—	819	76	—	—	8	—	—	—		468	43	—	—	—	3	—
Bope-Nambapana road	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—		3,896	8	—	3,896	8	—	—	8	—	—	—		599	39	—	—	—	11	—
Horawella to Moragalla resthouse ...	—	—	5	—	5	—	—		2,199	16	—	2,199	16	—	—	8	—	—	—		439	83	—	—	—	20	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·94	—	—	·94	—	272	95	—		—	272	95	—	6	—	—	—	290	37	—		—	—	3	—	—
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.																									
Approach road to Henaratgoda railway station	—	·12	—	—	·12	—	102	81	—		—	102	81	—	9	—	—	—	856	75	—		—	—	100	—	—
Approach road to Mahara prison ...	—	·40	—	—	·40	—	299	36	—		—	299	36	—	9	—	—	—	748	40	—		—	—	3	—	—
Grandpass to Toppu	—	—	24·30	—	24·30	—	—		32,609	66	—	32,609	66	—	—	12	—	—	—		1,338	10	—	—	—	909	—
Giriulla to Pasyala	—	—	12	—	12	—	—		7,532	5	—	7,532	5	—	—	9	—	—	—		627	67	—	—	—	120	—
Ja-ela to Kotadeniyawa	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—		13,721	70	—	13,721	70	—	—	10	—	—	—		741	71	—	—	—	150	—
Minuwangoda to Henaratgoda ...	—	—	8·11	—	8·11	—	—		5,760	94	—	5,760	94	—	—	12	—	—	—		710	35	—	—	—	65	—
Maha Hunupitiya to Mugurugampola ...	—	7·50	11·50	—	19	—	1,799	60	6,602	20	—	8,401	80	—	9	9	—	—	239	94	574	10	—	—	—	70	—
Negombo to Giriulla	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—		14,697	28	—	14,697	28	—	—	10	—	—	—		625	41	—	—	—	160	—
Veyangoda to Negombo	—	5·25	10	—	15·25	—	1,255	72	7,214	30	—	8,470	2	—	10	10	—	—	239	18	721	43	—	—	—	160	—
Welisara to Ragama	—	—	5	—	5	—	—		1,506	1	—	1,506	1	—	—	9	—	—	—		301	20	—	—	—	200	—
Approach roads to public buildings ..	—	·20	—	—	·20	—	94	25	—		—	94	25	—	9	—	—	—	471	25	—		—	—	5	—	—
Ragama station road	—	·98	—	—	·98	—	607	47	—		—	607	47	—	9	—	—	—	619	87	—		—	—	75		
Total ...	—	43·05	337·51	—	380·56	—	14,676	64	261,891	39	—	276,568	3	—	—	—	—	—	340	92	775	95	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																									
KANDY DISTRICT.																									
Approach roads to public buildings, Kandy ...	—	2·75	—	—	2·75	—	962	98	—		—	962	98	—	8	—	—	—	350	17	—		—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to railway station, Kandy ...	—	—	1·10	—	1·10	—	—		1,949	64	—	1,949	64	—	—	40	—	—	—		1,772	40	—	—	—	100	—
Ampitiya road	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—		2,164	15	—	2,164	15	—	—	12	—	—	—		455	61	—	—	—	20	—
Haragama to Kurundu-oya	—	—	28·25	—	28·25	—	—		14,999	64	—	14,999	64	—	—	11	—	—	—		530	96	—	—	—	50	—
Kandy to Haragama	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—		6,399	85	—	6,399	85	—	—	12	—	—	—		752	92	—	—	—	55	—
Katugastota to Queen's Hotel ...	—	—	2·57	—	2·57	—	—		4,999	76	—	4,999	76	—	—	30	—	—	—		1,945	43	—	—	—	95	—
Lower Badulla road, Kandy section ...	23·50	—	—	—	23·50	1,291	95	—		—	1,291	95	—	—	—	—	54	97	—		—		—	—	—	—	—
Peradeniya to Lewella ferry	—	—	5·81	—	5·81	—		—	6,998	74	—	6,998	74	—	—	15-30	—	—	—		1.204	60	—	—	—	60	—
Peradeniya to Gampola	—	—	8	—	8	—		—	4,499	8	—	4,499	8	—	—	12	—	—	—		562	38	—	—	—	15	—
Deltota road	—	—	19	—	19	—		—	13,992	1	—	13,992	1	—	—	11	—	—	—		736	42	—	—	—	35	—
Getambe ferry road	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—		—	1,869	25	—	1,869	25	—	—	9	—	—	—		1,068	14	—	—	—	20	—
Branch Roads.																									
Padiyapelella and Elamulla roads ...	—	—	4·89	—	4·89	—		—	2,239	16	—	2,239	16	—	—	9	—	—	—		457	90	—	—	—	7	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1905.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
KATUGASTOTA DISTRICT.						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
From junction of Hunasgiriya road to Iriyagastenna	—	—	3·20	—	3·20	—	—	2,049 76	—	2,049 76	—	—	9	—	—	—	640 55	—	—	—	18	—
Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella ...	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	2,129 83	—	2,129 83	—	—	8	—	—	—	567 95	—	—	—	15	—
Iriyagama to Aladeniya	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	2,383 81	—	2,383 81	—	—	8	—	—	—	397 30	—	—	—	20	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·95	—	—	·95	—	409 38	—	—	409 38	—	8	—	—	—	430 92	—	—	—	2	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations ...	—	—	·30	—	·30	—	—	123 7	—	123 7	—	—	8	—	—	—	410 23	—	—	—	5	—
Kadugannawa to Peradeniya	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	4,074 33	—	4,074 33	—	—	14	—	—	—	679 5	—	—	—	30	—
Katugastota to Madulkele	—	—	18·50	—	18·50	—	—	16,343 34	—	16,343 34	—	—	8	—	—	—	883 42	—	—	—	68	—
Katugastota to Balakaduwa	—	—	7·50	—	7·50	—	—	2,055 70	—	2,055 70	—	—	8	—	—	—	274 9	—	—	—	28	—
Katugastota to Galagedara	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	5,578 51	—	5,578 51	—	—	8	—	—	—	557 85	—	—	—	17	—
Laggala tavalam road and Laggala bridle path	16·75	2·50	—	—	19·25	1,378 4	446 92	—	—	1,824 96	8	8	—	—	82 27	178 77	—	—	—	2	—	—
Madawala to Taldeniya and Nugatenna gap ...	—	—	17·07	—	17·07	—	—	11,448 43	—	11,448 43	—	—	8	—	—	—	670 67	—	—	—	60	—
Teldeniya to Rangalla	—	—	9·75	—	9·75	—	—	3,816 51	—	3,816 51	—	—	8	—	—	—	391 43	—	—	—	30	—
Madulkele to Hulu-ganga bridge ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	2,087 72	—	2,087 72	—	—	8	—	—	—	596 49	—	—	—	20	—
Branch Roads.																						
Dotale road	—	—	8·18	—	8·18	—	—	2,401 87	—	2,401 87	—	—	8	—	—	—	293 62	—	—	—	40	—
Duckwari bazaar to Kotaganga ...	—	—	1·75	—	1·75	—	—	849 99	—	849 99	—	—	8	—	—	—	485 70	—	—	—	5	—
Madulkele to Habaragala	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	2,609 11	—	2,609 11	—	—	8	—	—	—	802 80	—	—	—	5	—
Hulu-ganga bridge to the end of Bambara-ela	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	1,697 1	—	1,697 1	—	—	8	—	—	—	399 29	—	—	—	20	—
Nugatenna Gap to Deanstone... ...	—	—	4·77	—	4·77	—	—	2,119 91	—	2,119 91	—	—	8	—	—	—	444 42	—	—	—	10	—
Rangalla-Nitre Cave road	—	—	3·75	—	3·75	—	—	1,230 0	—	1,230 0	—	—	8	—	—	—	328 0	—	—	—	5	—
Kadugannawa to Alagalla	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	2,664 24	—	2,664 24	—	—	8	—	—	—	532 84	—	—	—	5	—
MATALE DISTRICT.																						
Balakaduwa to junction of Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road	—	—	36·50	—	36·50	—	—	28,503 37	—	28,503 37	—	—	12	—	—	—	780 91	—	—	—	140	—
Beligamuwa to Mirisgoni-oya... ...	—	14·10	—	—	14·10	—	2,907 86	—	—	2,907 86	—	—	12	—	—	206 23	—	—	—	17	—	—
Kalawewa to Galawela	—	7·50	—	—	7·50	—	1,638 35	—	—	1,638 35	—	—	12	—	—	218 44	—	—	—	3	—	—
Naula to Elahera	—	14·25	—	—	14·25	—	3,139 39	—	—	3,139 39	—	—	12	—	—	220 30	—	—	—	2	—	—
Matale to Rattota	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	4,398 35	—	4,398 35	—	—	12	—	—	—	676 67	—	—	—	22	—
Palapatwela to Galawela	—	17·50	1·50	—	19	—	3,839 95	658 5	—	4,498 0	—	12	12	—	—	213 71	438 70	—	—	16	16	—
Ukuwela road	—	—	1·38	—	1·38	—	—	582 85	—	582 85	—	—	12	—	—	—	422 35	—	—	—	5	—
Matale to Udapella and Kalalpitiya to Ukuwela railway station	—	—	5·12	—	5·12	—	—	2,998 59	—	2,998 59	—	—	12	—	—	—	585 64	—	—	—	4	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·42	—	—	·42	—	149 75	—	—	149 75	—	—	—	—	—	356 55	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUSSELLAWA DISTRICT.																						
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·08	—	—	·08	—	43 89	—	—	43 89	—	8	—	—	—	548 62	—	—	—	5	—	—

Approach roads to railway stations, Gampola and Ulapane	—	—	·55	—	·55	—	—	274	98	—	274	98	—	—	14	—	—	—	499	96	—	—	—	30	—
Gampola to Pussellawa	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	10,696	29	—	10,696	29	—	—	12	—	—	—	891	35	—	—	—	40	—
Gampola to Nawalapitiya	—	—	10·70	—	10·70	—	—	4,999	71	—	4,999	71	—	—	10	—	—	—	467	26	—	—	—	10	—
Tawalantenna to Watagoda road ...	—	—	16·40	—	16·40	—	—	8,388	98	—	8,388	98	—	—	10	—	—	—	511	52	—	—	—	12	—
Pussellawa to Ramboda	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	5,399	22	—	5,399	22	—	—	10	—	—	—	599	91	—	—	—	20	—
Branch Roads.																									
Pupuressa road	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	6,419	29	—	6,419	29	—	—	10	—	—	—	641	92	—	—	—	15	—
Ulapane to Riverside road	—	—	4·32	—	4·32	—	—	2,357	92	—	2,357	92	—	—	10	—	—	—	545	81	—	—	—	5	—
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.																									
Ambawela road	—	—	5·12	—	5·12	—	—	3,249	86	—	3,249	86	—	—	12	—	—	—	634	73	—	—	—	6	—
Blackpool and Horton Plains bridle path ...	16·03	—	—	—	16·03	939	0	—	—	—	939	0	4	—	—	—	58	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to public buildings ...	—	3·62	·08	—	3·70	—		1,053	24	51	50	—	1,104	74	—	10	18	—	—	290	95	643	75	—	—	5	12	—
Approach road to railway station ...	—	—	·21	—	·21	—		—		523	97	—	523	97	—	—	18	—	—	—		249	50	—	—	—	20	—
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya)	—	—	6	—	6	—		—		4,012	45	—	4,012	45	—	—	17	—	—	—		668	74	—	—	—	20	—
Lake and Moon Plains road	—	—	5	—	5	—		—		2,499	90	—	2,499	90	—	—	12	—	—	—		499	90	—	—	—	30	—
New Bazaar road connecting the Uda Pussellawa and Badulla road	—	—	·16	—	·16	—		—		75	48	—	75	48	—	—	18	—	—	—		471	75	—	—	—	40	—
Ramboda to Wilson's Bungalow ...	—	—	26	—	26	—		—		10,713	44	—	10,713	44	—	—	12	—	—	—		412	6	—	—	—	25	—
Rappahannock bridle path	1·20	—	—	—	1·20	60	0	—		—		—	60	0	4	—	—	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellawa-Dimbula junction road ...	—	—	1	—	1	—		—		1,299	47	—	1,299	47	—	—	12	—	—	—		1,299	47	—	—	—	50	—
Uda Pussellawa road	—	—	14·50	—	14·50	—		—		8,825	0	—	8,825	0	—	—	12	—	—	—		608	62	—	—	—	35	—
Forest Service road, Kandapola ...	—	1·40	—	—	1·40	—		449	85	—		—	449	85	—	10	—	—	—	321	32	—		—	—	5	—	—
Uda Pussellawa road to Havelock drive ...	—	·60	—	—	·60	—		249	65	—		—	249	65	—	12	—	—	—	416	8	—		—	—	15	—	—
Hospital junction to the Brewery, Nuwara Eliya	—	—	·07	—	·07	—		—		29	95	—	29	95	—	—	12	—	—	—		427	85	—	—	—	25	—
DIMBULA DISTRICT.																									
Craigie Lea to Lindula	—	—	6	—	6	—		—		1,774	2	—	1,774	2	—	—	11	—	—	—		1,295	67	—	—	—	164	—
Dimbula road, Nawalapitiya to Craigie Lea ...	—	—	20	—	20	—		—		9,199	93	—	9,199	93	—	—	10	—	—	—		459	99	—	—	—	55	—
Dolosbage road, 1st section	—	—	4	—	4	—		—		3,745	55	—	3,745	55	—	—	11	—	—	—		936	38	—	—	—	42	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction (Dimbula junction to Hatton)	—	—	6·57	—	6·57	—		—		3,498	7	—	3,498	7	—	—	10	—	—	—		532	42	—	—	—	42	—
Holyrood road	—	—	·30	—	·30	—		—		365	88	—	365	88	—	—	11	—	—	—		1,219	16	—	—	—	164	—
Lindula to Nuwara Eliya (Lindula to Nanu-oya)	—	—	10	—	10	—		—		4,999	96	—	4,999	96	—	—	10	—	—	—		499	99	—	—	—	26	—
Tispane road	—	—	2·72	—	2·72	—		—		1,000	0	—	1,000	0	—	—	10	—	—	—		367	64	—	—	—	13	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·10	—	—	·10	—		45	0	—		—	45	0	—	10	—	—	—	450	0	—		—	—	5	—	—
Approach road to railway station ...	—	—	·44	—	·44	—		—		204	98	—	204	98	—	—	10	—	—	—		465	86	—	—	—	30	—
Branch Roads.																									
Dolosbage road, 2nd section	—	—	6·25	—	6·25	—		—		3,657	70	—	3,657	70	—	—	11	—	—	—		585	23	—	—	—	36	—
Glenlyon-Preston road	—	—	2·55	—	2·55	—		—		1,199	84	—	1,199	84	—	—	11	—	—	—		470	35	—	—	—	12	—
Lindula to end of Agra road	—	—	14	—	14	—		—		19,978	93	—	19,978	93	—	—	12	—	—	—		1,427	6	—	—	—	124	—
Railway Gorge road	—	—	3	—	3	—		—		1,299	94	—	1,299	94	—	—	10	—	—	—		433	31	—	—	—	16	—
Walaha road	—	—	1·91	—	1·91	—		—		675	85	—	675	85	—	—	11	—	—	—		353	84	—	—	—	10	—
DIKOYA DISTRICT.																									
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·90	·43	—	1·33	—		547	68	150	0	—	697	68	—	7	7	—	—	608	44	349	7	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to railway stations ...	—	—	·44	—	·44	—		—		288	74	—	288	74	—	—	8	—	—	—		656	22	—	—	—	50	—
Carolina road	—	—	1·20	—	1·20	—		—		623	89	—	623	89	—	—	12	—	—	—		519	90	—	—	—	26	—
Dikoya road, Nawalapitiya to Hatton bridge	—	—	21·70	—	21·70	—		—		10,408	85	—	10,408	85	—	—	11	—	—	—		479	67	—	—	—	69	—
Dimbula-Dikoya junction	—	—	1·50	—	1·50	—		—		2,079	74	—	2,079	74	—	—	16	—	—	—		1,386	50	—	—	—	425	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1905.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
DIKOYA DISTRICT—*contd.*						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Ginigathena to boundary of Province ...	—	—	7·37	—	7·67	—	—	3,398 77	—	3,398 77	—	—	10	—	—	—	444 16	—	—	—	17	—
Strathdon-Fruit Hill road	—	—	1·70	—	1·70	—	—	725 23	—	725 23	—	—	10	—	—	—	376 59	—	—	—	75	—
Branch Roads.																						
Bathford Valley road	—	—	6·60	—	6·60	—	—	2,801 96	—	2,801 96	—	—	11	—	—	—	424 53	—	—	—	112	—
Dikoya road, Hatton bridge junction to Norwood bridge	—	—	4·98	—	4·98	—	—	10,719 44	—	10,719 44	—	—	14	—	—	—	2,152 48	—	—	—	398	—
Dikoya road, Norwood bridge to Campion ...	—	—	10·05	—	10·05	—	—	7,543 88	—	7,543 88	—	—	11	—	—	—	750 63	—	—	—	90	—
Maskeliya road, Norwood bridge to Moray ...	—	—	9·73	—	9·73	—	—	9,417 82	—	9,417 82	—	—	10	—	—	—	967 91	—	—	—	175	—
Maskeliya road, Maskeliya to Cruden ...	—	—	3·60	—	3·60	—	—	1,798 36	—	1,798 36	—	—	10	—	—	—	499 54	—	—	—	32	—
Maskeliya road, Brownlow to Luccombe ...	—	—	3·87	—	3·87	—	—	1,357 71	—	1,357 71	—	—	9	—	—	—	350 83	—	—	—	23	—
Norton-Carolina road	—	—	5·25	—	5·25	—	—	2,999 96	—	2,999 96	—	—	10	—	—	—	571 42	—	—	—	21	—
Norwood-Upcot road	—	—	7·90	—	7·90	—	—	4,962 19	—	4,962 19	—	—	10	—	—	—	628 25	—	—	—	46	—
Wanarajah road	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	1,899 92	—	1,899 92	—	—	10	—	—	—	422 20	—	—	—	83	—
Annfield road	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,499 98	—	1,499 98	—	—	10	—	—	—	428 56	—	—	—	18	—
Total ...	57·48	66·67	545·61	—	669·76	3,668 99	15,883 89	353,010 13	—	372,563 1	—	—	—	—	63 83	238 24	647 0	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																						
JAFFNA DISTRICT.																						
Achchuveli to Tondaimannar... ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	349 6	—	349 6	—	—	12	—	—	—	99 73	—	—	—	10	—
Drainage channels	10	—	—	—	10	671 76	—	—	—	671 76	—	—	—	—	67 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravets of Jaffna	—	—	44	—	44	—	—	7,952 92	—	7,952 92	—	—	14	—	—	—	180 75	—	—	—	250	—
Jaffna to Karaitivu	—	—	14·25	—	14·25	—	—	3,608 95	—	3,608 95	—	—	12	—	—	—	253 26	—	—	—	60	—
Jaffna to Kankesanturai	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	3,495 73	—	3,495 73	—	—	15	—	—	—	303 97	—	—	—	260	—
Jaffna to Point Pedro	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	4,485 86	—	4,485 86	—	—	14	—	—	—	213 61	—	—	—	150	—
Jaffna to Kaitadi	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—	2,334 80	—	2,334 80	—	—	15	—	—	—	359 20	—	—	—	70	—
Manippai to Kaitadi	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,352 84	—	1,352 84	—	—	12	—	—	—	159 16	—	—	—	15	—
Punnalai road	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	2,933 79	—	2,933 79	—	—	12	—	—	—	279 41	—	—	—	105	—
Pannaitturai to Kayts	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	779 18	—	779 18	—	—	10	—	—	—	77 92	—	—	—	10	—
Point Pedro to Punnalai	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	2,904 61	—	2,904 61	—	—	12	—	—	—	116 18	—	—	—	10	—
Telippalai to Pandatiruppu	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	759 89	—	759 89	—	—	10	—	—	—	168 86	—	—	—	15	—
Vallai to Valluvedditurai	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	649 52	—	649 52	—	—	10	—	—	—	185 58	—	—	—	10	—
Valukkai-aru to Velanai	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	318 57	—	318 57	—	—	10	—	—	—	79 64	—	—	—	15	—
Approach road to public buildings ...	—	—	·98	—	·98	—	—	194 7	—	194 7	—	—	10	—	—	—	198 03	—	—	—	5	—
Approach road to goods station, Jaffna ...	—	—	·68	—	·68	—	—	615 73	—	615 73	—	—	12	—	—	—	905 48	—	—	—	20	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Jaffna District	—	—	·15	—	·15	—	—	69 24	—	69 24	—	—	12	—	—	—	461 60	—	—	—	8	—
Coast road to Colombo	9	—	3	—	12	1,051 99	—	1,742 0	—	2,793 99	16	—	16	—	116 87	—	580 66	—	10	—	10	—

PALLAI DISTRICT.																									
Chavakachcheri to Karaveddi...	...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	1,639	96	—	1,639	96	—	—	12	—	—	—	136	66	—	—	—	35	—
Karanavai to Tunnalai ...	...	—	—	5·50	—	5·50	—	—	759	77	—	759	77	—	—	10	—	—	—	138	14	—	—	—	18	—
Kaitadi to Mankulam ...	...	—	—	54	—	54	—	—	27,218	30	—	27,218	30	—	—	12	—	—	—	504	04	—	—	—	125	—
Point Pedro to Kodikamam ...	...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,671	45	—	1,671	45	—	—	12	—	—	—	196	64	—	—	—	175	—
Puttur to Kodikamam ...	...	—	—	8·50	—	8·50	—	—	1,422	24	—	1,422	24	—	—	10	—	—	—	167	32	—	—	—	65	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Pallai District ...	...	—	·19	·54	—	·73	—	49	67	500	20	—	549	87	—	12	12	—	—	261	42	926	29	—	—	10	25	—
VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.																											
Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace)	...	—	23·50	7	—	30·50	—	4,189	21	3,387	35	—	7,576	37	—	15	12	—	—	178	25	483	90	—	—	10	10	—
Mankulam to Galkandamadu	...	—	—	34·25	—	34·25	—	—		19,902	62	—	19,902	62	—	—	12	—	—	—		581	10	—	—	—	32	—
Mullaittivu to Central road (old trace)	...	24	3	—	—	27	1,548	28	468	76	—	—	2,017	4	12	12	—	—	64	51	156	25	—	—	4	4	—	—
Vavuniya to Parayanalankulam	...	—	22·25	—	—	22·25	—	5,487	44	—		—	5,487	44	—	12	—	—	—		246	63	—	—	—	23	—	—
Vavuniya towards Horawapotana	...	—	6	—	—	6	—	719	57	—		—	719	57	—	12	—	—	—		102	80	—	—	—	2	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	·68	—	—	·68	—	240	0	—		—	240	0	—	12	—	—	—		352	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to railway station	...	—	1·40	—	—	1·40	—	98	50	—		—	98	50	—	12	—	—	—		70	35	—	—	—	10	—	—
MANNAR DISTRICT.																											
Coast road to Colombo ...	...	59	7	—	—	66	3,108	60	941	48	—	—	4,050	8	20	15	—	—	52	68	134	49	—	—	7	6	—	—
Mannar causeway ...	...	—	—	2·50	—	2·50	—	—		1,399	74	—	1,399	74	—	—	12	—	—		—		559	89	—	—	30	—
Yakwewa to Pesalai ...	...	—	27·25	25·50	—	52·75	—	7,182	82	14,370	95	—	21,553	77	—	15	12	—	—		263	56	563	56	—	—	20	30	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	·52	—	—	·52	—	280	76	—		—	280	76	—	—	—	—	—		539	92	—		—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	102	91·79	329·85	—	523·64	6,380	63	19,658	2	106,819	34	—	132,857	99	—	—	—	—	62	55	214	16	323	84	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																											
GALLE DISTRICT.																											
Bentota to Goyapana ...	...	—	—	43·25	—	43·25	—	—		28,822	0	—	28,822	0	—	—	10	—	—		—		666	0	—	—	—	340	—
Dodanduwa to Baddegama ...	...	—	—	6·50	—	6·50	—	—		3,653	0	—	3,653	0	—	—	9	—	—		—		562	0	—	—	—	236	—
Galle to Udugama ...	...	—	—	22·75	—	22·75	—	—		10,961	0	—	10,961	0	—	—	9	—	—		—		481	0	—	—	—	30	—
Galle to Akuressa ...	...	—	—	21	—	21	—	—		14,197	0	—	14,197	0	—	—	9	—	—		—		676	0	—	—	—	103	—
Hikkaduwa to Gonapinuwela...	...	—	—	2·70	—	2·70	—	—		1,476	0	—	1,476	0	—	—	9	—	—		—		546	0	—	—	—	156	—
Kahawe to Batapola ...	...	—	3·25	2	—	5·25	—	1,200	0	576	0	—	1,776	0	—	8	8	—	—	369	0	288	0	—	—	30	30	—
Roads within the Municipality of Galle	...	—	—	4·75	—	4·75	—	—		6,496	0	—	6,496	0	—	—	14	—	—		—	1,366	0	—	—	—	361	—
Railway approach roads ...	...	—	—	·63	—	·63	—	—		353	0	—	353	0	—	—	9	—	—		—		560	0	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	1·91	—	—	1·91	—	1,235	0	—		—	1,235	0	—	·9	—	—	—	646	0	—		—	—	—	—	—
MATARA DISTRICT.																											
Akuressa to Wiharahena ...	...	—	—	33	—	33	—	—		29,654	0	—	29,654	0	—	—	10	—	—		—		898	0	—	—	—	40	—
Dikwella to Beliatta ...	...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—		3,260	0	—	3,260	0	—	—	8	—	—		—		407	0	—	—	—	35	—
Goyapana to Tangalla ...	...	—	—	36	—	36	—	—		20,915	0	—	20,915	0	—	—	10	—	—		—		581	0	—	—	—	115	—
Hakmana to Tangalla ...	...	—	7	5	—	12	—	1,261	0	1,897	0	—	3,158	0	—	6	7	—	—	180	0	379	0	—	—	21	21	—
Matara to Hakmana ...	...	—	—	15	—	15	—	—		5,935	0	—	5,935	0	—	—	7	—	—		—		395	0	—	—	—	48	—
Matara new entrance road ...	...	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—		965	0	—	965	0	—	—	12	—	—		—		772	0	—	—	—	200	—
Railway approach road ...	...	—	—	·87	—	·87	—	—		265	0	—	265	0	—	—	11	—	—		—		304	0	—	—	—	175	—
Matara-Akuressa road ...	...	—	—	12·66	—	12·66	—	—		4166	0	—	4,166	0	—	—	2½	—	—		—		329	0	—	—	—	75	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	·29	—	—	·29	—	87	0	—		—	87	0	—	6	—	—	—	300	0	—		—	—	10	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued*.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1905.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
SOUTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.* MATARA DISTRICT—*contd.*																						
Branch Road.																						
Deniyaya to Hayes	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	6,267 0	—	6,267 0	—	—	6	—	—	—	597 0	—	—	—	20	—
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.																						
Hambantota to Tanamalwila	—	7·50	21	—	28·50	—	3,189 0	13,874 0	—	17,063 0	—	20	10	—	—	425 0	660 0	—	—	20	50	—
Lewaya road	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1,750 0	—	1,750 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	875 0	—	—	—	50	—
Tangalla to Hambantota	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	18,585 0	—	18,585 0	—	—	10	—	—	—	714 0	—	—	—	70	—
Tangalla-Hambantota road (138th mile) to Liyangahatota	—	11	—	—	11	—	1,634 0	—	—	1,634 0	—	8	—	—	—	148 0	—	—	—	10	—	—
Weligatta to Bundala	—	1·50	4	—	5·50	—	366 0	1,520 0	—	1,886 0	—	14	10	—	—	244 0	380 0	—	—	2	30	—
Wirawila to Kirinda *viâ* Tissamaharama ...	—	6·25	5	—	11·25	—	2,263 0	5,515 0	—	7,778 0	—	12	10	—	—	362 0	1,103 0	—	—	20	50	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·15	—	—	·15	—	34 0	—	—	34 0	—	10	—	—	—	226 0	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	—	38·85	283·86	—	322·71	—	1,1269 0	181,102 0	—	192,371 0	—	—	—	—	—	290 0	638 0	—	—	—	—	—
EASTERN PROVINCE																						
BATTICALOA DISTRICT.																						
Coast road north, Batticaloa District ...	—	30	17	—	47	—	9,519 0	15,211 0	—	24,730 0	—	12	12	—	—	317 0	895 0	—	—	29	102	—
Kalkuda road ...	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,999 0	—	1,999 0	—	—	9	—	—	—	571 0	—	—	—	15	—
Maduru-oya to Eravur ...	—	—	44·25	—	44·25	—	—	31,858 0	—	31,858 0	—	—	14	—	—	—	717 0	—	—	—	123	—
Punkuduveli road ...	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	113 0	—	—	113 0	—	10	—	—	—	75 0	—	—	—	4	—	—
Road from the resthouse to bar, Batticaloa ...	—	3	—	—	3	—	794 0	—	—	794 0	—	10	—	—	—	264 0	—	—	—	32	—	—
Kalkuda Valaichchenai road ...	—	2·75	—	—	2·75	—	250 0	—	—	250 0	—	—	—	—	—	91 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·30	—	—	·30	—	121 0	—	—	121 0	—	—	—	—	—	403 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
KALMUNAI DISTRICT.																						
Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road... ...	—	5·50	6	—	11·50	—	878 0	3,120 0	—	3,998 0	—	8	14	—	—	160 0	520 0	—	—	4	6	—
Arasadi to Malkompuddi	—	3·25	—	—	3·25	—	649 0	—	—	649 0	—	10	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	40	—	—
Akkaraipattu-Irakkamam road ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	199 0	—	—	199 0	—	10	—	—	—	199 0	—	—	—	11	—	—
Coast road south	29	20	48	1	98	1,438 0	4,794 0	21,540 0	394 0	28,166 0	20	12	14	7	49 0	240 0	449 0	394 0	1	10	61	10
Karaitivu to Sammanturai and Irakkamam ...	—	·4	9	—	13	—	1,731 0	1,608 0	—	3,339 0	—	8	14	—	—	433 0	179 0	—	—	9	32	—
Kalmunai-Chadiyantalawa road ...	—	5·50	2	—	7·50	—	578 0	871 0	—	1,449 0	—	10	14	—	—	105 0	435 0	—	—	1	16	—
Pottuvil-Muppane road	·7	8·50	—	—	15·50	347 0	1,604 0	—	—	1,951 0	30	10	—	—	49 0	189 0	—	—	—	8	—	—
Kalmunai Sea View road	—	·75	—	—	·75	—	150 0	—	—	150 0	—	8	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	3	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·70	—	—	·70	—	109 0	—	—	109 0	—	8	—	—	—	156 0	—	—	—	3	—	—

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.																								
Coast road, Trincomalee District ...	7	35·34	—	—	42·34	—	11,995 0	—	—	11,995 0	—	12	—	—	—	339 0	—	—	—	21	—	—
Gravets of Trincomalee	—	5·40	—	—	5·40	—	1,204 0	—	—	1,204 0	—	16	—	—	—	223 0	—	—	—	250	—	—
Road from the salt store at Nilaveli to the high road	—	—	·61	—	·61	—	—	500 0	—	500 0	—	10	—	—	—	—	819 0	—	—	—	22	—
Trincomalee to Kituluttu	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	14,700 0	—	14,700 0	—	12	—	—	—	—	507 0	—	—	—	18	—
Trincomalee towards Anuradhapura ...	—	22·50	—	—	22·50	—	5,000 0	—	—	5,000 0	—	12	—	—	—	222 0	—	—	—	31	—	—
Coast road to Toppur	—	1·61	—	—	1·61	—	1,050 0	—	—	1,050 0	—	14	—	—	—	652 0	—	—	—	10	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·66	—	—	·66	—	200 0	—	—	200 0	—	12	—	—	—	303 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	43	152·26	159·36	1	355·62	1,785 0	40,938 0	91,407 0	394 0	134,524 0	—	—	—	—	41 0	268 0	573 58	394 0	—	—	—	—
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																								
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.																								
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·76	—	—	1·76	—	945 6	—	—	945 6	—	10	—	—	—	536 0	—	—	—	10	—	—
Getawana Circular road	—	—	1·25	—	1·25	—	—	575 87	—	575 87	—	12	—	—	—	—	460 69	—	—	—	46	—
Kurunegala-Nikaweratiya road ...	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	14,766 61	—	14,766 61	—	14	—	—	—	—	590 66	—	—	—	200	—
Kurunegala-Beligamuwa road ...	—	5	17	—	22	—	1,452 20	4,937 52	—	6,389 72	—	13	13	—	—	290 44	290 44	—	—	—	170	—
Kurunegala-Galagedara road ...	—	—	13·50	—	13·50	—	—	5,995 17	—	5,995 17	—	—	13	—	—	—	444 8	—	—	—	224	—
Padeniya-Siyambalagama road ...	—	—	33·50	—	33·50	—	—	12,597 64	—	12,597 64	—	—	10	—	—	—	376 4	—	—	—	41	—
Polgahawela-Kurunegala road ...	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	4,042 73	—	4,042 73	—	—	12	—	—	—	336 89	—	—	—	100	—
Railway approach roads and Edinburgh street	—	·057	·563	—	·62	—	14 75	509 70	—	524 45	—	14	14	—	—	258 76	905 32	—	—	—	170	—
Villakatupota-Ganawatta road ...	—	—	3·26	—	3·26	—	—	1,478 47	—	1,478 47	—	—	10	—	—	—	453 52	—	—	—	4	—
Branch Road.																								
Kurunegala-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate	—	—	1·17	—	1·17	—	—	672 67	—	672 67	—	—	12	—	—	—	574 93	—	—	—	9	—
PUTTALAM DISTRICT.																								
Akkaraipattu road	—	23	2	—	25	—	6,593 0	—	—	6,593 0	—	10	—	—	—	263 0	—	—	—	35	—	—
Main road to Kiriankala bridge ...	—	·83	—	—	·83	—	109 0	—	—	109 0	—	10	—	—	—	131 0	—	—	—	7	—	—
Road from Nikaweratiya to Puttalam ...	—	—	29	—	29	—	—	13,033 0	—	13,03 0	—	11	—	—	—	—	449 0	—	—	—	69	—
Road from Puttalam to Kala-oya ...	—	—	23·50	—	23·50	—	—	9,046 0	—	9,046 0	—	10	—	—	—	—	384 0	—	—	—	38	—
Road from Puttalam to Battulu-oya ...	—	—	20·50	—	20·50	—	—	12,251 0	—	12,251 0	—	11	—	—	—	—	597 0	—	—	—	49	—
Road from Puttalam to Madurugama ...	29	10	2	—	41	547 0	1,930 0	—	—	2,477 0	12	10	—	—	18 0	247 0	—	—	4	13	86	—
Service road at Palavi	—	4·50	—	—	4·50	—	631 0	—	—	631 0	—	10	—	—	—	140 0	—	—	—	9	—	—
Road to salt stores and town roads ...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	4,297 0	—	4,297 0	—	9	—	—	—	—	409 0	—	—	—	101	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·27	—	—	1·27	—	283 0	—	—	283 0	—	9	—	—	—	222 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road from Nikaweratiya to Maho ...	12	—	—	—	12	547 0	—	—	—	547 0	14	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
CHILAW DISTRICT.																								
Bo-tree road	—	—	—	1·25	1·25	—	—	—	448 72	448 72	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	358 98	—	—	—	20·71
Chilaw-Wariyapola road	—	16	—	16	32	—	3,212 23	—	7,060 43	10,272 66	—	10	—	2½	—	200 76	—	441 27	—	409·86	—	409·86
Madampe-Dummalasuriya road ...	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	4,553 70	4,553 70	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	758 95	—	—	—	60·27
Nattandiya-Marawila road	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	1,334 8	1,334 8	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	444 69	—	—	—	20·13
Pilakatumulla road	—	2	—	—	2	—	316 64	—	—	316 64	—	10	—	—	—	158 32	—	—	—	17·80	—	—
Toppu-Dankotuwa road	—	—	—	2·25	2·25	—	—	—	1,454 94	1,454 94	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	646 53	—	—	—	89·75
Approach roads to Government buildings ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	416 0	—	—	416 0	—	10	—	—	—	416 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toppu-Battulu-oya road	—	—	—	35	35	—	—	—	26,528 6	26,528 6	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	757 94	—	—	—	120·32
DANDUGAMA DISTRICT.																								
Dankotuwa to Giriulla	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	9,195 59	9,195 59	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	510 86	—	—	—	150
Kurunegala to Giriulla	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	8,092 11	8,092 11	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	367 82	—	—	—	145

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1905.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*																						
DANDUGAMA DISTRICT—*contd.*																						
Kompaspara road	—	2	—	—	2	—	294 62	—	—	294 62	—	8	—	—	—	147 31	—	—	—	5	—	—
Maharagama to Polgahawela	—	—	—	14·25	14·25	—	—	—	3,827 6	3,827 6	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	268 56	—	—	—	30
Narammala to Dummalasuriya ...	—	—	—	22·25	22·25	—	—	—	8,736 76	8,736 76	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	392 66	—	—	—	120
Kuliyapitiya to Hettipola	—	10	—	—	10	—	3,563 27	—	—	3,563 27	—	8	—	—	—	356 32	—	—	—	40	—	—
Total ...	41	77·417	194·743	140	453·16	1,094 0	19,760 77	84,203 38	71,231 45	176,289 60	—	—	—	—	26 68	268 0	432 38	508 79	—	—	—	—
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT.																						
Anuradhapura to Siyambalagama ...	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	11,156 99	—	11,156 99	—	—	9	—	—	—	587 21	—	—	—	20	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	1·89	—	—	1·89	—	493 45	—	—	493 45	—	8	—	—	—	261 80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kala-oya to Galgodahena	—	—	—	26·25	26·25	—	—	—	13,503 4	13,503 4	—	—	—	2½	—	—	—	514 40	—	—	—	20
Galkulam through Anuradhapura to Rambewa	—	1·50	16·50	—	18	—	—	7,945 5	—	7,945 5	—	—	10	—	—	—	481 51	—	—	—	1	—
Talawa towards Kekirawa	—	8·25	5	—	13·25	—	170 95	2,464 94	—	2,635 89	—	9½	9	—	—	20 72	492 98	—	—	6	6	—
Approach road to railway station, Anuradhapura	—	—	2·25	—	2·25	—	—	997 66	—	997 66	—	—	12	—	—	—	443 40	—	—	—	100	—
Approach roads to passenger station, Anuradhapura	—	—	·10	—	·10	—	—	39 20	—	39 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	392 0	—	—	—	—	—
Approach road to passenger station, Talawa ...	—	—	·14	—	·14	—	—	57 96	—	57 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	414 0	—	—	—	—	—
MIHINTALE DISTRICT.																						
Galkulam through Mihintale to Rambewa ...	—	11·87	—	—	11·87	—	3,449 12	—	—	3,449 12	—	12	—	—	—	290 57	—	—	—	2	—	—
Horawapotana towards Vavuniya ...	—	22·60	—	—	22·60	—	3,469 89	—	—	3,469 89	—	10	—	—	—	153 53	—	—	—	2	—	—
Kala-oya to Galgodahena (50 to 55 miles) ...	—	5·25	—	33	38·25	—	1,179 2	—	15,809 71	16,988 73	—	9	—	2	—	224 57	—	479 8	—	7	—	7
Madawachchiya to Yakwewa	—	4·61	—	2·71	7·32	—	1,519 59	—	1,302 68	2,822 27	—	9	—	2	—	329 62	—	480 69	—	4	—	7
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (88 to 105 miles)	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	8,738 88	—	8,738 88	—	—	8	—	—	—	514 5	—	—	—	14	—
Approach road to passenger station, Madawachchiya	—	—	—	·08	·08	—	—	—	50 2	50 2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	625 25	—	—	—	7
MARADANKADAWELA DISTRICT.																						
Habarana-Topawewa road	—	27	—	—	27	—	4,052 8	—	—	4,052 8	—	16	—	—	—	150 7	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mirisgoni-oya to Kituluttu	—	—	28·22	9·50	37·72	—	—	11,837 53	3,985 0	15,822 53	—	—	10	2	—	—	419 47	419 47	—	—	15	15
Mirisgoni-oya to Galkandamadu (46½ to 76 miles)	—	—	29·50	—	29·50	—	—	15,145 6	—	15,145 6	—	—	10	—	—	—	513 39	—	—	—	12	—
Kekirawa-Galawela road	—	17·20	—	—	17·20	—	2,654 71	—	—	2,654 71	—	16	—	—	—	154 34	—	—	—	3	—	—
Maradankadawela-Habarana road ...	—	15·60	—	—	15·60	—	3,502 66	—	—	3,502 66	—	16	—	—	—	224 53	—	—	—	2	—	—

Talawe-Kekirawa road ...	...	—	9	—	1	10	—	1,478 6	—	164 22	1,642 28	—	16	—	3	—	164 22	—	164 22	—	1	—	1
Sigiriya road ...	...	5·25	—	—	—	5·25	456 65	—	—	—	456 65	10	—	—	—	86 98	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kekirawe-Ganawalpola road ...	...	—	4·25	—	—	4·25	—	1,948 3	—	—	1,948 3	—	10	—	—	—	458 36	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	...	5·25	129·02	117·71	72·54	324·52	456 65	23,917 56	58,383 27	34,814 67	117,572 15	—	—	—	—	86 98	185 37	495 99	479 93	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF UVA.																							
BADULLA DISTRICT.																							
Badulla to Taldena	...	—	—	10·50	—	10·50	—	—	6,999 97	—	6,999 97	—	—	9	—	—	—	666 66	—	—	—	14	—
Badulla to Haputale	...	—	—	25·75	—	25·75	—	—	24,005 3	—	24,005 3	—	—	12	—	—	—	932 19	—	—	—	75	—
Dikwella to Madulla	...	10·75	—	5·25	—	16	805 77	—	3,445 14	—	4,250 91	6	—	9	—	74 95	—	656 21	—	—	—	15	—
Dikwella to Hakgala	...	—	—	20·25	—	20·25	—	—	6,526 13	—	6,526 13	—	—	12	—	—	—	322 22	—	—	—	16	—
Kumbalwela to Passara	...	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	7,699 99	—	7,699 99	—	—	9	—	—	—	699 99	—	—	—	14	—
Lower Badulla road	...	15	—	—	—	15	749 25	—	—	—	749 25	6	—	—	—	49 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naula-Spring Valley road	...	—	—	7·60	—	7·60	—	—	4,499 53	—	4,499 53	—	—	9	—	—	—	592 4	—	—	—	10	—
Railway station roads	...	—	—	·18	—	·18	—	—	175 28	—	175 28	—	—	10	—	—	—	973 78	—	—	—	7	—
Umaoya-Uda Pussellawa road	...	9	—	—	—	9	560 0	—	—	—	560 0	6	—	—	—	62 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	2·69	—	—	2·69	—	685 44	—	—	685 44	—	10	—	—	—	254 81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandarawela to Windy Corner	...	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	3,264 82	—	3,264 82	—	—	10	—	—	—	544 13	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Road.																							
Windy Corner to Liyangahawela	...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	999 97	—	999 97	—	—	10	—	—	—	499 98	—	—	—	3	—
PASSARA DISTRICT.																							
Badulla to boundary of Eastern Province	...	—	—	49·50	—	49·50	—	—	34,998 46	—	34,998 46	—	—	10	—	—	—	707 3	—	—	—	73	—
Bibile to Medagama	...	—	12	—	—	12	—	3,599 30	—	—	3,599 30	—	12	—	—	—	299 94	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bibile to Alutnuwara	...	—	11	—	—	11	—	3,315 47	—	—	3,315 47	—	12	—	—	—	301 46	—	—	—	2	—	—
Kumbalwela-Passara road	...	—	—	8·25	—	8·25	—	—	5,999 78	—	5,999 78	—	—	10	—	—	—	727 25	—	—	—	9	—
Passara-Madulsima road	...	—	—	11·25	—	11·25	—	—	7,324 62	—	7,324 62	—	—	10	—	—	—	651 7	—	—	—	26	—
Forest Hill to Dunedin factory	...	—	—	3·25	—	3·25	—	—	1,949 81	—	1,949 81	—	—	10	—	—	—	599 95	—	—	—	8	—
Passara-Muppane road to 13½ mileport	...	13·50	—	—	—	13·50	1,000 65	—	—	—	1,000 65	6	—	—	—	74 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	—	·05	—	·05	—	—	30 0	—	30 0	—	—	8	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	—	10	—
Branch Road.																							
Passara to Madulsima road, 11¼ to 15½ mile-posts	...	—	—	4·25	—	4·25	—	—	2,598 85	—	2,598 85	—	—	10	—	—	—	611 53	—	—	—	10	—
KOSLANDA DISTRICT.																							
Haputale to Halpe	...	—	—	12·75	—	12·75	—	—	10,634 42	—	10,634 42	—	—	18	—	—	—	934 7	—	—	—	30	—
Batgoda deviation	...	—	·75	—	—	·75	—	236 12	—	—	236 12	—	18	—	—	—	314 82	—	—	—	2	—	—
Haldummulla to Wellawaya	...	—	—	22·50	—	22·50	—	—	16,429 5	—	16,429 5	—	—	18	—	—	—	731 80	—	—	—	34	—
Haldummulla-Horton Plains road	...	12	—	—	—	12	1,802 41	—	—	—	1,802 41	6	—	—	—	150 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputale and Nanu-oya bridle road to Pattipola		15·50	—	—	—	15·50	868 15	—	—	—	868 15	6	—	—	—	56 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohiya to junction of Horton Plains road	...	2	—	2·25	—	4·25	488 91	—	991 28	—	1,480 19	6	—	6	—	244 45	—	444 5	—	—	—	6	—
Wellawaya to Tanamalwila	...	—	—	21·50	—	21·50	—	—	11,486 85	—	11,486 85	—	—	20	—	—	—	534 32	—	—	—	20	—
Wellawaya to Monaragala and towards Pottuvil		18·25	6	22	—	46·25	2,960 0	1,253 50	8,349 47	—	12,562 97	18	18	18	—	162 19	208 86	379 52	—	—	—	10	—
Passara-Muppane road, 13½ mile to Muppane		4·50	—	—	—	4·50	60 0	—	—	—	60 0	8	—	—	—	13 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muppane bazaar road	...	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	244 70	—	—	244 70	—	16	—	—	—	873 92	—	—	—	4	—	—
Approach roads to public buildings	...	—	·42	—	—	·42	—	70 51	—	—	70 51	—	12	—	—	—	167 88	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 4.—Return of Roads—*continued.*

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.					Cost of Maintenance during 1905.					Width of Track in Feet.				Average Cost per Mile.				Traffic Average Number of Carts per Diem over portions.			
	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Total.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.	Natural.	Gravelled.	Metalled.	Track Metalled.
PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.*																						
KOSLANDA DISTRICT—*contd.*						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Branch Road.																						
Haputale-Dambatenne road ...	—	—	5·75	—	5·75	—	—	2,251 28	—	2,251 28	—	—	16	—	—	—	391 52	—	—	—	—	—
Koslanda bazaar to Poonagala factory ...	—	—	2·75	—	2·75	—	—	697 27	—	697 27	—	—	16	—	—	—	253 55	—	—	—	6	—
DIYATALAWA DISTRICT.																						
Roehampton to Diyatalawa ...	—	1·80	2	—	3·80	—	220 0	787 30	—	1,007 30	—	—	—	—	—	122 22	393 65	—	—	—	6	—
Total ...	100·50	34·94	256·58	—	392· 2	9,295 14	9,625 4	162,144 30	—	181,064 48	—	—	—	—	92 48	275 47	631 94	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																						
RATNAPURA DISTRICT.																						
Bulutota-Eraporuwa road	6	—	—	—	6	565 75	—	—	—	565 75	—	—	—	—	94 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morawaka-Rakwana road	11	—	—	—	11	1,484 69	—	—	—	1,484 69	—	—	—	—	135 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madampe towards Hambantota ...	—	32·50	5	—	37·50	—	8,544 0	2,208 71	—	10,752 71	—	10	10	—	—	263 0	442 0	—	—	5	10	—
Pelmadulla to Gilgarron	—	—	29·75	—	29·75	—	—	18,996 93	—	18,996 93	—	—	9½	—	—	—	639 0	—	—	—	40	—
Ratnapura to Halpe	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	36,602 12	—	36,602 12	—	—	10	—	—	—	813 0	—	—	—	60	—
Riverside road, Ratnapura	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	743 86	—	743 86	—	—	10	—	—	—	744 0	—	—	—	100	—
Road to District Judge's quarters, Ratnapura ...	—	·28	—	—	·28	—	33 46	—	—	33 46	—	8	—	—	—	119 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads in Government premises, Ratnapura ...	—	2·07	—	—	2·07	—	551 74	—	—	551 74	—	7	—	—	—	266 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rakwana-Bulutota road	—	·32	—	—	·32	—	44 75	—	—	44 75	—	8	—	—	—	140 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellearawa-Pinnawala road	—	5	1·50	—	6·50	—	390 0	—	—	390 0	—	8	10	—	—	60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch Roads.																						
Ratnapura-Malwela ferry road ...	—	—	4·50	—	4·50	—	—	3,499 89	—	3,499 89	—	—	8	—	—	—	778 0	—	—	—	15	—
Balangoda-Chetnole road	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	2,099 82	—	2,099 82	—	—	10	—	—	—	700 0	—	—	—	10	—
AVISAWÈLLA DISTRICT.																						
Avisawella-Ratnapura road, from Pussella to Ratnapura	—	—	11·50	—	11·50	—	—	9,199 72	—	9,199 72	—	—	10	—	—	—	800 0	—	—	—	75	—
Avisawella-Ratnapura road, from Avisawella to Pussella	—	—	14·50	—	14·50	—	—	13,994 38	—	13,994 38	—	—	12	—	—	—	965 0	—	—	—	87	—
Nambapana road	—	—	19·75	—	19·75	—	—	5,374 87	—	5,374 87	—	—	9	—	—	—	272 0	—	—	—	25	—
Avisawella towards Ginigathena ...	—	—	26·50	—	26·50	—	—	19,170 70	—	19,170 70	—	—	12	—	—	—	723 0	—	—	—	75	—
Ferry approaches at Ruanwella and Karawanella	—	·16	·34	—	·50	—	—	449 31	—	449 31	—	8	12	—	—	—	899 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sitawaka to ferry approaches ...	—	—	·25	—	·25	—	—	108 0	—	108 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	432 0	—	—	—	—	—
Polatagama to Ardross	—	—	3·18	—	3·18	—	—	2,649 46	—	2,649 46	—	—	12	—	—	—	833 0	—	—	—	15	—
Approach roads to public buildings ...	—	·91	—	—	·91	—	159 82	—	—	159 82	—	8	—	—	—	176 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approach roads to railway stations, Yatiyantota and Karawanella	—	—	·70	—	·70	—	—	675 69	—	675 69	—	—	12	—	—	—	965 0	—	—	—	120	—
Branch Roads.																						
Dehiowita to Algoda ferry	—	—	1·50	—	1·50	—	—	900 0	—	900 0	—	—	12	—	—	—	600 0	—	—	—	20	—

Road from Parakaduwa bazaar to Hemmingford estate	—	—	1·88	—	1·88	—	—	849	34	—	849	34	—	—	12	—	—	—	452	0	—	—	—	10	—
Yatiyantota to Polatagama	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1,891	32	—	1,891	32	—	—	12	—	—	—	630	0	—	—	—	25	—
KEGALLA DISTRICT.																													
Ambepussa to Alawwa	—	5	—	—	5	—	498	36	—	—	498	36	—	8	—	—	—	100	0	—	—	—	5	—	—
Dolosbage to Rambukkana	—	—	—	19·50	19·50	—	—	—		14229	53	14,229	53	—	—	—	8·10	—	—	—	729	0	—	—	45
Kandy road, 34th milepost to Kadugannawa ...	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—		12337	38	12,337	38	—	—	—	8·12	—	—	—	441	0	—	—	62
Kegalla to Polgahawela	—	—	—	7·25	7·25	—	—	—		6,066	79	6,066	79	—	—	—	8·10	—	—	—	337	0	—	—	85
Kegalla to Bulatkohopitiya	—	2·25	—	14	16·25	—	1,350	0	—	7,845	43	9,195	43	—	8	—	8	—	600	0	—	560	0	—	8	—	35
Roads in Government premises, Kegalla ...	—	1·50	—	—	1·50	—	437	66	—	—		437	66	—	8·10	—	—	—	292	0	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Karawanella to Glenalla	—	—	14·75	—	14·75	—	—	12,871	94	—	12,871	94	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	873	0	—	—	—	75	—
Kinadeniya road	—	—	—	3·25	3·25	—	—	—		1,619	82	1,619	82	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	498	0	—	—	—	29
Ruanwella to boundary of Province ...	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	6,351	55	—		6,351	55	—	—	12	—	—	—	706	0	—	—	—	43	—
Branch Road.																													
Gevilipitiya to Hatgampola	—	—	—	1·65	1·65	—	—	—		798	32	798	32	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	484	0	—	—	—	7
Glenalla-Havilland road	—	—	3·50	—	3·50	—	—	1,736	69	—	1,736	69	—	—	12	—	—	—	496	0	—	—	—	16	—
Total ...	17	49·99	200·10	73·65	340·74	2,050	44	12,009	79	140,374	30	42,897	27	197,331	80	—	—	—	—	120	61	240	24	701	52	582	44	—	—	—	—

No. 5.—Bridges constructed at the Government Factory during 1905.

No. of Spans.	Name.	Span.	Clear Width.	Weight per Run.			Total Dead Weight.	Safe Live Load per Square Foot calculated.	Estimated Cost.		Type of Bridge.
				Girders.	Flooring.	Road Materials.			Per ft. run.	Total.	
		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	lb.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
2	Badulla-oya Bridge erected on Concrete cylinder pier	71 4	14 0	5·61	2·90	10·00	2,640·76	120	227 78	32,496 66	Lattice girders and corrugated flooring.
3	Peradeniya Bridge	67 9	20 0	20· 0	4·50	14·40	7,906·42	120	—*	81,744 63	Plate arched girders and corrugated flooring.
1	Bridge on South Coast road ...	40 0	10 0	2·03	2·40	7·20	465·20	120	68 75	2,750 0	Lattice girders and corrugated flooring.
1	Bridge on the road from Brookside estate to High Forest estate	40 0	10 0	2·03	2·40	7·20	465·20	120	68 75	2,750 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge on the Bathford Valley road ...	38 0	14 0	3·10	2·90	10·00	608·00	120	92 10	3,500 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge on the Ambepussa-Alawwa road ...	33 0	10 0	2·03	2·40	7·20	665·20	120	66 66	2,200 0	Plate girders and corrugated flooring.
1	Bridge on the Mupe-Padukka-millewa road	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·70	510·30	120	63 33	1,900 0	Rolled beams and curved plates
3	Bridge on the 13th mile, Veyangoda-Negombo road, and two sets of piles ...	30 0	14 10	4·21	2·10	10·70	1,530·90	120	78 31	7,048 0	Do. do.
5	Bridges on the Balapitiya river erected on four sets of piles	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·60	8·10	1,963·50	120	114 60	17,190 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge on the Madampe-Dumalasuriya road	30 0	11 4	3·89	1·60	8·10	392·70	120	50 0	1,500 0	Do. do.
2	Bridges on the Matale-Udapilla and Ukkuwala road	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·60	8·10	785·40	120	50 0	3,000 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge on the Nickaweratiya-Maho road ...	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·60	8·10	392·70	120	50 0	1,500 0	Do. do.
1	Bridge on the Ratnapura-Nambapana road	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·60	8·10	392·70	120	53 10	1,593 20	Do. do.
2	Bridges on the Maradankadawela-Habarana road	30 0	11 4	3·39	1·60	8·10	785·40	120	53 10	3,186 40	Do. do.
126	H iron bridges under 30 ft. span ...	—	—	—	—	—	16,456·52	120	—	60,741 50	Corrugated flooring and curved plates on rolled beams.
	Strengthening Brotherhood bridges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*44,079 50	
										267,179 89	

*Amount expended in 1905.

No. 6.—Statement of the Expenditure of the Government Factory for 1905.

Month.	Check Roll.	Fuel.	Government Store Vouchers.	Piecework Vouchers.	Materials purchased Vouchers.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	19,941 85	1,632 16	15,521 28	12,424 68	11,543 88	61,063 85
February ...	11,800 85	1,073 22	16,472 47	7,532 92	6,963 42	43,842 88
March ...	13,170 5	953 17	26,672 28	9,703 81	6,854 78	57,354 9
April ...	11,141 6	1,085 50	23,104 84	9,763 66	8,989 42	54,084 48
May ...	13,912 26	1,031 32	22,076 67	9,284 80	20,818 35	67,123 40
June ...	15,568 95	1,076 64	27,210 63	10,646 37	9,508 53	64,011 12
July ...	16,934 95	1,261 83	38,219 10	10,064 28	9,289 41	75,769 57
August ...	18,371 73	1,142 8	25,658 10	10,991 27	10,647 53	66,810 71
September ...	19,476 47	1,164 91	51,493 32	14,623 53	15,050 51	101,808 74
October ...	20,928 31	1,294 51	29,103 13	11,065 28	13,726 79	76,118 2
November and December ...	33,073 81	1,773 44	134,487 97	28,871 21	23,534 1	221,740 44
Total ...	194,320 29	13,488 78	410,019 79	134,971 81	136,926 63	889,727 30

No. 7.—Classification of Factory Expenditure, 1898 to 1905, inclusive.

Year.	Bridges.	Buildings.	Customs Improvements.	Departmental Charges.	Irrigation.	Other Departments.	Railway Castings.	Water Works.	Plague Precautions.	Camps for Prisoners of War.	Royal Visit.	Electrical.	Transport Funds.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1898	145,103 17	21,606 81	99,521 90	48,332 27	5,272 37	18,615 20	10,162 17	16,831 32	42,960 54	—	—	—	—	408,405 75
1899	222,822 24	44,545 2	183,680 46	53,369 24	6,881 28	27,567 47	13,801 66	6,440 44	60,948 78	—	—	—	—	620,056 59
1900	240,665 70	34,148 0	68,603 35	52,437 69	4,333 73	16,583 90	20,492 87	2,275 43	2,298 0	391,802 84	—	—	—	833,641 51
1901	286,964 12	75,845 12	193,378 94	51,323 76	3,659 99	25,668 90	27,750 32	1,586 64	32,040 1	90,359 17	6,333 38	—	—	794,910 35
1902	228,558 49	102,223 84	249,770 3	65,099 80	2,089 48	14,835 96	24,657 17	9,364 70	18,502 84	5,924 35	—	18,491 86	1,722 85	741,241 37
1903	196,468 13	279,510 92	157,999 50	76,067 37	1,483 67	46,066 33	17,710 67	4,805 54	—	—	—	32,124 16	5,309 76	790,546 5
1904	187,068 51	333,013 51	99,192 7	95,685 29	—	37,420 25	18,557 49	12,135 65	—	—	—	30,599 33	6,014 49	819,686 59
1905	343,220 61	298,391 43	65,668 87	68,827 94	—	28,806 59	23,196 81	5,501 19	—	—	—	30,406 20	25,707 66	889,727 30

No. 8.—Statement of Supply and Consumption of Water during 1905.

Month.	Total Supply for the Month.	Total Consumption for the Month.			Daily Consumption.		Rainfall in Inches.	
		Unmetered.	Metered.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Labugama.	Colombo.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	110,312,880	70,018,325	21,601,150	91,619,475	3,813,456	2,499,706	6·29	4·05
February ...	105,806,617	74,352,016	18,151,310	92,503,326	3,641,677	2,144,498	5·81	2·74
March ...	112,020,157	90,941,628	19,608,430	110,550,058	3,907,418	2,604,164	3·79	1·27
April ...	112,962,231	83,528,701	19,354,830	102,883,531	3,970,783	2,133,139	18·37	6·26
May ...	139,167,775	95,172,240	18,250,445	113,422,685	3,907,840	3,309,381	26·05	13·54
June ...	136,044,830	97,020,067	17,997,980	115,018,047	4,037,732	3,479,918	20·58	4·43
July ...	131,136,479	99,239,164	18,979,800	118,218,964	4,140,985	3,121,413	7·20	1·25
August ...	103,217,587	96,346,504	19,098,140	115,438,644	4,574,040	3,019,339	4·90	0·59
September ...	122,082,951	94,583,667	18,147,740	112,731,407	4,477,570	3,279,122	14·61	10·75
October ...	133,511,136	79,981,231	18,482,020	109,012,883	4,138,404	2,339,578	23·02	14·81
November ...	135,424,111	92,340,316	19,051,670	119,348,556	4,437,321	2,875,484	26·17	5·12
December ...	135,424,111	99,196,066	20,152,490	119,348,556	4,437,321	2,875,484	6·02	0·48
Total ...	1,477,110,865	1,072,713,925	228,876,005	1,320,096,132	—	—	162·81	65·29

N.B.—The figures for December are only approximate, as the Maligakanda reservoir was empty during the greater part of the month to enable certain repairs to be carried out, and water was supplied to Colombo direct from Labugama.

No. 9.—Monthly Return of Water supplied by Meter in each of the Nine Wards of the City during the Year 1905.

Month.	Wards.									Total.
	Fort.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Slave Island.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana.	Kollupitiya.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ...	5,677,710	1,920,530	189,210	921,400	1,042,780	1,621,270	214,950	6,735,740	3,277,920	21,601,150
February ...	4,228,370	1,644,880	199,430	833,420	941,280	1,510,970	187,570	6,325,990	2,279,400	18,151,310
March ...	4,565,050	1,521,980	329,100	1,239,620	1,002,160	1,800,080	228,750	6,282,160	2,639,530	19,608,430
April ...	4,404,340	2,096,140	204,990	1,293,130	879,820	1,533,990	213,650	6,614,900	2,113,870	19,354,830
May ...	4,461,605	1,621,400	48,790	1,012,640	1,108,010	1,546,300	191,530	6,147,710	2,112,460	18,250,445
June ...	4,114,300	1,684,470	195,360	1,545,680	994,010	1,507,580	190,620	5,874,940	1,891,020	17,997,980
July ...	4,939,960	1,748,680	228,090	1,347,320	1,015,970	1,565,910	215,040	5,749,370	2,169,460	18,979,800
August ...	5,284,100	2,022,040	371,320	1,173,130	984,440	1,536,980	278,910	5,017,110	2,430,110	19,098,140
September ...	4,878,910	2,066,750	150,940	905,610	956,200	1,304,000	191,220	5,665,030	2,029,080	18,147,740
October ...	5,028,830	2,296,840	113,380	855,360	957,500	1,272,420	203,670	5,685,220	2,068,800	18,482,020
November ...	4,780,440	2,626,800	119,910	1,212,890	1,024,040	1,486,540	192,690	5,553,790	2,054,570	19,051,670
December ...	4,868,170	2,260,400	122,180	1,286,820	1,008,070	1,326,220	241,700	6,776,530	2,262,400	20,152,490
Total ...	57,231,785	23,510,910	2,272,700	13,627,020	11,914,280	18,012,260	2,549,940	72,428,490	27,328,620	228,876,005

No. 10.—Monthly Analysis of Water during the Year 1905.

Month and Date.	Parts per 100,000.						Analyst.	Remarks.
	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	Nitrates and Nitrites.	Nitrites.		
1905.								
January 26	4·00	1·00	Nil	0·0056	Trace		Mr. A. Bruce	I certify that this is a good wholesome water.
March 7	2·00	0·80	Nil	0·0056	Nil		do.	do.
March 27	2·00	0·80	Nil	0·0074	Trace		do.	do.
May 4	8·00	0·60	Trace	0·0080	Trace		do.	do.
June 2	6·00	0·70	Trace	0·0085	Trace		do.	do.
June 29	6·00	0·60	Nil	0·0060	Trace	Nil	Mr. Kelway Bamber	do.
August 7	6·00	0·80	Nil	0·0060	Nil		do.	do.
August 29	6·00	0·90	Trace	0·0080	Nil		Mr. A. Bruce	do.
September 20	4·00	0·80	Nil	0·0070	Trace		Mr. Kelway Bamber	I certify that this is a pure wholesome water.
October 21	4·00	0·85	Nil	0·0070	Nil		Mr. A. Bruce	do.
November 20	8·00	0·80	Nil	0·0050	Trace		do.	do.
December 23	4·00	0·80	Nil	0·0050	Nil		do.	do.

No. 11.—Abstract of Provincial Engineers' Travelling for the Year 1905.

		Total Number of Days travelled.	Total Number of Miles travelled.	Average Mileage per Diem.	Number of Nights slept out.	Average Allowance drawn per Mile.	Total Number of Miles of Roads in the Province
Provincial Engineer,	Western Province ...	161	5,040	31·30	114	·32	380·56
Do.	Central Province ...	168	5,320	31·66	121	·33	677·52
Do.	Northern Province ...	171	3,363	19·66	139	·46	523·64
Do.	Southern Province ...	111	2,188	19·71	102	·60	322·71
Do.	Eastern Province ...	179	3,048	17·02	156	·58	355·62
Do.	North-Western Province	186	3,254	17·49	148	·48	453·16
Do.	North-Central Province...	207	2,769	13·37	134	·60	324·52
Do.	Province of Uva ...	165	2,047	12·40	145	·84	385·34
Do.	Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	157	2,608	16·61	129	·63	340·74

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1905.

THE total expenditure in 1905 was Rs. 933,194·13, and the services to which it was appropriated as compared with the four previous years, were as follows :—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Works of survey and investigation ..	29,811 30	24,038 66	21,144 56	17,960 68	15,676 40
Works of construction ..	390,194 42	381,247 18	414,591 25	544,528 36	513,945 50
Minor works and repairs ..	40,201 71	48,527 41	35,552 5	24,723 97	15,071 48
Works of maintenance ..	68,502 7	76,806 10	82,699 3	88,081 10	89,464 35
Establishment, salaries, and allowances	207,164 68	219,805 83	218,873 79	226,330 44	231,600 78
Miscellaneous : tools and instruments ..	31,971 5	29,289 46	23,076 25	81,164 55	67,435 62*
Total ..	767,845 23	779,714 64	795,936 93	982,789 10	933,194 13

* Includes a sum of Rs. 39,190·59, being proportionate interest on loan of Rs. 1,400,000 chargeable to Irrigation Funds.

WORKS OF SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION.

2. The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

Western Province.

No expenditure was incurred.

Central Province.

3. *Minipe-ela.*—A sum of Rs. 1,179·78 was spent in making plans and sections of eleven miles of this ancient ela, which it is proposed to restore, and in surveying and contouring 2,000 acres of land under it at a cost of 28 cents per acre. The work was much delayed by sickness brought on by the unhealthiness of the climate, and all three surveyors employed had to be carried to hospital (one of them twice) at one time or another during its progress. The completion of it at such an economical rate is to the credit of the Irrigation Engineer directing and the surveyors who carried out the survey.

The plans and estimates have since been submitted to Government.

Northern Province.

4. *Giant's tank.*—On surveys in connection with the surveying and setting out of channels under Giant's tank a sum of Rs. 1,075·76 was spent. The work, which was begun in 1904 and continued through the year, was much delayed by difficulty in obtaining local labour. Imported labour for surveys has on several occasions been taken here, but will not stay. In all 29½ miles of survey lines were cleared through the jungle, while 206 miles were chained, 3,338 angles recorded, and 153 miles of lines levelled. Work was stopped in October by the rain. Estimates for channels under three of the sluices are now before Government.

Southern Province.

5. *Kirinde-oya.*—Rs. 656·67 was spent on surveys of land on the left bank of the Kirinde-oya for the construction of the contour plan and the determination of the position of the minor channels.

Badagiriya.—Rs. 6·24 was spent on completion of Badagiriya surveys undertaken in 1904.

Eastern Province.

6. *Allai scheme.*—On surveys for improving the supply to Allai tank a sum of Rs. 1,300 was spent, and the necessary information was obtained to enable a scheme to be drawn up to give a perennial supply to Allai tank and irrigate at the same time and from the same channel a considerable area of very valuable land in the vicinity of Tumparai tank, including also the bed of that tank, with other land that is too high to be served by the Allai sluices.

Vakaneri.—A sum of Rs. 1,260·35 was also spent in completing the levels for the general contours of the land to be served at Vakaneri. Before the new works are completed I expect to have a proper arrangement laid out of such minor channels as are required in order that the water may be distributed with as little waste as possible.

Vammiyadi tank.—Rs. 318·90 was the cost of surveys of irrigable land under the newly-constructed Vammiyadi tank, some of it already sold, but not hitherto irrigable.

North-Western Province.

7. *Deduru-oya works.*—Rs. 2,515·94 were spent in contour surveys of the valley served by the Tantirigama channel, work on which is now about to commence, and on other surveys connected therewith. Three thousand odd acres of land were contoured and the principal and minor channels laid down on the plans, while many existing minor channels were also surveyed. By the end of the present year I expect all the lands now served by this scheme will have been similarly treated, and it will then be possible to construct a specification that will be reliable and a fit guide to the Revenue Officers in collecting the rates.

North-Central Province.

8. *Nachchaduwa scheme.*—Rs. 746·30 was spent in continuing the survey of the ancient Yoda-ela from Nuwarawewa, which will be supplied in the near future by the high-level sluice now under construction there, and which leads nearly due north and commands much good land in the vicinity of Anuradhapura. Rs. 60 was spent on survey of land irrigable from Nachchaduwa tank.

Sangilikanadarawa.—Rs. 181·26 was expended on surveys and tracing the channel under Sangilikanadarawa, which was completed last year.

Channel from the Dambulla-oya.—Rs. 1,554·36 was spent in investigating the ela that ran from the Dambulla and Mirisgoni oyas at Dambulla parallel to the North road and filled Eruwewa, a tank of 2,800 acres' area with a capacity of 32,250 cubic feet, and the surplus water from which, if any, could either be diverted to the supply of Nachchaduwa or of Mahakanadarawa. The further consideration of this scheme is for the present postponed, but the work done is on record for future reference when required.

Kalawewa scheme.—Rs. 991·99 was spent in surveying the irrigable lands under the Kalawewa Yoda-ela for the purpose of checking their areas and correcting the specification.

Province of Uva.

9. *Kumbukkan-oya scheme.*—Rs. 644·74 was spent in contouring about 800 acres of irrigable land under the Kumbukkan-oya scheme. The land is now available for sale and suitable for the cultivation of rubber under irrigation.

Horaborawewa.—Rs. 681·19 was spent in contouring the lands below Horaborawewa and in ascertaining the area and capacity of the tank. The object of the survey was to ascertain the best method of extending the cultivation and the extent to which such extension could safely be undertaken. The plans are now nearly completed, and the information obtained is being compiled.

10. *Minor surveys.*—A sum of Rs. 2,009·83 was spent on minor surveys throughout the Island, of which the details are as follows :—

	Amount Expended.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.		
Transport	—	2 50
Central Province.		
For the surveys of Alutwela Wahala-ela	25 20	
Do. Aswedduma amuna	38 10	
Do. Palliyawela amuna	20 0	
Do. Porutota anicut	42 68	
Transport	5 0	
		130 98
Northern Province.		
Purchase of tapes	5 50	
Transport	15 0	
		20 50
Southern Province.		
Beminiyanwila	27 75	
Walawe-ganga works	38 0	
Transport	10 0	
		75 75
Eastern Province.		
Kantalai	319 75	
Kurangupanchan tank	105 50	
Manalpitti-aar scheme	191 99	
Do.	5 60	
Tempittiya	87 86	
Transport	20 0	
		730 70
North-Western Province.		
Maha Uswewa	77 0	
Mediyawa	208 32	
Transport	10 0	
		295 32
North-Central Province.		
Bassawakulam	257 93	
Kalawewa scheme	200 0	
Nuwarawewa	227 30	
Transport	15 0	
		700 23
Province of Uva.		
Hambegamuwa tank	23 85	
Transport	15 0	
		38 85
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Transport	—	15 0
	Total—Rs.	2,009 83

Summary.

	Rs.	c.
Western Province	2	50
Central Province	130	98
Northern Province	20	50
Southern Province	75	75
Eastern Province	730	70
North-Western Province	295	32
North-Central Province	700	23
Province of Uva	38	85
Province of Sabaragamuwa	15	0
Total—Rs.	2,009	83

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

11. A sum of Rs. 513,945·50 was spent during the year on works of construction made up as follows :—

Western Province.

No expenditure was incurred.

Central Province.

	Rs.	c.
Lamasuriyagama-ela	4,147	22

12. *Lamasuriyagama-ela.*—This ela was extended and put in thorough repair and concrete sluices put in. The Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, in remarking on this ela, states that he inserted twenty-seven sluices in the 2½ miles of channel instead of seventy-three, which was the number demanded by the villagers, and that these have practically proved sufficient. It is in cases of this sort that the waste of water is excessive, and it is easy to understand that if twenty-seven openings are enough to supply the fields seventy-three openings may easily empty the channel and prevent the water from ever reaching the lower end at all, causing loss of crop and complaints of shortness of water.

Northern Province.

	Rs.	c.
Akattimurippu scheme	2,839	9
Kanukkeni tank	250	10
Karachchi irrigation scheme	108,454	66
Total—Rs.	111,543	85

13. *Akattimurippu scheme.*—Work on this scheme was stopped in March, 1905, by order of Government after an expenditure of Rs. 2,839·09 had been incurred. The excavation for the head sluice was taken out and a good deal of jungle clearing for the channel and earthwork in the flood bank at the tekkam commenced.

Kanukkeni scheme.—A small sum, Rs. 250·10, was spent this year in repairing a breach in the shield bund of the spill and in pitching the slope.

Karachchi scheme.—Rs. 108,454·66 was spent during the year. All the earthwork in the bund which should be taken from borrow pits has been placed on it, and the balance will now be taken from the excavation of the spill and from the two sluice channels on either side of the river.

The puddle trench was excavated on the left bank of the river to the approved depth, and the trench across the river itself was got out and the puddle filled in during the dry weather. This was done with difficulty and a six-inch Worthington steam pump had to be kept going night and day for some weeks, while much running sand had to be dealt with.

A small locomotive that was taken over from the Railway Department was repaired and put to work, and though useful it was found not sufficiently powerful, but with its aid the puddle for the trench was transported. A more powerful locomotive and 2 miles of road have been indented for as well as a steam shovel, and the cableway from the Nachchaduwa trench is now being erected over the channel.

Three miles of main channel on the left bank of the river to the Dri-aru tank were excavated to the full depth and width, and the Dri-aru tank itself was completed and water stored in it. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon rains the tank was not filled, but it stored water to a depth of 7 feet at the sluice, which will I believe beneficially affect the labour supply, as want of water was the chief drawback.

The importation of cooly labour from India was temporarily suspended for a part of the year while certain restrictions on recruiting were being considered by the Government of India; these have now been removed. When the plant that has been ordered from England is installed and in working order very much more satisfactory progress than has hitherto been possible should be made with this work.

40 acres of jungle were cleared and uprooted, 44,000 cubes of earthwork were executed in the puddle trench and on the bund, 2,500 cubes of puddle were put in, 17 cubes of concrete, and 28 cubes of masonry, and six permanent cooly lines were built. A sum of Rs. 6,400 was spent on plant and Rs. 1,200 on obtaining labour from India.

Southern Province.

	Rs.	c.
Opening 2nd mile outlet channel, Beminiyanwila	150	0
Walawe-ganga works	517	53
Kirinde-oya scheme	6,435	6
Total—Rs.	7,102	59

14. *Walawe works.*—The flood bank at the anicut was completed. Two foot bridges were erected and a regulator built at the 8th mile in the channel; one other regulator will be put in when the channel is emptied for repairs, &c., this year. The expenditure on this work to be debited to construction amounted to Rs. 667·53.

Kirinde-oya.—The raising of the Ellagalla anicut was not completed; this work can only proceed when the river is practically dry, and this and the fact that Ellagalla is notoriously unhealthy and masons cannot work there for more than a few days at a time without being incapacitated by fever is the cause of the slow progress. It will, I anticipate, be finished this year. Certain small sluices were built and the banks of the channels were strengthened. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,435·06.

Eastern Province.

	Rs.	c.
Construction of Allai supply channel	177	25
Pattipolai-aar (Kondavaddavan-Amparai scheme)	29,898	52
Rugam anicuts	8,394	11
Sagamam and Vammiyadi scheme	5,989	51
Unnichchai works	66,480	47
Vakaneri scheme	63,062	22
Total—Rs.	174,002	8

15. *Allai supply channel.*—Only a small amount of jungle clearing was done here and an expenditure of Rs. 177·25 incurred. The scheme has been recast with what will prove a great gain in efficiency and bring a perennial supply to Allai tank from a river called the Mavil-aar, which runs parallel to the Virgel and only a few chains from it. The former river is perennial, while the Virgel is intermittent in its flow. A short cut in about 10 feet of cutting will make this perennial flow available. This was not discovered till I visited the place in 1904. The wild nature of the country and the absence of villages in that part is the reason this was previously overlooked. An estimate is now being framed for the consideration of Government.

Pattipolai-aar scheme.—The restoration of the bund of Velattipattikulam proceeded as well as the intermittent nature of the labour supply permitted.

The inspection bungalow was completed and a notable improvement was made in the addition of a wire gauze mosquito room. The value of this in a country where at times the mosquitoes are so bad that it is impossible to obtain a moment's rest after sunset—except in bed—cannot be estimated. It was supplied at the suggestion of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and I can personally testify to its value. Both the Irrigation Engineer and his wife have enjoyed immunity from fever since they have had this house, though previously subject to malaria, and I consider it a most profitable investment and one I propose to add to all bungalows where mosquitoes are prevalent.

11,136 cubes of earthwork were put in the bund, 590 cubes of puddle in the puddle wall, and 100 cubes of excavation taken out of the puddle trench. The working season this year extended practically from May to November; the total expenditure was Rs. 29,898·52.

Rugam anicuts.—Work was recommenced on the Kidavadipalam anicut in May, but owing to the unusually heavy rains in the early part of the year (although the average was lower than usual) the water in the river bed was unusually high and gave much trouble and labour in keeping the work dry. 82 feet of the foundation at the left abutment and 26 feet at the right were put in, leaving 38 feet to be closed this year and the piers to be built and sheet piling to be driven above and below to protect the anicut from under-scour. This last appears necessary, as the levels of the clay bed as originally obtained appear to be incorrect. The expenditure on this estimate during the year amounted to Rs. 8,394·11.

Sagamam and Vammiyadi scheme.—Upon this scheme Rs. 5,989·51 was spent in completing the works as modified. Last year I reported that the Vammiyadi tank filled almost as soon as it was completed and breached at the sluice as soon as it was filled. The spill I considered insufficient, and a new spill of greatly increased dimensions has now been constructed on a rock at the end of the bund and the sluice built adjoining it, while the breach made at the site of the former sluice has been filled in. I do not expect any further trouble. In recasting the estimate it was found practicable to raise the present anicut instead of building a new one as proposed, and this with the erection of a flood bank along the river bank enabled sufficient savings to be made to complete the work on the original estimate.

A leak in the Sagamam bund which disclosed itself last year has been successfully dealt with, and this year Sagamam tank held up the 3 feet more water as per the improved design giving enough water for the lands already sold under it. There still remains a channel to be cut from a sluice that has been made in the river bank above the anicut, by which the Vammiyadi water will pass to certain lands that have been sold as irrigable, but can only be served by Vammiyadi tank, being much above the level of the Sagamam sluice.

1,842 cubes of earthwork were filled in Vammiyadi breach with 175 cubes of puddle, 200 cubes earthwork were done in the deviation of the bund, and 254 cubes in the outlet channel to the sluice. 30 cubes of concrete and masonry were built in the new spill and sluice, and 180 cubes of earthwork in the flood bank at Sagamam, and 11 cubes of masonry in works on the Talipot-aru.

Unnichchai works.—The expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 66,480·47. 4,180 cubes of earthwork were deposited on the bund, 550 lineal feet of new puddle trench excavated and filled, and the bund is steadily progressing from the end resting on the right-hand side of the valley towards that on the left, which will be the last to be closed. A wooden bridge was erected across the river and a monorail laid over it, to bring puddle for the puddle trench from the clay field.

100 cubes of rock were excavated from the left bank sluice and 40 cubes of wedged stone carted to the site.

Good progress was made by the pioneers on the spill. 136 cubes of gravel and soft rock were excavated and 210 cubes of wall built. 4,360 cubes of earthwork were excavated from the channel on the left side of the valley and the first seven miles of it are now practically complete. 2,600 cubes of earth and 225 of rock were taken out of the channel on the right slope of the valley.

A permanent store was built which will be converted later into lines for the maintenance coolies.

One mile of Caillet monorail was laid down and worked from the 1st October to the 21st November, when the bridge over the river was damaged by a flood and the running of it ceased.

It was found that the use of the monorail reduced the cost of transport of the puddle from the clay field to the bund by one half, and application has now been made for authority to purchase a further supply of bullocks to work it to its full capacity.

The total rainfall during the year was 66·51 inches, against 89·51 inches in 1904 and 81·90 inches in 1903. On the 22nd November a fall of 8·40 inches occurred, following 2·43 inches on the 21st, and caused a flood in the river which swept away four piles from the temporary bridge across it and otherwise damaged the bridge; the level of the flood rose to 64·81 feet above mean sea level, or 11 feet above the river bed. Precautions had been taken to protect the slopes of the earthwork, and no loss of earth from the bund occurred.

Vakaneri scheme.—A sum of Rs. 63,062·22 was expended during the year, 10,000 cubes of earth and 617 cubes of puddle were deposited in the main bund, which is practically complete, and only repairs to washaways and damage by elephants and possibly some small additions to make up subsidence will be required in future.

The main sluice has been completed. In it were built 32 cubes of masonry and 24 cubes of pitching, and the lifting gears were fitted in position and the foot bridge from the bund to the tower erected and the planks and hooks fitted. Some 908 cubes of earth were excavated in the channel from the tank to the sluice and from the sluice to the river, which is also completed.

In the northern sluice 12 cubes of masonry and 7½ cubes of pitching have been built, the lifting gear fitted in position, the planking and hooks fitted, the parapet walls and railings built, and the roadway across the channel completed.

In the northern channel 500 cubes of earth and 860 cubes of rock excavation have been taken out during the year.

At the Punanai anicut the foundations for one abutment and five bays were got in and the abutment was built. There remains to be done the cylinder foundations for three bays and the right abutment as well as the head sluices of the channels on both banks. The cylinders were sunk by a new process which gave excellent results both as to rapidity of work and economy. The actual rate at which the cylinders were deposited was 44 cylinders in thirty-eight days before the work was stopped by floods in the river and afterwards 29 cylinders in twelve days. In the first case considerable delay was caused in the extraction of large logs buried in the sand, one kumbuk log over 40 feet long giving much trouble. The cost of sinking averaged about Re. 1 per lineal foot in the first case and about half that in the second, as against the estimated rate of Rs. 5 per lineal foot. The six-inch centrifugal pump which was received last year and which enabled the puddle trench to be successfully and rapidly completed was used to sink the cylinders.

101 cubes of excavation were taken out of the foundations, 70 cubes of concrete were put in, 97 cylinders (total length of 776 feet, 3 feet 6 inches diameter) were sunk, and 40 cubes of masonry were built in the left abutment wall and 130 cubes of metal piled for future use. In the inlet supply channel 4,439 cubes of earth were put into the flood banks, which have been brought up to their full height. The trace of the channel was revised and a more favourable and economical line found, whereby heavy rock cutting was avoided. 8 acres of jungle were cleared and 915 cubes of excavation taken out. The work generally is well on towards completion. With the water that was stored in the tank under a small head of about 4 feet the tract of fields cultivated (6,000 acres I understand) this year was saved. After the flow in the river practically ceased the proprietors begged for assistance from the Irrigation Engineer, which he was glad to be able to render by opening the main sluice and thus supplementing the meagre flow of the river.

I look upon this scheme as likely to prove one of the most successful in the Eastern Province, and one which should pay for its upkeep from the year it is opened and leave something over for interest on capital as well.

North-Western Province.

	Rs.	c.
Deduru-oya works for improvements	259	35
Deduru-oya works for completion	133	13
Constructing Tantirigama channel	300	0
Tinipitiyawewa (improvements)	289	17
Maha Uswewa (opening channels)	137	63
Total—Rs.	1,119	28

16. *Deduru-oya works.*—Small sums were expended in fitting doors to distribution sluices and in preliminary expenditure for the Tantirigama channel, which will supply water for over 2,000 acres of land that has not hitherto benefited, or only to a very slight extent, by the Deduru-oya works.

Tinipitiyawewa.—The flooring of the sluice here was relaid.

Maha Uswewa.—Under Maha Uswewa a short extension of channel was cut.

North-Central Province.

	Rs.	c.
Giritale tank (construction of low-level sluice)	316	32
Giritale tank, for extending the outlet	499	79
Mahagalkadawala tank	8,021	97
Manankettiya tank, for repairs	218	71
Minneri tank	500	66
Nachchaduwa tank	179,627	0
Nuwarawewa (improvements)	17,128	11
Sangilikanadarawa	9,715	14
Bassawakulam (½ transport of sluice)	1	39
Nuwarawewa (½ transport of sluice)	1	39
Total—Rs.	216,030	48

17. *Giritale tank.*—The work at Giritale was confined to completing the sluice repairs commenced previously, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 816·11 in all.

Mahagalkadawala.—The earthwork was commenced on the bund after the jungle had been cleared from a considerable portion of it and a bungalow was erected at Madawachchiya railway station with a store and clerk's quarters. The work was temporarily suspended by order of Government, and will probably be resumed when the need of further storage for Giant's tank and Akattimurippu makes itself evident. Rs. 8,021·97 was expended.

Manankettiya tank.—A small sum was spent on this tank on the completion of the repairs at the sluice. The expenditure was Rs. 218·71.

Minneri.—Rs. 500·66 was spent at Minneri on the completion of that work.

Nachchaduwa tank.—The filling of the breach of this tank was commenced as soon as the dry weather set in, as I was anxious to get the work in a forward state before the north-east rains began. It happened unfortunately this year the April rains were of unusual duration and exceptionally heavy, and a large quantity of puddle wall that had been put into the side of the breach was carried away by floods. Labour however was fortunately unusually plentiful, and by the aid of a large gang of Pathans and the use of a steam cableway the breach was successfully closed before the north-east monsoon rains in November and filled in to the full height of the bund. The large sluice gates on the right bank have been completed and the gates on the left bank are now being built up. They were not proceeded with during the past year, as the opening between the abutments formed an outlet for the escape of the Malwatte-oya, as its former course through the breach was gradually dammed up. These gates and the completion of the spill will now proceed, and during the present year water will be again stored in the tank after centuries of disuse. 900 cubes of excavation were taken out of the puddle trench and 2,340 cubes of puddle put in the bund and 25 cubes of concrete in the bed of the river below the puddle, 904 cubes were excavated for the left sluice and channel and 95 cubes of masonry and concrete built and 74 cubes of dry rubble walling.

1,650 cubes were excavated for the right bank sluice and the spillway and 537 cubes of masonry and concrete built in them, also 10 cubes of dry rubble and 7 cubes of ashlar in arches. In the channel on the right bank leading to Nuwarawewa 11,000 cubes of excavation have been taken out, 10 cubes of masonry, and 6 of dry rubble have been built in falls.

In the channel on the left bank 12,500 cubes of excavation have been done in earth, 478 in rock, and 9 acres of jungle clearing. The benefit of this work will be realized during the coming year.

Nuwarawewa improvements.—These consist in the raising of the spill level of this tank 7 feet, in constructing a low-level sluice to irrigate 3,500 acres of land, adjacent to Anuradhapura, on the left bank of Malwatte-oya, and in constructing a high-level channel to fill a series of village tanks within a 5-mile radius of Anuradhapura. The work done comprises the deviation of Matale road to join the Mihintale road. The earthwork on this was completed and a portion of the metal spread but not consolidated.

The abutments of the bridge over the channel where it crosses the Mihintale road were built and the ironwork ordered. The excavation for the left-hand sluice was taken out and the foundations made ready for the concrete and metal broken. The masonry of the existing sluices was raised to the requisite height.

50 acres of jungle clearing was done, 1,900 cubes of earthwork, 9 cubes of masonry, 36 cubes of concrete, 112 cubes of metal prepared, 10 cubes rock excavated, and 2,400 feet of roadway partially completed.

REPAIRS TO IRRIGATION WORKS.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 9,691·66 under the Director of Irrigation.

Western Province.

18. In the Western Province Rs. 494·02 was spent as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Repairs to temporary office	375	20
Repairs to Nikatu-ela sluices	118	82
Total—Rs.	494	2

Central Province.

In the Central Province a sum of Rs. 122·78 was expended on repairs to Waluganwewa sluice.

Northern Province.

Nil.

Southern Province.

	Rs.	c.
Repairing breach in bund of Tissa at the western high-level sluice ..	2,599	74
Improving the spill at Denegama	154	0
New Guardian's bungalow, Denegama	995	95
Repairing distributing sluice, main channel, Walawe-ganga ..	68	59
Construction of light iron bridge over the Urubokka channel ..	558	59
Laying pitching on Udukiriwila tank bund	697	50
Total—Rs.	5,074	37

Of these, the most important is the repair of the breach at Tissa, which occurred in January, but the work was taken promptly in hand and the breach practically closed by the use of jungle sticks and sand bags in two days. No damage was done to the growing crops although the tank was full at the time as fortunately the breach occurred in a shallow part of the tank where the bund had become hardened by age. The prompt measures taken by the Irrigation Inspector, the Guardian, and the local headmen, and the ready way in which the cultivators turned out when called upon, prevented what would otherwise

have been a very serious misfortune. The breach occurred without warning and was due to creep along the masonry wall of the sluice, which was built about thirty years ago without any proper precautions to prevent this creep. The cost of repairs was Rs. 2,600. The Mudaliyar of the Pattu, who was present when I arrived on the scene and was assisting in the turning out of labour though suffering from fever at that time, I regret to say died a few days after his return to Hambantota.

North-Central Province.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,956·84 :—

	Rs.	c.
Improvements to bungalow at Maradankadawala	150	50
Improvements and additions to Chief Irrigation Inspector's bungalow	179	66
Repairs to spill of Mihintale tank	236	59
Building Hiriwardene tank spill	1,360	99
Building spill at Kele Halmillewewa	29	10
Total—Rs.	1,956	84

Province of Uva.

The expenditure was Rs. 909·90 :—

	Rs.	c.
Repairs to Badulupitiya-ela	330	10
Alterations to two bungalows at Diyatalawa	111	0
Building a masonry retaining wall at Uma-ela	468	80
Total—Rs.	909	90

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The expenditure in this Province was Rs. 481·61 :—

	Rs.	c.
Repairs to Batugedara channel	311	74
Reconstructing Kitulbokka spill	169	87
Total—Rs.	481	61

MINOR WORKS AND SMALL SURVEYS.

19. On works carried out by the Government Agents through their Irrigation Inspectors, but not under the supervision of Irrigation Engineers, a sum of Rs. 5,616·17 was spent apportioned to the several Provinces as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Western Province	9	51
Central Province	74	71
Northern Province	1,022	23
Southern Province	430	30
Eastern Province	536	95
North-Western Province	1,994	54
North-Central Province	38	34
Province of Uva	1,456	25
Province of Sabaragamuwa	53	34
Total—R .	5,616	17

A detailed list of works and expenditure appears in Appendix E.

VILLAGE WORKS.

20. In addition to the expenditure of Government money, which appears in the accounts, there is another expenditure that appears in no accounts and so far as I know is subject to no check or audit. I refer to the days' labour and the work done and paid for by Irrigation Fine Fund and tank fines in improving village tanks. The following statement shows the amounts of these as returned by the several Government Agents :—

	Days' Labour.	Fine Fund, &c. Rs.	c.
Western Province	— ..	79	69
Central Province	15,038 ..	214	16*
Northern Province	87,338 ..	11,821	48
Southern Province	30,894† ..	2,964	77‡
Eastern Province	7,216 ..	3,221	1
North-Western Province	84,782 ..	1,008	54
North-Central Province	252,594 ..	6,385	63
Province of Uva	7,454 ..	—	
Province of Sabaragamuwa	— ..	—	
Total ..	485,317 Rs.	25,695	28

* Rs. 139 to be refunded by villagers. † Does not include Galle and Matara Districts.
‡ Does not include Galle District.

That is to say, that assuming each day's labour to be worth 50 cents, the average rate now, work to the value of Rs. 268,353 was done last year and supervised by officers of the Irrigation Department working under the Government Agents.

WORKS OF MAINTENANCE.

21. Upon these a sum of Rs. 89,464·35 was spent as detailed in Appendix D. The expenditure shows a slight increase of Rs. 1,383·25 over that of 1904.

In the maintenance of irrigation works there are certain charges that are annually recurrent, such as the clearance of silt and jungle and the maintenance of the bunds of the tanks and channels, and there are other charges that are equally charges of maintenance, but which are not annually recurrent, such as repairs to masonry and the replacing of worn out planks and ironwork; these charges may occur perhaps once in five or six years. It is desirable to reduce these latter charges as much as possible, and by careful supervision and the application of the "stitch in time principle" these may be considerably reduced.

All maintenance rates pure and simple should be revised every five years, and I anticipate that by the action of the new Irrigation Ordinance the recoveries on account of maintenance in all the new works and on many of the existing works will be made to balance, and the one great reproach on the irrigation works of Ceylon be ultimately removed.

I do not anticipate that the expenditure on irrigation will ever prove in Ceylon to be as profitable an investment as it has in many instances proved in India, as the conditions are different, but I consider that a small interest will be paid on all expenditure and that at least the works will pay for the cost of their maintenance.

The new Ordinance makes this possible.

MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

22. During the past year much attention has been devoted to the questions—

(*a*) Of the distribution of the water.
(*b*) To the correcting the specifications.

As regards (*a*) the distribution of water has been put into the hands of the Director of Irrigation at the following works :—

(1) Giant's tank ;
(2) Walawe-ganga ;
(3) Kirinde-oya.

As regards the first much has been done, and although the supply to Giant's tank has been less than it has been before, since its restoration all the village tanks have been filled once, and some that had not previously received water were given a supply. Of course this has not been done with universal satisfaction to the proprietor of lands under the tank, because in the past it has been permitted to the owners of the upper tanks to keep their tanks always full and allow those lower down to receive only the overflow instead of allowing the lowest tanks to receive the first supply and the upper ones to receive their water later as they are in a position to receive a supplementary supply readily from Giant's tank at a later period.

It is proposed to construct certain main channels under this scheme at the public expense and to call on the proprietors to cut subsidiary channels to supply their tanks from those main channels. When this is once done very great benefit will result, as the water will be under control and the time occupied in filling the tanks will be greatly reduced. The appointment of a Superintendent of Irrigation or Irrigation Adigar under the orders of the Director of Irrigation whose work is supervised by an Irrigation Engineer living on the spot who visits and investigates at once and on the ground complaints regarding shortness of water will prevent the abuses that have in the past been the cause of much individual hardship.

On the Walawe-ganga and on the Kirinde-oya scheme the same system has been adopted, and no complaints of scarcity of water have been received, although on the latter scheme the supply has been less than in the past for several years and the crops are now being reaped with Tissa tank almost full and with a good supply in Yodiyawewa.

When the raising of the Ellagalla anicut is completed and the Kirinde-oya Right Bank scheme carried out, greater advantage can be taken of the "spates" in the river and more frequent replenishings of the storage tanks will take place and much less precious water find its way to the sea unused. The watering of different sections of the range of fields by giving each a full supply for limited periods will be gradually substituted for the system hitherto in vogue of giving all together a possibly inadequate supply, resulting not infrequently in the lower fields receiving a trickle that the sun is able to dry up almost as soon as it flows into the field.

With regard to (*b*) the specifications. The specifications of the fields under Kirinde-oya scheme has been taken in hand and each lot numbered and its area entered whether irrigable wholly or in part. The extent irrigable is also noted with the date of its sale and its liability to rates, and to what rates ? If the lot or part of it is exempted the cause and authority are shown with the rates payable and the amount due. If such a specification is revised, which it can be with little labour if done regularly, it will be a guide to the Revenue Officer to collect his rates by and simplify the checking by audit of such collection. Under existing methods the correct checking by audit is an impossibility and the correct collection by the Revenue Officer in most cases exceedingly difficult.

The specification of Kirinde-oya is just complete and that for the Walawe well advanced. Commencement has been made with that under the Kalawewa and its Yoda-ela, and those for the large works in the Eastern Province are about to be commenced. The result cannot fail to be very profitable to Government.

LABOUR AND PLANT.

23. Labour generally was plentiful and the completion of the railway removed the competition that affected the supply in the previous years. In the case of all large works in unhealthy districts—and all the low-country districts in the jungle of Ceylon are so far as my experience goes malarious—it is of the greatest importance to get work done as quickly as possible and with as few coolies as may be. To do this

the use of plant is a necessity, and especially is this the case where earthwork has to be cut and transported and lifted. The cableway that did good service at Nachchaduwa puddle wall in the breach is now being removed to Iranamadu tank (Karachchi scheme) where a small locomotive is already at work, shortly to be supplemented by another, and later in the year both will be kept in full work by a steam shovel.

RAINFALL.

24. The April rains were unusually heavy this year, but the rest of the year was unusually dry, and in many parts the maha harvest where dependent on rainfall will be very short, and some distress may possibly occur.

STAFF.

25. The following changes took place :—

(1) Mr. R. W. Smith assumed duties as Irrigation Assistant from 1st January, 1905, and relieved Mr. J. H. W. Park, Irrigation Engineer, who was acting.

(2) Mr. Park relieved Mr. C. F. S. Baker of the duties of Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works, Colombo, and Mr. Baker proceeded to take up duties as Irrigation Engineer, Deduru-oya Works.

(3) Mr. J. H. Fraser, Irrigation Engineer, went to England on three months' leave on the 5th January, 1905, and resumed duties at Amparai on his return in April.

(4) Mr. N. M. Walker proceeded from Karachchi works to Trincomalee on the 8th January, and was succeeded by Mr. Emerson, Irrigation Engineer, from Minneri.

(5) Mr. M. Sanmukam took up duties as Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Western Province, on the 18th January, and Mr. Goonewardene, Chief Irrigation Inspector North-Western Province, retired from the service from April, 1905, after three months' full-pay leave.

(6) Mr. W. Ferguson, Chief Irrigation Inspector, Northern Province, left the Department on the 6th February, and the post was abolished.

(7) Mr. A. R. Scott, Irrigation Engineer, on the stoppage of work at Mahagalkadawala, North-Central Province, proceeded to Rugam anicuts on 8th February under the Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai.

(8) Mr. F. Booth, Additional Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Central Province, took up duties as Chief Irrigation Inspector, Northern Province, on 21st March, from which date also Mr. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, was placed in executive charge of all improvements and repairs to minor works carried out by the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

(9) Mr. R. F. Morris, Irrigation Engineer, Unnichchai, went on one year's leave on the 29th March, and Mr. C. F. S. Baker took charge of the works at Unnichchai and Rugam, while Mr. J. P. Tolland from the Kandalama survey took up duties as Irrigation Engineer, Deduru-oya.

(10) Mr. R. W. Smith, Irrigation Assistant, went home on nine months' leave on the 10th August. Mr. J. H. W. Park, Irrigation Engineer, acted for him.

(11) Mr. C. Zanetti from Sangilikanadarawa took up duties at Nuwarawewa under the Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura, in August.

(12) Mr. B. G. Meaden joined the Department on the 9th October and remained to assist Mr. Park as Irrigation Engineer, Minor Works.

(13) Mr. B. C. Fruhling joined the Department as Irrigation Engineer from the Cape on the 1st November.

(14) Mr. O. W. Henman, Irrigation Engineer, Vakaneri, went home on four months' and twenty-two days' leave on the 19th November, and Mr. C. Harward, Irrigation Engineer, acted for him.

The health of the staff generally showed an improvement on last year, although very few of the Irrigation Engineers escaped more or less severe attacks of fever. And those of the Irrigation Inspectors who were employed on surveys of new proposals also suffered severely. The officers stationed in the North-Central and North-Western and Northern Provinces did not suffer so much as usual, probably owing to the smaller rainfall.

APPENDICES.

26. To the usual appendices, a list of which is given below, which have been corrected and revised to date, I have added a series of curves of areas and capacities of such tanks as have been contoured. These curves provide a ready means of ascertaining by inspection the probable irrigating capability of each tank, and have been constructed after a considerable expenditure of time and labour in order to place on record valuable information which at the time of the formation of the Department was unascertainable; and in many cases levels for this purpose have been taken since that date. It is intended to add to these and publish them year by year as information becomes available.

List of Appendices.

A.—Curves of Tank Area and Capacity.
B.—Return of Tanks and Tank Spills.
C.—Return of Anicuts and Head Sluices.
D.—Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works, 1905.
E.—Statement of Expenditure incurred on Minor Works Repairs and Surveys by the Government Agents during 1905.
F.—Summary of Expenditure during 1905.
G.—Expenditure on and Receipts from Irrigation Works during 1904.
H. & I.—Expenditure on Government Irrigation Works to 31st December, 1904. It will be noticed that the figures in these tables differ considerably from those published in last year's report. This is due to the discovery of numerous errors in the Central Irrigation Board returns, from which they are prepared, and a considerable period must elapse before all the errors can be discovered and corrected.
J.—Statement showing the areas of paddy sown and reaped on certain works in 1905.
K.—Staff list corrected to 31st December, 1905.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

March 15, 1906.

22(v)06

APPENDIX B.—List of Tanks.

Name of Tank.	Area in Acres.	Capacity in Acre Feet.	Catchment Area in Square Miles.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Top of Bund above Spill.	No. of Spills.	Nature of Spills.	Height from Sill of Low-level Sluice to Crest of Spill.	Masonry Spills.					Channel Spills.		Greatest recorded Depth of Flood over Spill.	Planks in or out during Flood.
									Width of Spill between Wing Walls.	Planked Openings in Wall.			Depth from Crest of Spill to Bottom of Spill Channel.	Gradient of Channel from Spill.	Width of Channel at Bottom.	Gradient of Channel.	
										No.	Width.	Height.					
					Ft. in.			Ft. in.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.		Ft. in.	
Western Province.																	
Boralesgamuwa ..	30	—	—	—	3 6	—	—	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikmaga Ihalawewa ..	7	—	—	—	3 6	—	—	6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikmaga Pahalawewa ..	9	—	—	—	4 6	—	—	5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadurugahawewa ..	14	—	—	—	4 3	—	—	6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kesbewa	—	—	—	—	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawewa	4	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																	
Dewahuwa *	453	3,730	26	70	10 0	1	Masonry	22 0	280 0	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	—	—
Eraula	62·5	—	12·6	—	15 0	1	do.	5 6	90 0	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	—	—
Karawilahena	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandalama *	1,350	14,600	37·8	70	—	—	—	25 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelwehera	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a Waluganwewa	6·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.																	
a Giant's tank	4,425	24,000	—	38	4 6	1	Natural	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	1 in 1,320	0 6½	—
Karachchi Scheme :																	
a Dri-aru tank	212	377	—	48	4 0	1	Natural	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 0	·33 in 1,000	—	—
Iranaimadu tank ..	4,530	56,200	227·3	48	8 0	1	do.	26 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	400 0	—	—	—
Iratperiyakulam ..	535	3,640	13·3	50	7 0	1	Masonry	16 0	111 0	14	6 0	2 0	2 0	1 in 100	—	—	2 0	In
Kanukkeni tank ..	375	3,150	23·7	50	8 0	1	do.	15 0	300 0	—	None	—	5 8	·3 in 1,000	—	—	2 6	—
Kanakarayankulam ..	174	—	4·5	50	4 0	1	do.	12 0	100 0	12	6 2	2 0	3 0	1 in 100	—	—	1 0	—
Kuray *	324	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maha Irambaikulam ..	144	—	—	50	4 0	1	Masonry	13 0	60 0	—	None	—	5 0	1 in 100	—	—	0 6	—
						1	do.	12 0	59 6	—	do.	—	4 0	1 in 200	—	—	1 6	—
						1	do.	12 0	100 0	—	do.	—	3 0	1 in 200	—	—	1 6	—
Mamadu tank	570	—	23·5	50	5 0	1	do.	12 3	100 0	—	do.	—	4 6	1 in 200	—	—	1 9	—
						1	do.	12 0	200 0	—	do.	—	3 6	1 in 100	—	—	2 0	—
Mandukkoddai	270	—	—	52	5 0	1	do.	14 0	50 0	—	do.	—	6 0	1 in 100	—	—	1 0	—
						1	do.	13 6	148 0	—	do.	—	2 0	1 in 200	—	—	1 6	—
Pavatkulam *	2,029	17,885	110	50	8 0	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Periyakulam	119	—	—	50	4 0	1	Natural	13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	4·3 in 1,000	3 6	—
Periyaolukulam ..	479	—	23·9	50	6 0	1	Masonry	11 6	132 0	10	9 11	4 0	5 8	9 in 200	—	—	3 0	—
Vavunikkulam * ..	1,975	13,700	95·4	50	8 0	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Vavuniya tank ..	..	360	1,710	12·2	50	5	6	1	Masonry	13	3	300	0	—	None	—	10	0	1 in 100	—	—	1	0	—
								1	do.	12	0	137	0	—	None	—	3	0	1 in 300	—	—	2	3	—
Vengalacheddikulam	..	156	—	—	—	5	6	1	do.	10	3	65	0	—	None	—	0	2	1 in 100	—	—	2	0	—
								1	do.	10	6	52	0	—	None	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	9	—
Southern Province.																								
Badagiriya *	..	527	1,618	—	50	6	0	—	—	17	5	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—
Dandeniya	..	47	769	—	75	8	5	1	Natural	30	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	86	0	2	3	—
Denegama	..	78	857	—	100	7	3	1	do.	14	10	—		—	—	—	—		—	100	0	3	6	—
Dedduwa	..	—	—	—	—	4	9	1	Masonry	6	9	20	0	2	8	9	2	9	1 0 Level	—	—	1	6	Out
Ellawella	..	66	—	—	100	8	5	1	Natural	30	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	36	0	2	2	—
Haliela	..	240	—	—	100	7	6	1	do.	30	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	116	0	2	6	—
Kekanadura	..	216	2,333	2·6	100	12	3	1	do.	35	8	—		—	—	—	—		—	50	0	1	0	—
Kirinde-oya Scheme:																								
a Debarawewa	..	130	—	2·1	48	6	0	1	Natural	7	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	100	0	1 in 118	1	0	—
a Kongahawewa	..	80	—	—	—	5	6	1	do.	—		—		—	—	—	—		—	8	0	1 in 104	—		—
a Mutiammawewa	..	35	—	0·2	—	4	0	1	do.	—		—		—	—	—	—		—	27	0	1 in 286	—		—
a Tissawewa ..	..	652	3,690	11·7	47	4	6	1	Masonry	13	0	100	0	2	5	0	3	0	7 0 1 in 311	—		—	—	—
a Yodawewa	..	1,380	10,340	17·1	47	5	0	1	do.	11	0	104	0	—	None	—	1	0	1 in 603	—	—	—	—	—
								1	Natural	11	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	40	0	Level	—	—
a Yodakandiya *	..	1,457	9,510	24	47	4	0	—	—	13	6	—		—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—
Wirawilawewa	..	424	1,033	—	47	—		1	Masonry	6	0	15	0	—	None	—	4	0	—	—		—	0	9
Kirama Scheme:																								
Kirama tank ..	..	200	—	—	—	9	6	1	Natural	4	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	50	0	1 in 40	3	6	—
Urubokka Scheme:																								
a Udukiriwila tank	..	650	—	—	100	6	8	1	Masonry	12	6	68	0	—	None	—	1	7	1 in 233	—	—	2	0	—
Maleawewa	..	—	—	—	—	—		1	do.	6	5	24	6	—	None	—	—		—	—	—	3	0	—
Pahalawewa	..	—	—	—	—	—		1	do.	6	0	37	0	5	5	0	2	0	—	—	—	—		—
Walawe Scheme:																								
a Koggala tank *	..	1,053	11,680	21·6	50	8	0	—	—	18	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—
Uyanwewa ..	..	29	214	—	—	6	10	1	Natural	15	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	15	0	1 in 100	2	4	—
Eastern Province.																								
a Allai tank ..	..	2,632	—	29	68	8	0	1	Masonry	9	0	94	0	—	None	—	8	0	—	—		—	3	5	—
								1	do.	9	0	81	0	—	None	—	8	6	—	—		—	3	5	—
								1	Natural	9	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	625	0	—	3	5	—
Andankulam ..	..	182	—	4·7	—	4	0	1	Masonry	9	0	82	0	—	None	—	4	0	—	—		—	2	0	—
								1	do.	9	0	45	6	7	2	0	6	2	3 6 —	—		—	2	0	—
Chaddayantalawa	..	360	—	10·6	—	6	0	1	do.	12	0	176	0	—	None	—	6	0	1 in 1,056	—		—	1	0	—
								1	do.	12	0	200	0	—	None	—	9	0	1 in 1,056	—		—	1	0	
Diwulana ..	..	361	—	—	67	9	9	1	do.	19	6	60	0	—	—	—	17	0	1 in 1,320	—		—	7	4	—
								1	do.	19	6	130	6	9	4	0	3	0	3 0 1 in 1,320	—		—	7	4	Out
Helawa * ..	..	55	—	—	..	—		—	—	8	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—		
Ilakkantai ..	..	105	—	1	—	2	6	1	Masonry	5	6	44	0	7	2	2	4	6	4 6 —	—		—	2	2	—
								1	Natural	5	6	—		—	—	—	—		—	150	0	—	2	2	—
Kalugalbemma *	..	128	—	—	—	—		—	—	14	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—		—
Kantalai ..	..	3,486	—	77·1	69	—		1	Masonry	25	0	62	0	—	None	—	2	0	—	—		—	2	5	—
Lahugala ..	..	300	—	—	60	3	2	1	do.	8	0	87	9	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	2	9	—
								1	Natural	8	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	450	0	—	2	9	—
Maduvilkulam * ..	..	140	—	—	—	—		—	—	6	0	—		—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—		

List of Tanks—*contd.*

Name of Tank.	Area in Acres.	Capacity in Acre Feet.	Catchment Area in Square Miles.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Top of Bund above Spill.	No. of Spills.	Nature of Spills.	Height from Sill of Low-level Sluice to Crest of Spill.	Masonry Spills.						Channel Spills.		Greatest recorded Depth of Flood over Spills.	Planks in or out during Flood.
									Width of Spill between Wing Walls.	Planked Openings in Wall.			Depth from Crest of Spill to Bottom of Spill Channel.	Gradient of Channel from Spill.	Width of Channel at Bottom.	Gradient of Channel.		
										No.	Width.	Height.						
Northern Province—contd.					Ft. in.			Ft. in.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.			Ft. in.		Ft. in	
Maha-oya tank	18	—	—	80	5 3	1	Masonry	10 0	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3 3	—
Manalpuddi-aar Scheme:																		
a Kadukkamunai ...	564	—	2·4	—	4 6	1	Masonry	9 2	144 0	13	11 0	1 0	1 0	1 in 1,760	—	—	2 9	Out
						1	do.	20 6	90 0	6	5 0	3 0	15 0	1 in 1,056	—	—	6 8	Out
Pulugannawa ..	338	2,547	10·1	60	7 6	1	Natural	20 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	1 in 1,320	6 8	—
						1	do.	20 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	1 in 1,320	6 8	—
Naula	150	—	—	48	3 2	1	Masonry	10 0	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 11	—
Panawa	300	—	—	—	2 6	1	do.	10 0	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 9	—
						1	Natural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 0	—	0 9	—
Periyakulam ...	200	—	3	—	4 0	1	Masonry	8 0	43 0	—	None	—	4 0	—	—	—	2 6	—
						1	do.	8 0	23 0	2	10 0	3 0	3 0	—	—	—	2 6	—
a Peruvelikulam ..	352	—	3	—	2 6	1	Natural	6 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	400 0	—	1 9	—
Pullumalai	45	—	1·3	60	3 8	1	Masonry	7 3	84 0	—	None	—	7 6	—	—	—	2 0	—
						1	Natural	9 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 0	1 in 217	—	—
Pattipolai-aru Scheme:																		
a Amparai tank ..	816	5,100	5·4	73	7 6	1	Masonry	12 5	42 0	2	19 0	3 6	10 3	1 in 1,056	—	—	2 4	—
						1	do.	14 0	63 0	3	17 0	6 6	8 0	1 in 1,760	—	—	4 0	In
a Irakkamam ..	1,800	9,020	7·8	60	8 0	1	do.	14 0	32 0	2	13 0	1 6	3 0	1 in 1,056	—	—	4 0	In
						1	Natural	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,442 0	1 in 1,760	4 0	—
						1	do.	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	1 in 1,760	4 0	—
a Kondawaddawan tank ..	879	9,080	5·0	76	7 0	1	do.	19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	—
a Valattapatti ..	360	2,070	9	70	4 0 & 3 0	1	Masonry	10 0	300 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						1	Natural	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—
Rotawewa	553	—	15·4	60	5 6	1	do.	10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	370 0	1 in 1,320	4 6	—
a Rugam tank	2,504	—	35	75	10 0	1	Masonry	14 11	624 0	—	None	—	14 0	—	—	—	5 3	—
						1	do.	16 11	366 0	—	None	—	16 0	—	—	—	3 3	—
Sagamam and Vammiyadi Scheme:																		
a Sagamam	450	—	—	58	5 0	1	Masonry	16 0	290 0	—	None	—	10 0	1 in 1,760	—	—	1 0	—
						1	do.	16 0	200 0	—	None	—	3 0	1 in 1,760	—	—	1 0	—
						1	do.	12 0	150 0	—	None	—	5 0	1 in 1,320	—	—	Nil	—
Vammiyadi ..	195	—	—	60	6 3	1	do.	12 0	39 0	—	None	—	9 0	1 in 1,320	—	—	Nil	—
						1	do.	12 0	65 0	—	None	—	1 0	1 in 1,320	—	—	Nil	—

							1	do.	9 0	170 0	—	None	—	12 0	1 in 733	—	—	3 0	—
							1	do.	9 0	25 0	—	None	—	12 0	1 in 733	—	—	3 0	—
							1	do.	9 0	46 0	—	None	—	12 0	1 in 733	—	—	3 0	—
							1	do.	9 0	15 0	—	None	—	12 0	1 in 733	—	—	3 0	—
Tembittiya	..	..	259	1,830	11·5	—	6 0	1	Natural	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 0	—	1	—
							1	do.	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 0	—	—	—
							1	do.	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0	—	—	—
							1	do.	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144 0	—	—	—
							1	do.	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	—	—	—
							1	do.	12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0	—	—	—
Tumpankeni	..	..	145	—	—	60	6 6	1	Masonry	12 0	178 0	—	—	—	3 0	1 in 1,760	—	—	2 3	—
Tumparai *	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnichchai	..	..	2,920	33,000	91·5	75	10 0	1	Masonry	23 0	500 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—
a Vakaneri	..	..	1,073	10,500	4·2	65	7 6	1	Natural	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	Level and 1 in 50	—	—
Viragoda	..	..	296	—	—	—	6 0	1	Masonry	12 0	412 0	—	None	—	8 0	1 in 1,760	—	—	1 6	—
Wadugamuwa *	..	..	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.																				
Deduru-oya Irrigation Works :																				
a Batalagodawewa	..	..	635	—	5	75	8 0	1	Natural	11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	158 0	·06 per 100	3 6	—
							1	do.	11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	·09 per 100	3 6	—
Kurundulla tank *		..	84	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galgamuwa	..	..	668	—	4·1	55	6 10	1	Natural	22 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	1 6	—
Hengamuwa *	...	..	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala tank		..	112	—	—	85	2 0	1	Masonry	10 0	·12 6	2	5 0	5 0	5 8	—	—	—	0 5	4 planks deep out
												2	4 6	5 0	—	—	—			
Magallawewa	..	..	768	—	—	57	12 0	1	Masonry	16 1	188 0	—	None	—	—	Level	—			
							1	Natural	16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 0	1 in 100	3 6	—
							1	Masonry	16 2	148 0	—	None	—	0 10	1 in 14	—			2 8	
Maha Uswewa	..	..	—	—	—	—	8 0	1	do.	14 2	120 0	13	5 0	2 0	5 4	1 in 34	—	—		
							1	do.	19 6	63 8	—	None	—	12 3	1 in 15	—				
							1	Natural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 0	Level		
Meddeketiya	..	..	85	—	—	—	4 0	1	Masonry	9 7	69 0	—	None	—	1 6	—	—		4 0	
Mediyawa	..	..	353	1,410	—	—	5 2	1	do.	12 0	54 9	8	5 2	2 2	12 0		—		3 0	
							1	Natural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 0		3 0	
Niramnulla *	..	..	644	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0	—	—	—	—	—		—			
Pandawewa *	..	..	1,360	9,550	—	60	7 0		—	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Siyambalangamuwa *		..	1,405	14,920	73·8	—	10 0	—	—	23 0	—	—	—	—	—		—			
								1	Masonry	6 9	29 11	2	11 11	6 9	7 0	1 in 100	—		1 0	Out
a Tinapitiya	..	..	190	895	—	—	3 3	1	do.	8 3	2 11	1	2 11	8 3	9 0	1 in 100				
								1	do.	8 0	7 11	1	7 11	8 0	9 0	1 in 100	—			
Uriyawa *		..	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Wenoruwewa	..	..	202	—		88	3 0	1	Masonry	19 0	23 0	2	10 0	2 6	3 3	—	—	—	1 0	Out
							1	do.	—	24 0	—	None	—	10 6	—				1 0	—

List of Tanks—*contd.*

Name of Tank.	Area in Acres.	Capacity in Acre Feet.	Catchment Area in Square Miles.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Top of Bund above Spill.	No. of Spills.	Nature of Spills.	Height from Sill of Low-level Sluice to Crest of Spill.	Masonry Spills.					Channel Spills.		Greatest recorded Depth of Flood over Spill.	Planks in or out during Flood.
									Width of Spill between Wing Walls.	Planked Openings in Wall.			Depth from Crest of Spill to Bottom of Spill Channel.	Gradient of Channel from Spill.	Width of Channel at Bottom.	Gradient of Channel.	
										No.	Width.	Height.					
					Ft. in.			Ft. in.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.			Ft. in.	Ft. in.	
North-Central Province.																	
Eruwewa *	2,800	32,250	58·5	—	—	—	—	26 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giritale	—	—	6·5	—	—	—	—	35 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurulu tank *	1,032	—	56	60	8 0	—	—	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalawewa Irrigation Works:																	
a Basawakkulam ..	255	—	0·6	55	6 9	1	Natural	15 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	Flat to variable	5 1
Kalawewa	4,425	43,800	325	67	11 0	1	Masonry	22 0	600 0	47	10 0 to10 3	2 0	20 0	—	—	—	6 0
a Maha Illuppalama ..	—	—	15·8	55	7 0	1	do.	13 0	103 0	—	None	—	13 0	Variable	—	—	0 10
						1	Natural	13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	225 6	Level	0 10
						1	Masonry	13 0	30 0	—	None	—	1 0	Variable	—	—	0 10
a Tissawewa	396	—	2	55	7 6	1	do.	15 6	66 6	3	14 9	2 0	2 0	Flat to variable	—	—	0 3
						1	do.	16 8	35 0	—	—	—	Nil	do.	—	—	1 1
Mahagalkadawala * ..	3,011	20,500	294	54	10 0	1	do.	16 0	360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						1	do.	16 0	160 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						1	do.	16 0	360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahakanadarawa * ..	5,673	68,600	123	55	10 0	—	—	36 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahamadawachchiya ..	177	—	21·6	50	6 6	1	Masonry	12 0	68 0	10	5 0	2 0	3 6	1 in 60	—	—	4 0
Manankattiya	—	—	23·6	58	13 0	1	do.	14 0	29 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						1	Natural	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 0	—	—
Minneri tank	4,500	—	81·3	65	15 0	1	do.	32 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	230 to 67	Level	—
						1	do.	32 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	220 to 60	do.	—
Nachchaduwa Irrigation Works:																	
Nachchaduwa ..	3,900	36,750	195	58	10 0	1	Masonry	23 0	420 0	28	7 6	8 6	12 0	—	—	—	—
á Nuwarawewa ..	2,020	20,400	27	55	16 9	1	Natural	17 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 0	—	5 2
Sangilikanadarawa ..	646	3,140	64·2	51	6 0	1	Masonry	12 0	76 0	1	10 0	6 0	7 0	Variable	—	—	Nil
						1	do.	12 0	266 0	—	—	—	3 6	do.	—	—	Nil
						1	Natural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0	Level	—
Turawila	—	—	—	55	10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2
Province of Uva.																	
Dambagalla	20	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
Dumunewewa	9	—	—	—	3 6	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
Diwurunwewa	2	—	—	—	4 6	—	—	13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
Elamallandewewa ..	25	—	—	—	4 6	1	Masonry	9 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
						1	Natural	—	6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0

Hingurugamuwewa ..	8	—	—	—	6	0	—	—	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambegamuwewa ..	251	—	18·7	—	6	0	—	—	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	—
Horaborawewa ..	988	8,579	16·3	—	14	0	1	Natural	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	0	—	5	0	—
Katupelellewewa ..	15	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	—
Kudawewa	75	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—
Mahatalawewa	1	—	—	—	3	0	—	—	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—
Medebeddewewa ..	4	—	—	—	4	0	—	—	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—
Makarakata *	1,830	110000	—	85	—		—	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Nelunwewa	25	—	—	—	3	0	—	—	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—
Punawewa	7	—	—	—	4	0	—	—	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Telullewewa	—	—	—	—	4	0	—	—	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	—
Udawewa	50	—	—	—	5	0	—	—	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Alutwewa	15	—	—	—	—		—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Epitagodawewa ..	10	—	—	—	—		—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Hinguruwewa	30	—	—	—	—		—	—	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Hirigalkatuwawewa ..	15	—	—	—	—		—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Kolonna Korale Irrigation Works:																						
a Embilipitiya ..	35	—	—	75	—		—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
a Hinguruarawewa ..	40	—	—	—	—		—	—	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Rambukkanawewa ..	4	—	—	—	—		—	—	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Tunkame Mahawewa ..	15	—	—	—	—		—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—

NOTE.—Tanks under construction or alteration are shown in *italics*. Tanks surveyed or being surveyed, marked * and in *italics*. Tanks marked *a* have a source of supply over and above the drainage area given in the table.

C.—List of Anicuts and Head Sluices.

Name of Anicut.	Length between Wing Walls.	Planked Openings in Walls.			Head Sluice Openings.			Depth from Crest of Anicut to		Greatest Depth of Flood over Crest of Anicut.
		No.	Width.	Height.	No.	Width.	Height.	Bottom of River.	Sill of Head Sluice.	
Western Province.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
Nikatu-ela head sluice	42 1	—	—	—	9	3 8	7 10	—	—	—
Central Province.										
Aladeriya amuna	39 0	3	6 5	3 6	1	2 0	1 6	3 6	1 6	2 0
Bowetenna channel	—	—	—	—	1	5 9	4 7	—	—	—
Bilihul-oya	58 0	1	5 0	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodi-ela	—	—	—	—	1	4 0	2 0	—	—	—
Elpitiya Raja-ela	38 6	2	8 6	1 0	—	—	—	12 0	—	—
Elahera channel	95 0	—	—	—	1	5 0	6 7	6 0	3 4	3 0
Galabawa amuna	31 6	1	4 6	3 0	1	3 6	3 0	7 6	3 0	6 0
Gampolawela Raja-ela :										3 0
Koholanwela amuna	70 0	1	3 0	1 8	1	3 0	1 4	7 0	1 8	3 0
					1	2 6	1 4			
Kotaganga amuna	25 8	—	—	—	1	2 6	2 8	2 8	—	—
Kurukulayage amuna	35 8	—	—	—	1	3 0	2 0	6 0	2 6	4 0
Lemasuriyagama-ela	—	—	—	—	1	4 0	2 0	—	2 0	4 0
Motamure-ela amuna	33 0	1	5 6	1 0	1	3 6	1 6	3 0	—	—
Ma-ela	—	—	—	—	1	3 8	2 8	—	1 6	3 0
Nadeniya amuna	10 6	1	6 5	3 8	1	2 0	2 11	18 10	—	—
Siyambalagastenne-ela	63 0	—	—	—	1	3 6	1 6	2 6	3 8	8 6
Teldeniya and Alutwela Wahala-ela :									1 6	
Huluganga amuna	90 0	4	6 0	3 0	1	6 6	3 0	4 0	—	2 0
Udugoda Bandara-ela :										
Maha-oya amuna	23 0	1	2 0	—	1	3 8	—	7 0	—	3 6
Werapitiya Ma-ela :										
Dotalu-oya amuna	17 8	—	—	—	1	5 6	3 0	4 0	3 0	5 0
Waduwawela-ela	58 0	1	5 0	3 0	1	5 9	2 9	3 0	3 0	7 0
Weeragahapellessa amuna	18 0	1	4 0	6 2	—	—	—	5 2	—	—

Northern Province.												
Giant's Tank :												
Tekkam ..	600 0	3	5 0	8 0	10	3 0	6 0	13 0	8 3	1 6		
Southern Province.												
Alawatagoda amuna	77 6	8	6 0	7 4	1	4 0	4 0	11 0	3 7	3 4		
Hamaragoda anicut	15 0	2	6 0	6 10	1	3 6	3 9	7 0	2 6	1 11		
Kirinde-oya Works :												
Ellagala anicut	290 5	8	6 0	9 10	2	5 0	3 3	20 0	6 0	7 0		
		1	6 0	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1	6 0	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1	6 0	6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kirama Works :												
Aratchy amuna	53 3	2	8 0	5 6	—	—	—	14 0	—	3 0		
Pettare anicut	47 6	5	6 0	9 0	1	4 0	5 6	—	2 7	—		
					1	4 0	4 0	11 0	3 0	2 6		
					1	6 0	3 0	—	1 9	—		
Sapugoda anicut	21 0	2	8 0	4 9	1	3 0	5 0	12 0	2 5	4 3		
Urapola anicut	24 0	2	10 10	5 0	1	11 6	6 6	17 0	3 6	3 1		
Udukiriwila Works :												
Six-door anicut	54 6	6	6 1	4 3	2	4 0	3 9	4 3	2 7	4 9		
Five-door anicut	46 6	5	6 0	4 6	—	—	—	10 0	—	4 9		
Four-door anicut	36 0	4	5 0	5 0	9	4 0	3 9	8 0	3 3	2 9		
Waggalmodara	118 0	12	7 0	4 0	—	—	—	5 9	—	—		
Walawe Works :												
Liyangahatota anicut	240 0	9	15 0	8 6	2	7 5	6 4	21 6	7 6	13 0		
Eastern Province.												
Manalputty-arr Scheme :												
Manalputty-aar anicut	55 0	4	5 9	4 6	2	5 9	6 9	6 9	4 6	2 6		
Pattipolai-aar Scheme :												
Kalmadu anicut	124 0	2	14 0	6 10	1	10 0	7 8	10 0	6 4	5 0		
		1	13 6	6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1	12 9	6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		2	12 10	6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1	12 10	6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Upper Anicuts :												
Kurunekange	27 9	2	10 10	10 7	—	—	—	10 7		1 0		
Pattampitty	147 8	8	13 9	6 9	1	8 10	6 3	9 9	5 6	2 0		

List of Anicuts and Head Sluices—*contd.*

Name of Anicut.	Length between Wing Walls.	Planked Openings in Walls.			Head Sluice Openings.			Depth from Crest of Anicut to		Greatest Depth of Flood over Crest of Anicut.
		No.	Width.	Height.	No.	Width.	Height.	Bottom of River.	Sill of Head Sluice.	
			Ft. in.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
Sengapadai	198 7	1	14 5	6 6	—	—	—	6 6	—	3 0
		1	14 6	6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	14 2	6 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	14 2	6 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	14 0	6 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	13 11	6 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	14 3	6 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	14 1	6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	14 4	6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veerady anicut	125 0	1	20 0	4 10	—	—	—	5 0	—	3 6
		2	19 6	4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	19 8	4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	19 5	4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Anicuts :										
Allayadyodai	100 6	1	15 0	6 2	—	—	—	6 0	—	1 6
		1	15 0	6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	15 1	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	15 5	6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	15 3	6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaliodai	120 0	1	14 8	6 2	1	10 0	7 0	14 0	5 2	2 0
		1	15 1	6 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	15 2	6 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	14 9	6 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
								6 0	—	0 6
Surayadi	46 6	1	12 2	6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	11 10	6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	12 0	6 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vattavykal	39 6	1	16 7	7 0	1	4 0	5 9	8 0	5 0	1 0
		1	16 8	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rugam :										
Kumakkadu	109 0	6	14 0	17 0	—	—	—	7 0	—	—
Kidavadipalam	166 0	9	14 0	6 0	—	—	—	6 0	—	—
Sankulakulam	25 0	2	10 6	7 0	—	—	—	7 6	—	—
Virakkadu	299 0	16	14 0	5 0	1	10 0	4 6	5 0	3 0	—
Sakaman and Vanniyadi Scheme :										
Upper anicut	172 0	1	5 0	7 3	1	6 3	7 0	12 0	3 0	2 6
					1	15 3	6 6	—	4 0	—

Maruthady anicut	70	0	1	7	0	6	3	—	—		—		8	3	—		2	0
Lower anicut	144	0	2	5	9	7	3	1	9	9	4	0	10	6	5	3	2	0
			1	5	9	6	6	—	—		—		—		—		—	
Vakaneri:																		
Punanai anicut	150	0	4	10	6	10	6	2	12	0	11	6	10	6	6	0	—	
			2	10	6	8	6	—	—		—		—		—		—	
			4	10	6	7	0	—	—		—		—		—		—	
North-Western Province.																		
Bu-ela anicut	37	10	1	4	0	4	11	1	3	0	3	0	10	0	—		3	0
			1	4	0	5	6	—	—		—		—		—		—	
			1	4	0	6	3	—	—		—		—		—		—	
			1	4	2	4	6	—	—		—		—		—		—	
Deduru-oya anicut	277	0	3 Siltgates	5	6	3	0	6	2	3	3	0	40	0	8	0	11	0
Kospotu-oya anicut	148	9	1	14	6	4	3	1	6	9	4	8	18	0	—		6	0
			1	10	6	4	3	—	—		—		—		—		—	
Tinapitiyawewa anicut	100	0	9	5	0	6	0	2	11	10	8	0	9	0	6	6	3	0
North-Central Province.																		
Talawe-ela anicut	41	2	6	5	0	2	6	1	1	0	1	0	5	6	1	7		
Province of Uva.																		
Alut-ela	96	6	1	5	0	7	0	1	4	0	3	0	8	0	4	0	30	0
Buttala anicut	198	0	1	11	0	6	2	2	6	0	12	6	7	0	3	9	4	0
			1	11	0	5	2	—	—									
			1	11	0	4	0	—	—				—					
Diyakole-ela	52	0	—	—		—		1	2	0	2	8	2	0	1	0	20	0
Dehigollegama-ela	81	0	1	4	6	5	0	1	1	6	3	0	6	0	3	0	10	0
Gal-oya anicut	262	0	2	8	0	7	6	2	10	0	4	6	8	6	4	6	3	1
Hanwella-ela	85	6	2	4	6	4	6	3	1	6	2	0	6	6	2	0	7	0
Hingurugamuwa-ela	74	0	1	7	0	2	0	1	3	6	3	6	3	0	2	6	7	0
Kande-ela	—		—	—		—		1	3	4	2	0	—					
Kendale-ela	108	0	1	4	0	3	0	1	4	0	3	0	8	0	2	3	25	0
Kumbukkan anicut	202	0	6	9	0	9	3	2	4	6	6	0	13	0	5	6	7	0

List of Anicuts and Head Sluices—*contd.*

Name of Anicut.	Length between Wing Walls.	Planked Openings in Walls.			Head Sluice Openings.			Depth from Crest of Anicut to		Greatest Depth of Flood over Crest of Anicut.
		No.	Width.	Height.	No.	Width.	Height.	Bottom of River.	Sill of Head Sluice.	
			Ft. in.	Ft. in.		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
Sudupanawela	128 0	1	8 0	6 3	2	8 0	Indefinite	12 0	4 0	6 0
		3	6 0	4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taldena-ela	168 0	1	5 6	5 0	1	2 8	4 0	7 0	3 0	9 0
Uma-ela	78 6	—	—	—	1	4 0	2 5	16 0	3 3	4 4
Yatala-ela	71 0	4	4 6	7 0	1	3 0	3 0	8 0	2 0	8 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Batugedara Works:										
Dodangaha-ela anicut	95 0	5	5 0	2 2	1	5 0	2 6	3 6	2 6	4 0
Ketandola anicut	61 8	3	5 3	2 9	1	6 0	1 2	3 0	1 9	6 0
		1	3 8	2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beliatta amuna	56 0	1	23 3	3 0	1	1 10	1 8	3 0	1 8	4 0
Kinchigune anicut	85 0	1	6 0	4 6	1	5 6	4 10	5 9	4 6	5 0
Kolonna Korale Works:										
Hulanda-oya	155 0	4	1 6	4 0	2	3 6	3 0	4 6	4 0	4 0
		2	6 0	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitulbokka anicut	100 0	3	6 0	4 0	2	5 0	4 0	9 0	4 0	3 0
Ketigan-aar, 1st anicut	84 0	1	5 6	5 3	1	3 6	4 6	5 6	—	5 0
					1	3 0	4 6			
Ketigan-aar, 2nd anicut	60 0	2	4 0	4 0	1	5 6	2 6	5 0	4 0	6 0
Walalgoda	85 0	1	5 0	3 0	1	4 0	3 6	5 0	2 6	6 0
Massena Intake	—	—	—	—	1	5 0	5 0	—	—	—
Rakwana-ganga Scheme:										
Malwatte anicut	120 0	3	6 6	5 0	1	5 0	2 3	6 0	5 0	4 0
Wellawa anicut	123 0	1	7 0	2 6	1	4 0	2 10	3 0	2 10	5 0
		1	3 0	2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranwala anicut	35 6	1	6 0	6 2	1	2 6	2 0	8 0	2 6	2 0
		—	—	—	1	6 6	—	—	5 6	—
Uggalkaltota	—	—	—	—	1	3 6	5 6	—	—	—

D.—Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works during 1905.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Government Agent.

	Name of Work.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
6/43	Attidiya sluice	16 16	
41	Dikmaga Ihala tank	48 25	
42	Dikmaga Pahala tank	37 25	
40	Kadurugaha tank	56 50	
44	Nikatu-ela sluice	100 70	
45	Boralesgomuwa tank	23 90	
39	Polgaha tank	52 0	
		———	334 76

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Under the Government Agent.

6/48	Bodi-ela	395 10	
55	Bowetenna channel	98 95	
52	Elahera head sluice	24 75	
57	Eraulla tank	35 0	
50	Karawilahena tank	50 0	
59	Kurukulayaye amuna	47 90	
49	Lemasuriyagama-ela and Guardian's bungalow	289 88	
46	Ma-ela	393 88	
51	Nadeniya amuna	19 70	
58	Nicol-oya Upper ela	25 0	
60	Pelwehera tank	50 0	
47	Waduwawela-ela	288 50	
56	Wiragahapellessa	9 60	
54	Village labour supervision	337 15	
53	Village tank sluices	241 0	
		———	2,306 41

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

6/13	Dri-aru (Karachchi scheme)	487 18	
12	Giant's tank	4,626 36	
11	Kanukkeni	1,176 58	
10	Periyakulam	87 94	
		———	6,378 6

Under the Government Agent.

2	Iratperiyakulam	135 9	
1	Kanakarayankulam	163 35	
6	Maha Rambaikulam	214 20	
4	Mamadu	299 35	
5	Madukanda	194 90	
8	Periya Olukkulam	146 64	
3	Vavuniya	199 20	
7	Vengalacheddikulam	139 62	
9	Sluiced village tanks	423 12	
		———	1,915 47

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

6/17	Dandeniya tank and channel	780 37	
18	Denegama and Uyanwewa	778 29	
15	Dedduwa channel	701 86	
16	Gangaboda Pattu Scheme :		
	Ellawala anicut and channel ..	795 39	
	Hali-ela	1,039 9	
	Homaragoda channel	324 96	
	Pettara anicut and channel ..	315 47	
	Sapugoda and head sluices ..	169 31	
	Urapola anicut and channels ..	971 88	
19	Kekanadura tank and channel ..	999 66	
22	Kirama Scheme :		
	Arachchi amuna } Elpitiya anicut }	1,259 98	
23	Kirinde-oya scheme	2,948 68	
21	Udukiriwila tank and channels ..	1,432 96	
20	Urubokka dam ..	978 82	
24	Walawe-ganga works	7,370 96	
14	Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara flood outlets	388 57	
		———	21,256 25

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

	Name of Work.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
6 35	Allai Scheme :		
	Allai tank	605 20	
	Illakantai tank	350 74	
	Peruveli tank	364 2	
36	Andankulam, Periyakulam	1,029 86	
32	Chadayantalawa Scheme :		
	Chadayantalawa tank	629 1	
	Viragoda tank	269 77	
31	Divulana tank	792 58	
	Tumpankeni tank	325 93	
37	Kanthalai	1,049 79	
30	Manalpiddi-aru Scheme :		
	Kadukkamunai tank	338 87	
	Manalpiddi-aru anicut	381 10	
	Pulukanavi tank	450 72	
33	Pattipolai-aru Scheme :		
	Amparai tank	695 90	
	Irakkamam	1,474 75	
	Velatipatti anicuts	1,349 46	
27	Pullumalai tank	114 67	
97	Rotawewa	558 57	
	Rugam Scheme :		
29	Rugam anicut	750 0	
28	Rugam tank	1,000 0	
34	Sakamam works	1,843 93	
38	Tempittiya tank	629 11	
			15,003 98
	Under the Government Agent.		
25	Hakgalawewa	31 32	
26	Maha-oya tank	113 68	
			145 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

6/79	Deduru-oya channels	5,493 78	
78	Galgomuwa tank	71 64	
	Mediyawa tank	738 30	
77	Kospotu-oya anicut	77 18	
76	Kurunegala tank and sluice	961 22	
	Bu-ela anicut	186 81	
	Wenoruwewa	595 29	
			8,124 22
	Under the Government Agent.		
71	Magallawewa	1,098 80	
72	Maha Uswewa	779 33	
70	Medeketiya tank	282 90	
69	Paragoda anicut	0 70	
73	Tinipitiya tank	449 99	
75	Four irrigation bungalows	159 70	
74	Sluiced village tanks	999 79	
			3,771 21

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Under the Director of Irrigation.

6/64	Kalawewa, Balaluwewa	3,635 81	
	Yoda-ela	6,018 28	
	Maha Illuppallama	1,895 90	
65	Tissawewa	2,480 14	
	Bassawakkulam	993 59	
	Nuwarawewa and channels under Nuwarawewa	1,526 26	
67	Maha Madawachchiya	171 80	
68	Mananketiya	148 5	
66	Minneri	2,888 68	
40 of 1905	Sangilikandarawa	609 47	
			20,367 98
	Under the Government Agent.		
61	Talawe-ela anicut	76 50	
63	Five irrigation bungalows	248 17	
62	Village tanks	2,900 64	
			3,225 31

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Under the Government Agent.

6/87	Alut-ela	282 36	
84	Gal-oya anicut	120 0	
82	Hambegamuwa tank	150 0	
80	Horaborawewa and Kudawewa ..	439 67	
	Kumbukkan-oya Scheme :		
83	Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1,707 7	
81	Sudupanawila Anicut :		
	Pay of guardian	60 0	
33 of 1905	Repairs to amuna and iron troughs ..	30 41	
6/85 and 6/86	Pay of two earthwork overseers ..	750 0	
			3,539 51

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Under the Government Agent.

	Name of Work.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
6/89	Batugedara anicut and channel ..	197 35	
91	Kinchigune anicut	138 90	
88	Kolonna korale scheme	1,338 56	
93	Malwatte irrigation works	130 95	
92	Mulgama tank	17 12	
90	Openaika aqueduct	0 60	
95	Rakwana-ganga irrigation works ..	229 53	
94	Uggalkaltota irrigation works ..	225 35	
96	Three irrigation bungalows	319 55	
		— —	2,597 91
	Under the Director of Irrigation.		
20 of 1905	Uggalkaltota, for repairs to spill at (against savings)	498 28	
		— ———	498 28
	———		89,464 35

E.—Statement of Expenditure incurred on Minor Works, Repairs, and Surveys by the Government Agents during 1905.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

MINOR WORKS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Nil.

REPAIRS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Estimate No.			Amount expended. Rs. c	Total. Rs. c.
24	..	Minor Works—		
		Fixing of pipes to Heenadeniyawewa ..	3 12	
		Minor works at Bombuwala ..	—	
		Repairs to Uyanwattewewa ..		
		Do. Medagamawewa ..	—	
		Do. Kudawewa ..	—	
		Do. Bolabotuwewa ..	—	
		Transport deduction ..	5 0	
8	..	Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	1 39	
			——	9 51
		CENTRAL PROVINCE.		—
		MINOR WORKS.		
		Estimates brought forward.		
		Nil.		
		Estimates sanctioned in 1905.		
		Nil.		
		REPAIRS.		
		Estimates brought forward.		
		Nil.		
		Estimates sanctioned in 1905.		
29	..	Repairs to Weerapitiya Maha-ela ..	47 64	
24	..	Minor Works—		
		Rambukwalagama Pahala-ela, repairs	10 10	
		Udugoda Bandara-ela, inspection of the head sluice for the purpose of framing an estimate for repairs ..	4 19	
		Transport deduction ..	10 0	
8	..	Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	2 78	
			—	74 71
		NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
		MINOR WORKS.		
		Estimates brought forward.		
78 of 1904	..	Constructing quarters for Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mantai	737 82	
89 of 1904	..	Purchase and repair of bungalow at Puvarasankulam	88 97	
90 of 1904	..	Cutting a spill at Olumadu tank ..	10 80	
			———	837 59

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Nil.

REPAIRS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Estimate No.			Amount expended. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
38	..	Repairs to Irrigation bungalow at Kanakarayankulam	71 91	
24	..	Minor Works—		
		(7) Repairs to pipe factory at Vavuniya	53 40	
		(8) Completing the distributing gate at Kanakarayankulam ..	21 0	
		(24) Tarring, &c., of sluices in Mantai	—	
		(25) Repairs to sluices in Mantai ..	—	
		(26) Repairs to sluices in Nanaddan ..	—	
		(27) Scraping and oiling sluices in Nanaddan	—	
		(28) Repairing a spill at Pallankulam, Mantai	—	
		(29) Repairing sluice at Makarayankulam	—	
		(30) Repairing sluice at Pallankoddai in Nanaddan	—	
		(31) Repairing sluice at Putuveli in Musali	—	
		(32) Repairing sluice at Pandiyankallo tank	—	
		(33) Transport deduction ..	30 0	
		Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	8 33	
				184 64
				1,022 23

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MINOR WORKS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Nil.

REPAIRS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

24	..	Minor Works—		
		(11) Repairs to Gangat-amuna sluice..	80 0	
		(12) Fitting new stop planks for the anicut at Indiwaruwe ..	89 0	
		(13) Fitting new stop planks and repairs to Grigoda flood outlet	98 0	
		(14) Repairs to Talalla sea gate ..	29 50	
		(23) Repairs to sluices and spills ..	72 0	
		(32) Maintenance of Nupe-ela ..	36 24	
		Transport deduction ..	20 0	
8	..	Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	5 56	
				430 30

EASTERN PROVINCE.

MINOR WORKS.

Estimates brought forward.

57/1904	..	Manufacturing and transport of cement concrete pipes to Galkadure tank, Trincomalee	—	

Estimate sanctioned in 1905.

50	..	Transporting cement concrete pipes from Batticaloa to Trincomalee ..	—	90 64

REPAIRS.

Estimate brought forward.

17/1902	..	Inserting three kalingulas for village tanks, Eruvil pattu	—	—

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Estimate No.			Amount expended. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
24	..	Minor Works—		
		(2) Kirankulam, transporting cement pipe sluices	43 20	
		(3) Paraiya Villankulam, transporting cement pipe sluices ..	24 0	
		(6) Pallikudiyiruppu, transporting cement pipe sluices ..	8 0	
		(10) Gomarasankaduwa tank, transporting cement pipe sluices ..	8 0	
		(15) Maravaddaikulam, for supplying a cement pipe sluice ..	22 0	
		(16) Naranthaikulam, transporting cement pipe sluices	22 0	
		(17) Eramadookulam, transporting cement pipe sluices ..	65 50	
		(18) Kalkadawa tank, transporting cement pipe sluices ..	30 0	
		(19) Gomarasankaduwa tank, transporting cement pipe sluices ..	30 0	
		(20) Maha-oya tank, repairs ..	15 0	
		(21) Tirizaikulam, transporting cement pipes	12 0	
		(22) Vadalikulam	10 0	
		Transport deduction ..	40 0	
		Urgent Minor Surveys—		
		Transport deduction ...	11 11	
				340 81
		SURVEYS.		
		Minor Surveys—		
		Kurungupanchan tank ..	—	105 50
				536 95

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

MINOR WORKS.

Estimates brought forward.

175/1901	..	Building six masonry sluices, village tanks, Kurunegala	31 20	
59/1904	..	Manufacture of cement concrete pipes, Kurunegala and Puttalam ..	577 50	
60/1904	..	Manufacture of cement concrete pipes, Demala hatpattu	584 42	
				1,193 12

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

3	..	Transporting cement pipes from Kurunegala factory to Guardian's quarters ..	—	33 20

REPAIRS.

Estimate brought forward.

62/1902	..	Repairing and improving irrigation channel at Maha Uswewa	—	273 0

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

37	..	Medekettiya tank, repairs ..	181 69	
24	..	Minor Works—		
		(51) Uduwiriya tank, providing planks	9 12	
		(52) Pambuwatanana tank sluice, planks	5 50	
		(53) Mudiyanne Galaweena sluice, planks	4 12	
		(54) Nikawewa sluice, planks ..	6 0	
		(55) Balalla sluice, planks ..	4 62	
		(56) Mottepettewa tank, planks ..	20 62	
		(57) Madawachchiya, planks ..	6 87	
		(58) Madawachchiya, urgent repairs ..	5 76	
		(59) Hulugalla tank sluice, providing planks	13 50	
		(60) Nochchiya tank, urgent repairs ..	—	
		(66) Kadiruwewa tank, repairs to sluice and spill ..	—	
		(77) Rent of store and pay of store cooly	—	
		Maintenance of sluiced village tanks ..	134 86	
		Transport deduction ..	20 0	
8	..	Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	5 56	
				418 22
		SURVEYS.		
7	..	Minor Surveys—		
		Maha Uswewa for cutting jungle and clearing jungle for survey of 11 lots ..	—	77 0
				1,994 54

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MINOR WORKS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Nil.

REPAIRS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Estimate No.			Amount expended. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
24	..	Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	30 0	
8	..	Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	8 34	
				38 34

PROVINCE OF UVA.

MINOR WORKS.

Estimates brought forward.

42/1904	..	For making cement concrete pipes at Badulla	—	292 80

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

4	..	Constructing a masonry sluice at Kendala	—	108 68

REPAIRS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

35	..	Repairs of sill of amuna and retaining wall at Hingurugamuwa ..	189 70	
45	..	Repairs to Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters, Bibile	74 25	
61	..	Repairing Koslande-ela	—	
24	..	Minor Works—		
		(9) Sluicing Etangwelawewa in Wiyaluwa	38 0	
		(34) Pay of overseers ..	43 22	
		(35) Damunugaha Kumbure-ela, blasting rock	10 0	
		(36) Ganekumbure-ela, blasting rock ..	20 0	
		(37) Koholane-ela, boring a new hole ..	—	
		(38) Kariyawakka-ela, building a masonry wall	20 0	
		(39) Padinawela-ela, fixing iron rods to support the dam ..	10 0	
		(40) Holmankandure-ela, widening and deepening the channel ..	15 0	
		(41) Sluice to the culvert at the school at Wilson's	9 75	
		(42) Handunbokke Wakkade, for sluicing ..	9 90	
		(43) Welimada Maha-ela, building a retaining wall to serve as a spill	40 0	
		(44) Yombuwatte-ela, cost of spouting on trough	20 0	
		(45) Pidakunture-ela, cost of spouting on trough	5 20	
		(46) Udaoya-ela, blasting rock ..	5 0	
		(47) Mirihawatte-ela blasting rock ..	5 0	
		(48) Itawalarawa-ela, blasting rock ..	50 0	
		(49) Agatakumbure-ela, building a masonry retaining wall ..	98 76	
		(50) Kande-ela, building a masonry retaining wall	40 0	
		(67) Kumburugedara-ela, building a masonry retaining wall ..	55 0	
		(68) Ilukwela-ela, blasting rock ..	30 0	
		(69) Gamawela-ela, blasting rock ..	25 0	
		(70) Galkotuwe-ela, blasting rock ..	15 0	
		(71) Katakumbure arawa-ela, blasting rock	30 0	
		(72) Halaba-ela, blasting rock ..	10 0	
		(73) Malwatte-ela	15 0	
		(74) Mulutekumbure-ela, building a a rubble masonry wall ..	30 0	
		(75) Bandarawatte-ela, building a rubble masonry wall ..	29 0	
		(76) Kirawane-ela	20 0	
		Transport deduction ..	30 0	
8	..	Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	8 34	
				1,015 92

Estimate No.		Surveys.	Amount expended. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
7	...	Minor Surveys—		
		(2) Mipilimane scheme ..	—	
		(9) Hambegamuwa tank, clearing and taking levels	23 85	
		Transport deduction ..	15 0	
				38 85
				1,456 25

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

MINOR WORKS.

Estimates brought forward.

Nil.

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

Nil.

REPAIRS.

Estimates brought forward.

230/1901	..	Repairs to Panamure south channel ..	—	
234/1901	..	Repairs to Kitulbokka-ganga anicut ..	—	

Estimates sanctioned in 1905.

24	..	Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	30 0	
7	..	Urgent Minor Works—		
		Transport deduction ..	8 34	
				38 34

SURVEYS.

7	..	Minor Surveys—		
		Transport deduction ..	—	15 0
				53 34

Summary.

	Rs. c.
Western Province	9 51
Central Province	74 71
Northern Province	1,022 23
Southern Province	430 30
Eastern Province	536 95
North-Western Province	1,994 54
North-Central Province	38 34
Province of Uva	1,456 25
Province of Sabaragamuwa	53 34
Total—Rs.	5,616 17

F.—Summary of Expenditure during 1905.

	Rs. c.
Western Province	840 79
Central Province	9,322 60
Northern Province	127,574 69
Southern Province	38,404 6
Eastern Province	200,501 64
North-Western Province	22,047 45
North-Central Province	253,960 80
Province of Uva	8,218 48
Province of Sabaragamuwa	4,000 82
Miscellaneous	67,435 62
Headquarters, salaries and allowances	11,740 89
Personal emoluments	189,146 29
Total—Rs.	933,194 13

G.—Maintenance (Expenditure and Receipts) for 1904.

		Rs. c.
	Western Province.	
Expenditure		328 8
Revenue		580 82
	Nett profit to Public Funds	252 74
	Central Province.	
Expenditure		2,307 49
Revenue		303 92
	Nett cost to Public Funds	2,003 57
	Northern Province.	
Expenditure		8,108 39
Revenue		10,574 84
	Nett profit to Public Funds	2,466 45
	Southern Province.	
Expenditure		19,514 22
Revenue		17,574 97
	Nett cost to Public Funds	1,939 25
	Eastern Province.	
Expenditure		15,434 12
Revenue		4,366 28
	Nett cost to Public Funds	11,067 84
	North-Western Province.	
Expenditure		12,532 26
Revenue		7,040 37
	Nett cost to Public Funds	5,491 89
	North-Central Province.	
Expenditure		22,483 5
Revenue		7,515 50
	Nett cost to Public Funds	14,967 55
	Province of Uva.	
Expenditure		3,925 39
Revenue		1,537 76
	Nett cost to Public Funds	2,387 63
	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Expenditure		3,448 10
Revenue		1,103 82
	Nett cost to Public Funds	2,344 28

		Rs. c.
Total nett cost, Central Province		2,003 57
Do. Southern Province		1,939 25
Do. Eastern Province		11,067 84
Do. North-Western Province		5,491 89
Do. North-Central Province		14,967 55
Do. Province of Uva		2,387 63
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa		2,344 28
	Total nett cost	40,202 1
Less profit, Western Province	Rs. 252 74	
Do. Northern Province	,, 2,466 45	2,719 19
	Balance nett cost	37,482 82

Appendix H.—Synopsis of Expenditure on Government Works liable to Rates per Acre in perpetuity to December 31, 1904.

Name of Work.	Area stated to be irrigable.	Area stated to be irrigated.	First Cost of Work.	Excess Maintenance over Rates.	Excess Rates over Maintenance.	Per cent. of Cost repaid to Government.	Cost of Construction per Acre irrigated.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre irrigated.	Total Government Expenditure per Acre irrigated.
Western Province.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dikmaga Ihalawewa	41	41	1,040 45	—	10 53	1·01	25 38	—	25 38
Dikmaga Pahalawewa	50	50	1,080 41	—	216 12	20·00	21 61	—	21 61
Kadurugahawewa	66	66	2,438 74	—	341 37	13·99	36 95	—	36 95
Polgahawewa	76	76	1,810 19	—	78 27	4·32	23 82	—	23 82
Total	233	233	6,369 79	—	646 29	10·14	27 33	—	27 33
Central Province.									
Bowetenna	294	97	14,847 30	—	277 64	1·87	153 6	—	153 6
Karawilahena	52	12	3,716 31	628 64	—	—	309 69	54 38	364 7
Kurakolayaya	26	26	1,144 44	574 93	—	—	44 2	22 11	66 13
Pelwehera	77	13	4,787 46	261 39	—	—	368 26	20 11	388 37
Siyambalagastenna-ela	42	39	2,032 91	358 79	—	—	52 12	9 20	61 32
Werapitiya Maha-ela	200	78	2,633 21	5,501 55	—	—	33 76	70 53	104 29
Total	691	265	29,161 63	7,047 66	—	—	110 4	26 59	136 63
Northern Province.									
Giant's tank	22,965	11,037	603,091 57	—	7,685 43	1·27	54 64	—	54 64
Iratperiyakulam	503	284	25,557 28	8,416 77	—	—	89 99	29 64	119 63
Kanakarayankulam	150	105	27,741 2	2,458 31	—	—	264 20	23 41	287 61
Kanukkeni tank	1,028	—	148,175 48	4,199 99	—	—	—	—	—
Maha Rambaikulam	216	90	16,712 41	4,254 46	—	—	185 67	47 27	232 94
Mamadu tank	664	375	16,596 0	9,736 3	—	—	44 26	25 96	70 22
Madukanda tank	254	254	19,816 12	4,980 43	—	—	78 1	19 61	97 62
Periyakulam	625	133	21,420 46	5,093 24	—	—	161 5	38 30	199 35
Periya Olukkulam	355	106	18,721 2	2,704 66	—	—	176 61	25 52	202 13
Vavuniya tank	396	376	11,523 62	25,780 95	—	—	30 65	68 57	99 22
Vengalacheddikulam	150	125	17,570 63	1,664 89	—	—	140 56	13 32	153 88
Total	27,306	12,885	926,925 61	61,604 30	—	—	71 93	4 78	76 71

Appendix H.—Synopsis of Expenditure on Government Works, &c.—*contd.*

Name of Work.	Area stated to be irrigable.	Area stated to be irrigated.	First Cost of Work.	Exce s Maintenance over Rates.	Excess Rates over Maintenance.	Per cent. of Cost repaid to Government.	Cost of Construction per Acre irrigated.	Cost of Maintenance per Acre irrigated.	Total Government Expenditure per Acre irrigated.
Southern Province.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Dandeniya tank	499	499	46,354 91	5,776 5	—	—	92 89	11 58	104 47
Denegama, &c.	778	778	125,600 58	—	10,441 98	8·31	161·44	—	161 44
Gangaboda Pattu works	4,402	4,402	314,763 4	—	65,792 44	20·90	71 40	—	71 40
Kekanadure	945	945	68,152 74	—	10,407 58	15·27	72 12	—	72 12
Kirama scheme	5,778	5,478	113,346 32	11,876 69	—	—	20 69	2 17	22 86
Kirinde-oya scheme	5,103	5,103	320,344 16	36,212 27	—	—	62 77	7 10	69 87
Urubokka and Udukiriwila	9,159	9,159	209,207 54	—	65,025 59	31·08	22 84		22 84
Walawe-ganga scheme	5,068	5,068	445,841 44	43,559 74	—	—	87 97	8 60	96 57
Total	31,732	31,432	1,643,610 73		54,242 84	3·30	52 29	—	52 29
Eastern Province.									
Kanthalai tank	11,046	2,563	105,202 15	31,435 42	—	—	41 4	12 27	53 31
Panama Pattu works	2,846	1,685	42,502 41	44,120 32	—	—	25 22	26 18	51 40
Tampankeni tank	1,103	1,077	25,493 62	2,209 71	—	—	23 67	2 5	25 72
Total	14,995	5,325	173,198 18	77,765 45	—	—	32 52	14 60	47 12
North-Western Province.									
Deduru-oya works	9,999	3,469	614,243 44	16,309 74	—	—	177 6	47 2	224 8
Galgamuwa tank	510	388	15,504 90	—	553 60	3·57	39 44	—	39 44
Magallawewa	2,006	762	65,050 84	4,547 84	—	—	85 37	5 97	91 34
Maha Uswewa	1,028	407	64,895 25	12,955 2	—	—	159 44	31 83	191 27
Modiyawa tank	823	823	30,874 33	—	3,759 29	12·11	37 51	—	37 51
Tinipitiwewa	570	570	63,490 41	5,624 98	—	—	111 38	9 87	121 25
Wenoruwewa	384	384	39,265 20	8,428 98	—	—	102·25	21 95	124 20
Total	15,320	6,803	893,324 37	43,553 67	—	—	131 31	6 40	137 71
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura tanks (Tissawewa and Bassawakulam)	2,014	1,489	101,026 70	59,263 47	—	—	67 84	39 80	107 64
Giritale tank	1,158	115	15,385 58	1,172 13	—	—	133 79	10 19	143 98
Kalawewa scheme and Maha-illuppalama	12,309	5,809	963,755 57	75,494 81	—	—	165 73	13 0	178 73
Maha Madawachchiya	262	193	26,930 47	2,722 72	—	—	139 53	10 39	149 92
Minneri	12,813	813	214,910 72	4,666 5	—	—	264 34	5 74	270 8
Nuwarawewa	992	538	74,920 56	22,386 81	—	—	139 25	41 61	180 86
Total	29,548	8,957	1,396,929 60	165,705 99	—	—	155 95	18 38	174 33

Province of Uva.										
Alut-ela	130	130	27,567 20	4,622 54	—	—	212 5	35 56	247 61	
Gal-oya works	553	553	33,033 45	—	299 63	0·91	59 73	—	59 73	
Hambegamuwewewa	140	140	32,874 51	7,373 73	—	—	234 81	51 24	286 5	
Hingurugamuwe-ela	53	53	2,467 57	1,016 43	—	—	46 56	19 18	65 74	
Horaborawewa	311	311	13,094 23	4,139 30	—	—	42 10	13 31	55 41	
Kehellandewewa	103	103	12,849 16	2,812 40	—	—	124 65	27 30	151 95	
Kudawewa	108	108	14,957 50	2,520 1	—	—	138 49	23 32	161 81	
Nelunwewa	69	69	4,911 16	—	149 75	3·05	71 17	—	71 17	
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1,499	851	198,010 81	22,251 46	—	—	232 68	26 15	258 83	
Sudupanawela-ela	297	230	15,190 9	1,451 14	—	—	66 4	6 31	72 35	
Taldena-ela	35	35	22,571 54	4,909 1	—	—	644 90	140 26	785 16	
Udawewa	92	92	1,340 0	275 96	—	—	14 58	3 0	17 58	
Yatala-ela	23	23	8,070 0	—	259 23	3·21	350 87	—	350 87	
Total	3,413	2,698	386,937 22	50,663 37	—	—	143 41	18 78	162 19	
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Alutwewa	8	8	4,359 35	137 52	—	—	544 92	17 19	562 11	
Beliatta amuna	16	16	1,944 44	—	205 50	10·57	121 52	—	121 52	
Dodangaha-ela	205	205	22,050 15	2,594 63	—	—	107 56	12 66	120 22	
Epitagodawewa	8	8	3,290 15	137 36	—	—	411 27	17 17	428 44	
Hingurewewa	30	30	4,554 50	112 17	—	—	151 81	3 74	155 55	
Hirigalkatuwewewa	21	21	3,939 20	—	68 24	1·73	187 58	—	187 58	
Kinchigune channel	48	48	6,112 88	3,052 95	—	—	129 80	63 60	193 40	
Kitulbokka-ganga anicut	1,084	329	82,729 9	6,375 48	—	—	251 45	19 38	270 83	
Malwatta channel	232	159	12,646 40	6,053 48	—	—	79 53	38 7	117 60	
Mulgama tank	30	30	7,518 17	733 78	—	—	250 60	24 46	275 6	
Openaike aqueduct	25	25	938 44	141 97	—	—	37 52	5 68	43 20	
Rambukkanawewa	6	6	1,949 39	90 77	—	—	324 89	15 13	340 2	
Tunkama Mahawewa	22	22	6,200 0	244 38	—	—	281 81	11 11	292 92	
Uggalkaltota channel	744	546	49,423 86	1,168 81	—	—	90 52	2 14	92 66	
Walalgoda channel	265	243	9,637 76	355 47	—	—	39 66	1 46	41 12	
Total	2,744	1,696	217,293 78	20,925 3	—	—	128 12	12 34	140 46	
Summary.										
Western Province	233	233	6,369 79	—	646 29	10·14	27 33	—	27 33	
Central Province	691	265	29,161 63	7,047 66	—	—	110 4	26 59	136 63	
Northern Province	27,306	12,885	926,925 61	61,604 30	—	—	71 93	4 78	76 71	
Southern Province	31,732	31,432	1,643,610 73	—	54,242 84	3·30	52 29	—	52 29	
Eastern Province	14,995	5,325	173,198 18	77,765 45	—	—	32 52	14 60	47 12	
North-Western Province	15,320	6,803	893,324 37	43,553 67	—	—	131 31	6 40	137 71	
North-Central Province	29,548	8,957	1,396,929 60	165,705 99	—	—	155 95	18 38	174 33	
Province of Uva	3,413	2,698	386,937 22	50,663 37	—	—	143 41	18 78	162 19	
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2,744	1,696	217,293 78	20,925 3	—	—	128 12	12 34	140 46	
Total	125,982	70,294	5,673,750 91	372,376 34	—	—	80 57	5 29	85 86	

Appendix I.—Synopsis of Expenditure on Aided Works being paid for by the Landowners to December 31, 1904.

Name of Work.	Area stated to be irrigable.	Area stated to be irrigated.	First Cost of Work.	Portion of Cost paid by Government.	Portion of Maintenance paid by Government.	Per cent. of Cost paid by Cultivators.	Cost of Works per Acre irrigated.			
							First Cost.	Government Contribution to Cost.	Government Contribution to Maintenance.	Total Cost to Government.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.										
Constructed prior to 1890.										
Boralesgomuwa tank	239	239	3,613 58	38 71	2,984 78	98·9	15 12	0 16	12 49	12 65
Constructed prior to August, 1901.										
Attidiya sluice	166	166	1,134 41	334 41	662 25	70·5	6 83	2 1	3 99	6 10
Nikatu-ela	1,076	882	15,567 0	1,510 88	2,738 97	90·3	17 65	1 71	3 11	4 82
Total ..	1,481	1,287	20,314 99	1,884 0	6,386 0	90·7	15 78	1 46	4 96	6 42
Central Province.										
Constructed prior to 1890.										
Nadeniya	48	48	1,438 75	1,110 61	109 23	22·8	29 97	23 14	2 28	25 42
Constructed prior to August, 1901										
Amunuwela amuna	30	30	370 0	—	—	100·0	12 33	—	—	12 33
Radawela-ela	142	142	465 27	118 77	206 0	74·5	3 28	0 84	1 45	2 39
Wahacotte tank	41	41	336 0	—	—	—	8 20	—	—	—
Waluganwewa	554	524	9,760 0	5,890 68	2,420 80	39·6	18 63	11 24	4 62	15 86
Total ..	815	785	12,370 2	7,120 6	2,736 3	42·4	15 76	9 7	3 49	12 56
Southern Province.										
Constructed prior to 1890 (1st January).										
Dedduwa	2,136	2,136	38,451 15	25,524 12	10,116 21	33·6	18 0	11 95	4 74	16 69
Digoda tank	138	138	4,134 35	107 0	1,291 42	97·4	29 96	0 77	9 36	10 13
Waggalmodara	413	413	24,051 56	21,625 19	1,988 54	10·1	58 24	52 36	4 81	57 17
Total ..	2,687	2,687	66,637 6	47,256 31	13,396 17	29·1	24 80	17 59	4 98	22 57

Eastern Province.												
Allai scheme		2,649	2,503	71,551 99	25,093 55	74,449 92	64·9	28 59	10 3	29 74	39 77
Andankulam		267	312	36,408 86	31,306 12	7,413 18	14·0	116 69	100 34	23 76	124 10
Chadayantalawa scheme		3,255	2,406	93,618 85	71,775 33	26,350 4	23·3	38 91	29 83	10 95	40 78
Divulana tank		3,019	2,747	43,936 4	34,819 99	67,397 0	20·7	15 99	12 68	24 53	37 21
Kanthalai		11,046	2,563	105,202 15	105,202 15	31,435 42	—	41 4	41 4	12 27	53 31
Manalpuddi-aar scheme		7,729	5,786	111,915 33	67,567 46	44,346 25	39·6	19 34	11 68	7 66	19 34
Pattipolai-aar scheme		23,829	23,829	374,600 24	296,010 5	96,886 58	20·0	15 72	12 42	4 7	16 49
Periyakulam		824	192	9,954 70	4,380 9	33,291 18	56·0	51 85	22 81	173 39	196 20
Rugam		7,742	7,288	243,762 10	189,805 36	45,627 23	22·2	33 45	26 4	6 26	32 30
Sakamam		2,430	2,426	167,614 16	146,968 16	30,454 92	12·3	69 9	60 58	12 55	73 13
	Total ..	63,090	50,052	1,258,564 42	972,928 26	457,651 72	22·7	25 15	19 44	9 14	28 58
North-Western Province.												
Constructed prior to 1890.												
Kospotu-oya anicut		284	284	12,418 15	2,788 12	3,120 36	77·5	43 73	9 82	10 99	20 81
Kurunegala tank		80	80	9,158 39	6,704 84	13,842 2	26·8	114 48	83 81	173 3	256 84
Constructed prior to August, 1901.												
Meddeketiya tank		132	132	14,425 6	7,763 61	3,556 43	46·2	109 28	58 82	26 94	85 76
	Total ..	496	496	36,001 60	17,256 57	20,518 81	52·1	72 58	34 79	41 37	76 16
North-Central Province.												
Constructed prior to August, 1901.												
Rampotwila		373	223	2,447 52	—	—	100·0	10 93	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Constructed prior to 1890.												
Buttala-ela		1,196	1,196	16,814 55	—	—	100·0	14 6	—	—	—
Dalada-ela		81	81	126 0	—	—	100·0	1 56	—	—	—
Hanwella-ela		108	108	1,021 50	635 85	84 4	37·8	9 46	5 89	0 78	6 67
Kalupahana-ela		7	7	970 0	—	61 18	100·0	138 56	—	8 74	8 74
Katupelellewewa		70	70	2,169 0	2,169 0	404 36	—	30 99	30 99	5 78	36 77
Kendala-ela		86	86	5,330 67	4,826 13	1,821 97	9·5	61 98	56 12	5 91	62 3
Mahakalawewewa		8	8	1,232 65	1,189 6	508 37	3·5	154 8	146 63	63 55	210 18
Tellullewewa		23	23	1,000 0	—	—	100·0	43 91	—	—	—
Uma-ela		709	709	3,089 50	3,089 50	53 23	—	4 36	4 36	0 7	4 43
Yapamme-ela		40	40	5,236 61	5,117 65	—	2·3	130 92	127 94	—	127 94
Constructed prior to August, 1901.												
Badulupitiya-ela		219	219	3,100 0	1,322 73	753 52	57·3	14 16	6 4	3 44	9 48
Dehigolla Maha-ela		82	82	3,621 0	1,260 47	1,613 6	65·2	44 16	15 37	19 67	33 4
Kabillewela-ela		7	7	123 0	—	78 25	100·0	17 60	—	11 18	11 18
Mawela-ela		32	32	1,010 0	1,010 0	185 17	—	31 56	31 56	5 85	37 41
	Total ..	2,668	2,668	44,844 48	20,620 39	5,563 15	54·0	16 81	7 73	2 8	9 81

Appendix I.—Synopsis of Expenditure on Aided Worsks, &c.—*contd.*

Name of Work.	Area stated to be irrigable.	Area stated to be irrigated.	First Cost of Work.	Portion of Cost paid by Government.	Portion of Maintenance paid by Government.	Per cent. of Cost paid by Cultivators.	Cost of Works per Acre irrigated. First Cost.	Government Contribution to Cost.	Government Contribution to Maintenance.	Total Cost to Government.
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Constructed prior to 1890.										
Massena intake	161	161	51 68	440 40	—	21·5	3 49	2 74	—	2 74
Constructed prior to August, 1901.										
Ranwela anicut	67	67	1,751 55	525 43	—	70·0	—	—	—	—
Utuman-ela	62	33	198 0	—	—	100·0	6 0	—	—	—
Total ..	290	261	2,511 23	965 83	—	61·5	9 62	3 70	—	3 70
Summary.										
Western Province	1,481	1,287	20,314 99	1,884 0	6,386 0	90·7	15 78	1 47	5 0	6 47
Central Province	815	785	12,370 2	7,120 6	2,736 3	42·4	15 76	9 7	3 49	12 56
Southern Province	2,687	2,687	66,637 6	47,256 31	13,396 17	29·1	24 80	17 59	4 99	22 58
Eastern Province	63,090	50,052	1,258,564 42	972,928 26	457,651 72	22·7	25 15	19 44	9 14	28 58
North-Western Province	496	496	36,001 60	17,256 57	20,518 81	52·1	72 58	34 79	41 37	76 16
North-Central Province	373	223	2,447 52	—	—	100·0	10 93	—	—	—
Province of Uva	2,668	2,668	44,844 48	20,620 39	5,563 15	54·0	16 81	7 73	2 9	9 82
Province of Sabaragamuwa	290	261	2,511 23	965 83	—	61·5	9 62	3 70	—	3 70
Total ..	71,900	58,459	1,443,691 32	1,068,031 42	506,251 88	26·0	24 68	18 26	8 65	26 91

Appendix J.—Statement showing the Areas of Paddy sown and reaped on certain Works during 1905.

	Maha or Kalapokam. Sown.	Maha or Kalapokam. Reaped.	Yala or Sirupokam. Sown.	Yala or Sirupokam. Reaped.	Total Acres reaped.
Northern Province.					
Giant's tank irrigation works ..	5,813 ..	3,101* ..	1,275 ..	548* ..	3,649
Southern Province.					
Kirinde-oya irrigation works ..	2,433 ..	2,379† ..	2,271 ..	2,192† ..	4,571
Walawe irrigation works	2,553 ..	2,546‡ ..	1,962 ..	1,932‡ ..	4,478
Eastern Province.					
Pattipolai-aar irrigation works ..	18,821 ..	18,012§ ..	8,372 ..	6,507§ ..	24,519
North-Western Province.					
Deduru-oya irrigation works ..	3,758 ..	3,728‖ ..	925 ..	925 ..	4,653
North-Central Province.					
Kalawewa irrigation works ..	1,602 ..	1,602 ..	4,950 ..	4,884¶ ..	6,486
					48,356

* These are headmen's statements and are obviously incorrect. The Irrigation Superintendent was appointed only in November.

† Loss due to neglect on part of cultivators.

‡ Loss partly due to salt land and partly want of water.

§ Crops damaged owing to issue of water being stopped because cultivators refused to pay rate.

‖ Loss due to want of water.

¶ Loss chiefly due to waste of water.

NOTE.—Intermediate cultivations are included in the "maha."

K.—Irrigation Department, Ceylon.

December 31, 1905.

Headquarters.	Station.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary.
H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation ...	Colombo	May 21, 1876	May 15, 1900
R. W. Smith, Irrigation Assistant (on leave) ...	—	Sept. 23, 1892	Jan. 1, 1905
F. J. Tothill, Secretary, Central Irrigation Board, and Office Assistant	Colombo	Oct. 28, 1898	Jan. 1, 1905
Irrigation Engineers (20).			
PERMANENT.			
R. F. Morris (on leave)	—	Feb. 9, 1900	March 12, 1903
J. A. Balfour	Anuradhapura, N. C. P. ...	Aug. 10, 1900	Sept. 1, 1903
G. D. Gordon	Nachchaduwa, N.C. P. ...	Nov. 17, 1900	Nov. 17, 1903
J. H. W. Park (Acting Irrigation Assistant) ...	Colombo	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 28, 1903
W. Brown	Iranaimadu, N. P. ...	Jan. 10, 1901	Feb. 5, 1904
G. T. Bradley	Giant's tank, N. P. ...	Jan. 10, 1901	Feb. 5, 1904
J. H. Fraser	Amparai, E. P.	Jan. 10, 1901	Feb. 5, 1904
C. F. S. Baker	Unnichchai, E. P. ...	April 26, 1901	May 22, 1904
N. M. Walker (seconded from Public Works Department)	Trincomalee, E. P. ...	May 28, 1890	July 27, 1905
A. Nagamuttu, Crown Tanks, Batticaloa	Sakamam, E.P. ...	Jan. 10, 1878	April 1, 1900
TEMPORARY.			
O. W. Henman (on leave)...	—	Dec. 19, 1901	Jan. 15, 1905
L. P. Emerson	Iranamadu, N. P. ...	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1905
J. P. Tolland	Deduru-oya, N.W. P. ...	Feb. 20, 1903	Feb. 20, 1903
R. S. MacPhail	Walawe and Tissa, S. P. ...	Feb. 20, 1903	Feb. 20, 1903
A. R. Scott	Rugam, E. P	Feb. 20, 1903	Feb. 20, 1903
J. H. W. Gill	Nachchaduwa, N.C. P. ...	Sept. 20, 1904	Sept. 20, 1904
C. Harward	Vakaneri, E. P.	May 6, 1904	May 6, 1905
B. G. Meaden	Colombo	Sept. 11, 1905	Sept. 11, 1905
B. C. Fruhling	do.	Nov. 1, 1905	Nov. 1, 1905
C. Zanetti (Assistant Engineer)	Nuwarawewa, N.C. P. ...	April 1, 1904	April 1, 1904
Irrigation Surveyor.			
H. C. Berwick	Vakaneri, E. P.	July 1, 1884	July 1, 1900
Assistant Engineers (4).			
A. E. Byrde ... ... (3 Vacancies.)	Amparai, E. P.	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 1, 1905
Assistant Irrigation Surveyors (10).			
H. A. E. de Vos	Wariyapola, N.W. P. ...	June 1, 1900	Jan. 1, 1901
P. Murugasoe	Amparai, E. P.	July 29, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
C. A. Leembruggen (Acting Guardian) ...	Tissa, S. P.	July 16, 1902	Sept. 23, 1902
S. Paramanathan	Colombo	Sept. 15, 1902	March 30, 1903
L. E. de Silva	do.	April 16, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903
C. A. Anthonisz	do.	Oct. 1, 1904	Oct. 1, 1904
A. Vallipuram	do.	Aug. 9, 1900	Jan. 1, 1905
A. J. Capper	do.	May 4, 1905	May 4, 1905
C. V. Lyford	Batticaloa, E. P.	Aug. 14, 1905	Aug. 14, 1905
T. Allegacoone	Allai, Trincomalee, E. P. ...	Dec. 11, 1905	Dec. 11, 1905
Chief Irrigation Inspectors (4).			
E. R. McDonnell (transferred from Public Works Department)	Udukiriwila, S. P. ...	Oct. 11, 1884	April 1, 1905
F. Booth (transferred from Survey Department) ...	Vavuniya, N. P.	Nov. 1, 1888	Feb. 1, 1900
M. Sanmukam (transferred from Public Works Department)	Kurunegala, N.W. P.. ...	Feb. 14, 1867	April 1, 1905
C. Kanakasuriyam	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	March 1, 1892	April 1, 1903

	Station.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary.
Irrigation Inspectors (11).			
S. Ramalingam	Iranamadu, N. P. ...	Dec. 1, 1875	July 25, 1899
A. C. Buttery	Nuwara Eliya, C. P. ...	June 1, 1883	Jan. 1, 1900
M. T. Winslow	Yakalla, N.C. P. ...	Jan. 10, 1878	Jan. 1, 1901
G. B. de Zilva	Matara, S. P.	Aug. 3, 1901	Oct. 1, 1902
A. C. Rodrigo	Tissa, S. P.	Aug. 1, 1888	Jan. 1, 1902
C. Muttuvelu	Colombo	Nov. 1, 1900	March 1, 1903
M. A. Vasagam	Deduru-oya channels, N.W. P. ...	Nov. 1, 1900	March 1, 1903
G. W. Selvadurai	Badulla, P. of U. ...	Feb. 1, 1891	April 1, 1905
E. J. Meurling	Vavuniya, N. P.	April 1, 1894	April 1, 1905
W. Keil	Chetukulam, N. P. ...	Jan. 23, 1881	April 1, 1905
(1 Vacancy.)			
Irrigation Sub-Inspectors.			
FIRST CLASS (13).			
G. Hawkins	Madawachchiya, N.C. P. ...	Dec. 1, 1893	April, 1, 1904
V. Vraspillai (Musali and Nanaddan pattus, N. P.) ...	Arippu, N. P.	Jan. 1, 1871	June 1, 1896
S. A. Weeraperuma	Ambanpola, N.W. P. ...	July 1, 1892	Jan. 1, 1899
J. L. Caspersz	Matara, S. P.	July 1, 1894	Feb. 10, 1899
P. Siriwardene	Ratmalagahawewa, N.C. P. ...	May 20, 1895	Jan. 1, 1902
R. Gunaratnam	Giant's tank, N. P. ...	July 4, 1898	Jan. 1, 1902
W. E. Lucas	Kandy, C. P.	May 18, 1896	Nov. 1, 1903
A. Direkze	Nuwarawewa, N.C. P. ...	Aug. 1, 1897	March 15, 1904
L. Misso	Deduru-oya channel, N.W. P. ...	Aug. 1, 1897	March 15, 1904
J. F. Ratnayake	Tangalla, S. P.	March 3, 1891	April 1, 1905
S. Cartigesu	Vavuniya, N. P.	March 1, 1899	April 1, 1905
(2 Vacancies.)			
SECOND CLASS (22).			
N. Outschoorn	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	April 24, 1899	April 24, 1899
V. Thalayasingham *	Hettipola, N.W. P. ...	June 1, 1899	June 1, 1899
A. Rajakariar	Nedunkeni, N. P. ...	June 15, 1899	June 15, 1899
W. H. Solomons	Colombo ...	Feb. 1, 1900	Feb. 1, 1900
V. Nellalingam	Trincomalee, E. P. ...	March 1, 1900	March 1, 1900
A. W. Kirthisinghe	Horabora, P. of U. ...	March 1, 1900	March 1, 1900
F. S. Muttiah	Nattandiya, N.W. P. ...	Aug. 22, 1900	Aug. 22, 1900
P. B. Weerasinghe	Bibile, P. of U. ...	Dec. 11, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900
D. G. Attygalle	Mihintale, N.C. P. ...	Aug. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
F. P. van Houten	Dambulla, C. P.	Aug. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
G. C. Bartlett	Unnichchai, E. P.... ..	March 1, 1900	June 1, 1902
C. Schokman	Anamaduwa, N.W. P. ...	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902
P. B. Subramaniam	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	Nov. 15, 1902	Jan. 17, 1903
S. Kylasam	Mihintale, N.C. P. ...	Feb. 10, 1904	Feb. 10, 1904
B. C. Somanader	Giant's tank, N.P. ...	March 15, 1904	March 15, 1904
G. B. Honter	Rakwana, P. of S. ...	Dec. 16, 1904	Dec. 16, 1904
G. K. Spittel (on probation) ...	Colombo	Dec. 22, 1904	Dec. 22, 1904
W. A. Collette (do.) ...	Unnichchai, E. P. ...	Feb. 1, 1895	Aug. 19, 1905
G. Sampanthan (do.) ...	Karachchi, N. P. ...	Sept. 28, 1905	Sept. 28, 1905
C. L. Van Rooyan (do.) ...	Battulu-oya, N.W. P. ...	Oct. 16, 1905	Oct. 16, 1905
V. Mutturasa (do.) ...	Hambantota, S. P. ...	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 25, 1905
(1 Vacancy.)			
Irrigation Superintendents.			
J. Phillips	Giant's tank, N. P. ...	Sept. 1, 1890	Nov. 1, 1905
B. de Zilva	Tissa, S. P.	May 1, 1900	Dec. 1, 1905
Guardians.			
FIRST CLASS.			
R. H. M. Morgan (Sub-Inspector, Second Class) ...	Kalawewa, N.C. P. ...	June 15, 1899	March 18, 1902
B. C. Somanader, Sub-Inspector, Second Class (acting) ...	Giant's tank, N. P. ...		
G. Devasagayam (Sub-Inspector, Second Class, Walawe-ganga scheme)	Mamadola, S. P. ...	Jan. 1, 1893	June 6, 1904
C. A. Leembruggen, Assistant Surveyor (acting) ...	Tissa, S. P.		
A. Speldewinde (on probation)	Deduru-oya channels, Batalagoda, N. W. P.	Sept. 10, 1901	March 1, 1905
A. Ragel	Irakkamam, E. P. ...	May, 1887	May, 1901
S. E. Scheffer	City tanks, Anuradhapura, N.C. P	April 1, 1904	April 1, 1904

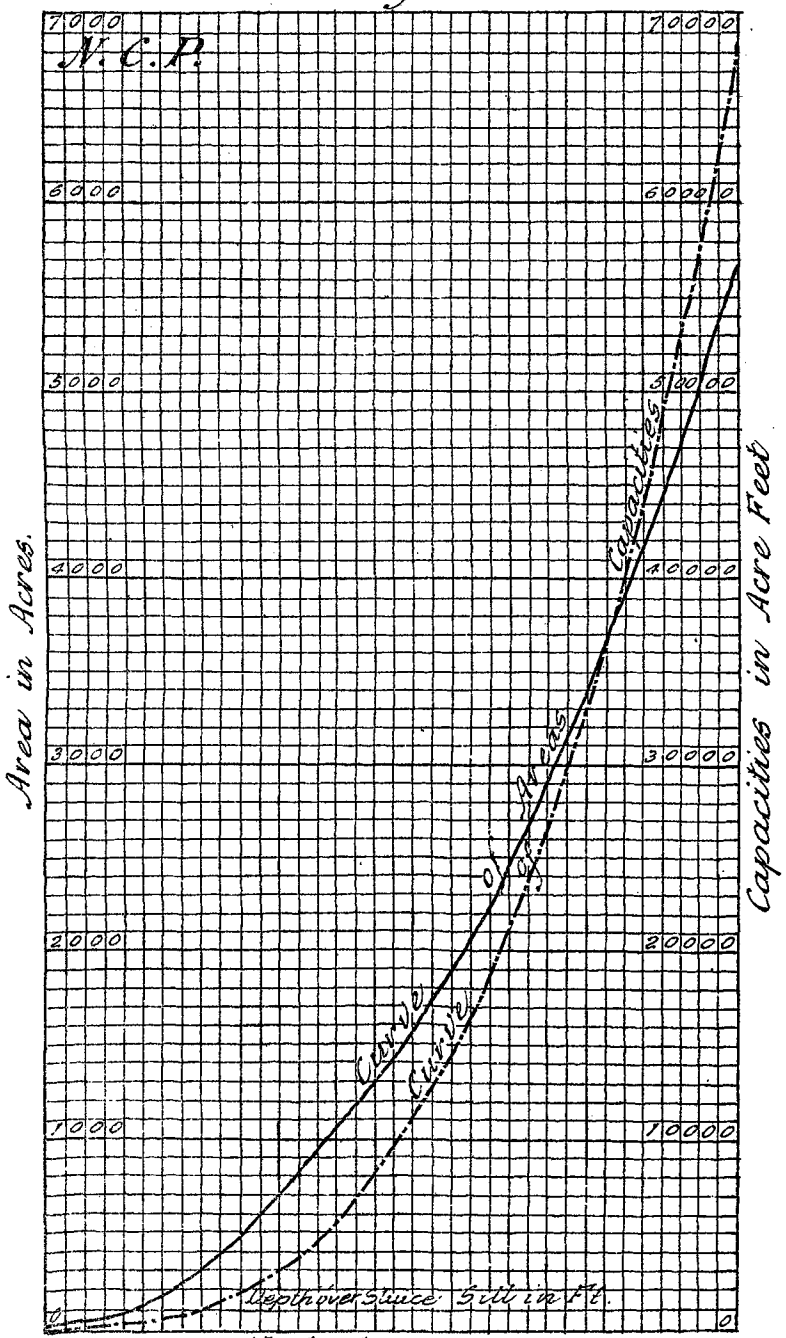
* Was employed as Overseer and Surveyor, Public Works Department, and paid on Estimates from July, 1892.

	Station.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank or Salary.
SECOND CLASS			
R. Ludekens	Hali-ela, S. P.	Nov. 1, 1890	July 30, 1900
C. Thambipillai	Kumbukkan-oya, P. of U. ...	Feb. 16, 1901	June 6, 1904
Sergeant-Major Suppiah*	Udukiriwila, S. P. ...	Dec. 1, 1905	Dec. 1, 1905
W. T. de Zylva	Mediyawa, N.W. P. ...	Jan. 1, 1885	April 15, 1897
D. Roy	Rugam, E. P.	Jan. 1898	Dec. 20, 1900
S. Sinnayah	Allai, E. P.	April 1, 1891	March 15, 1901
L. B. Herat	Kurunegala, N.W. P. ...	May 31, 1901	May 31, 1901
P. Augustine	Amparai, E. P.	Sept. 1, 1896	Feb. 16, 1901
D. S. Ponnampalam	Tumpankeni, E. P. ...	May 1, 1900	June 1, 1903
V. Naganthirampillai	Kantalai, E. P.	June 1, 1901	June 1, 1903
S. Palaniapper	Kanukkeni, N. P. ...	Sept. 15, 1903	Sept. 15, 1903
F. Perera	Sangilikandarawewa, N.C. P. ...	Sept. 1903	July 1, 1905
W. S. Johnpulle	Kirama, S. P.	Nov. 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1901
C. M. Lourensz	Urubokka, S. P.	Sept. 1876	July 1, 1902
D. N. Samarasinghe	Dandeniya, S. P. ...	July 1, 1878	Oct. 7, 1891
K. Chellappa	Kalawewa, N.C. P. ...	Feb. 10, 1894	Oct. 12, 1898
A. Dissanayaka	Kosgolla, N.W. P. ...	April 1, 1902	April 1, 1902
B. Ratnapillai	Denegama and Uyanwewa, S. P. ...	June 15, 1901	June 1, 1902
G. B. de Silva	Ellawela, S. P.	Jan. 17, 1903	Jan. 17, 1903
T. Mylvaganam	Sakamam, E. P.	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904
F. Sinniah	Puliyadiirakkam, N. P. ...	Nov. 17, 1904	Nov. 17, 1904
Sergeant Migail	Kadukkamunai, E. P. ...	June 1, 1903	June 1, 1903
K. Matho	Kekanadura, S. P. ...	July 17, 1894	Jan. 1, 1899
T. B. C. Dissanayake	Dedduwa, S. P.	Oct. 12, 1894	Oct. 12, 1894
T. Canapathipillai	Kaliyodai, E. P.	March 16, 1880	May, 1901
J. Stephen	Sadayantalawa, E. P. ...	July 17, 1901	July 17, 1901
S. Wadiwail	Nikaweratiya, N.W. P. ...	June 18, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
F. Anthonisz	Periyakulam, E. P. ...	Jan. 1, 1898	June 1, 1903
C. Hirimutugoda	Batalagoda, N.W. P. ...	Jan. 1, 1896	May 1, 1904
Clerks.			
G. F. Johnpulle, Chief Clerk	Colombo	Aug. 16, 1880	Jan. 1, 1899
A. Cannappa, Clerk, Head Office	do.	Nov. 1, 1875	Jan. 1, 1903
F. M. Tambyah, do.	do.	April 9, 1893	Jan. 1, 1905
J. N. Saverimutto, do.	do.	Jan. 1, 1897	Nov. 29, 1902
H. F. de Fonseka, do.	do.	Feb. 1, 1876	Jan. 1, 1905
M. Aboobakkar, do.	do.	Aug. 1, 1899	March 1, 1905
A. Waidyaratne, do.	do.	April 1, 1904	April 1, 1905
K. Periyatamby † do.	do.	Jan. 27, 1900	Jan. 1, 1902
J. R. Tamber, do.	do.	July 2, 1900	Jan. 1, 1902
V. Canagasabai, do.	do.	Nov. 15, 1900	Jan. 1, 1902
P. de Silva, do.	do.	Jan. 4, 1902	Jan. 4, 1902
T. D. Stephen, do.	do.	Feb. 25, 1901	Oct. 23, 1902
C. Muttucumaru (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.W. P.)	Kurunegala, N.W. P. ...	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 1, 1887
C. T. Tampoe (Clerk to Government Agent, E. P.) ...	Batticaloa, E. P.	Feb. 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1903
M. S. Chellappa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.C. P.)	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	Sept. 5, 1900	Jan. 1, 1903
J. C. D. Goonasekera (Clerk to Government Agent, P. of S.)	Ratnapura, P. of S ...	Nov. 15, 1896	Jan. 1, 1903
K. Theagarasa (Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Sakamam, E. P.)	Batticaloa, E. P.... ...	Oct. 27, 1899	July 1, 1904
L. Goonawardana (Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, N.C. P.)	Anuradhapura, N.C. P. ...	April 16, 1903	Jan. 1, 1904
J. C. J. Lankatillaka (Clerk to Government Agent, P. of U.)	Badulla, P. of U. ...	Dec. 1, 1895	Feb. 1, 1905
J. G. Kandamby (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, S. P.)	Udukiriwila, S. P. ...	Sept. 10, 1903	Sept. 10, 1903
A. Ampalananer (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N. P., acting)	Vavuniya, N. P.	Dec. 5, 1905	Dec. 5, 1905
J. J. Herat (Irrigation Audit Clerk)	Colombo	Oct. 11, 1896	Feb. 1, 1903
Draughtsmen.			
J. Perera, Head Office	Colombo	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1905

* Retired pioneer.

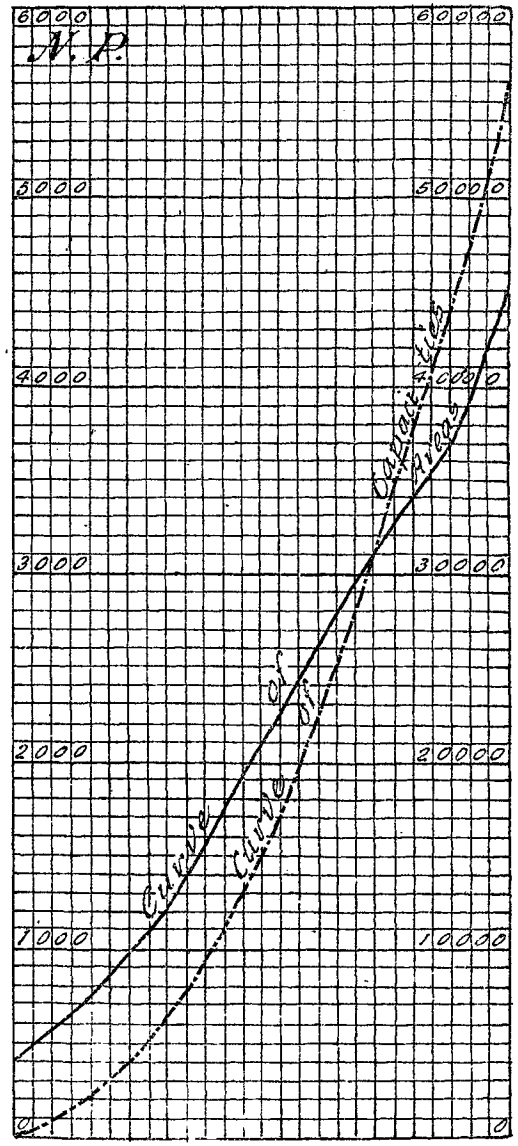
† Was employed as an Assistant Clerk in the Public Works Department and paid on Estimates from August, 1898.

Surveyed



Mahakanadarawa

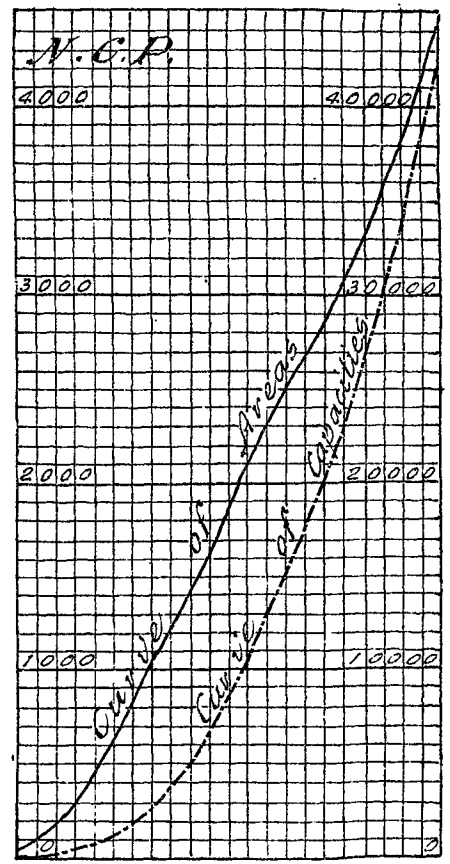
Under Construction



Iranamadu

Scales-
Depths- 1" = 10'0"
Areas - 1" = 1000 acres.
Capacities - 1" = 10,000 acre ft.

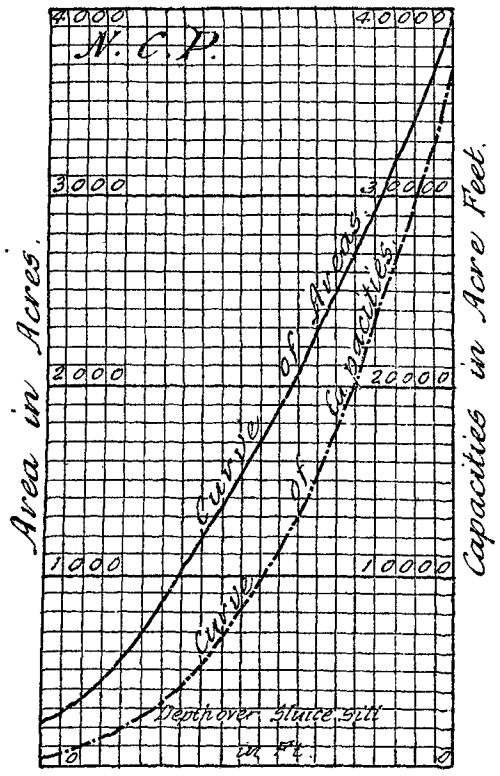
Constructed



Kalawewa

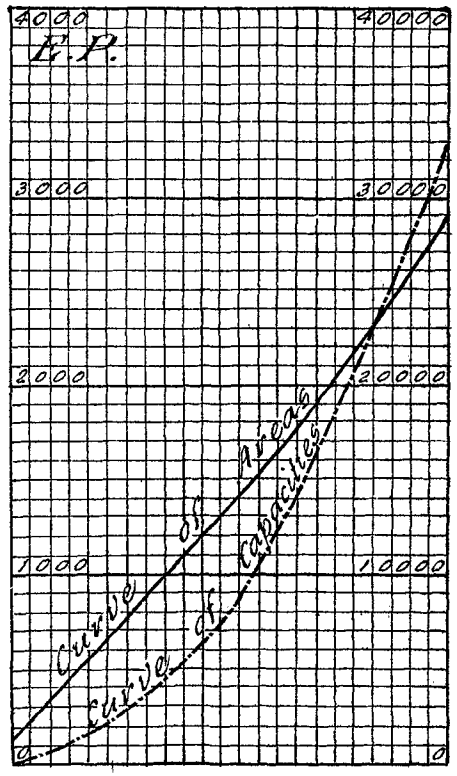
Scales -
Depths - 1" = 10'. 0"
Areas - 1" = 100 acres.
Capacities - 1" = 10.000 acre feet.

Constructed



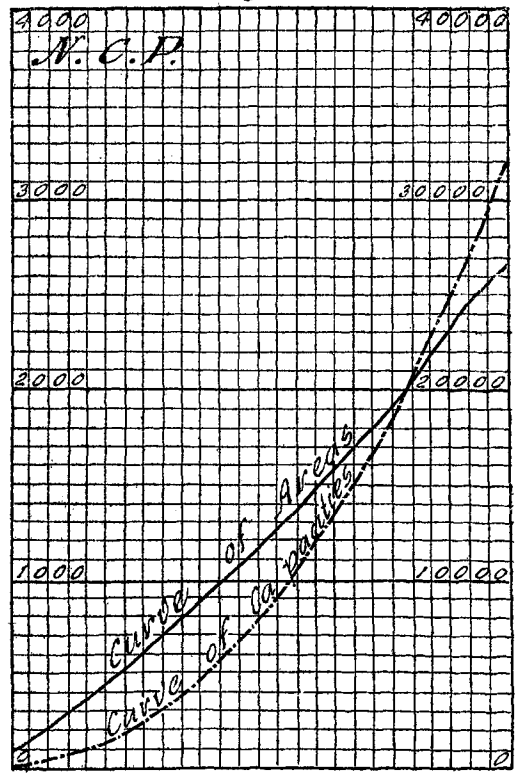
Nachchaduwa

Under Construction



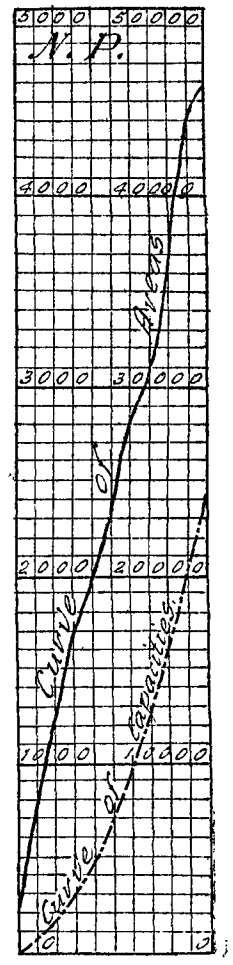
Unichchai

Surveyed.



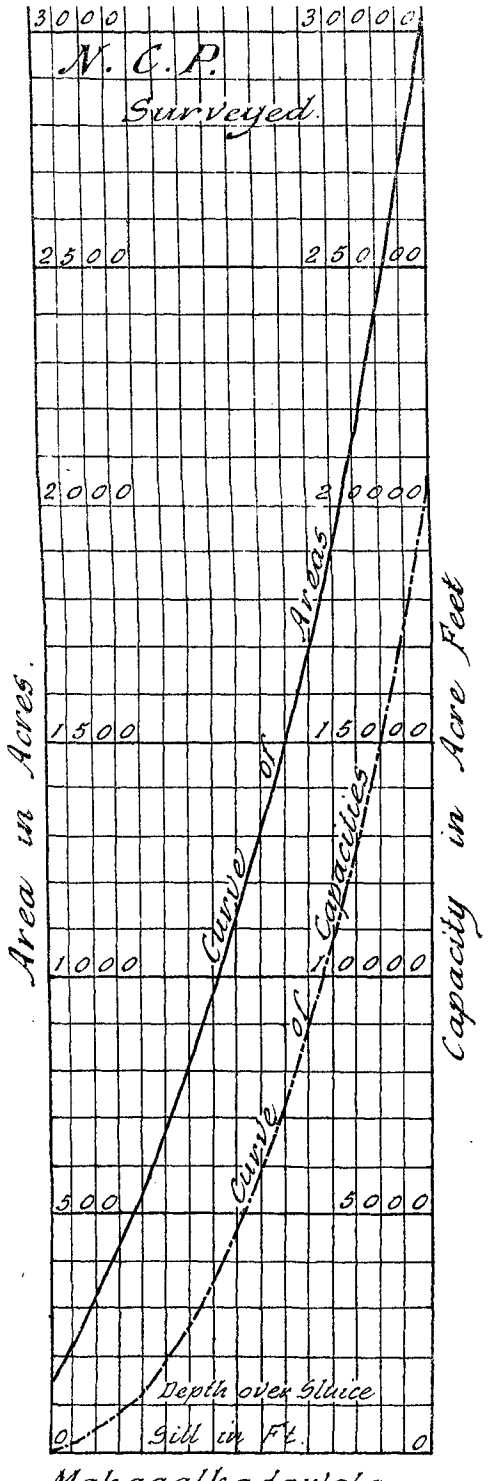
Eruwewa

Constructed.



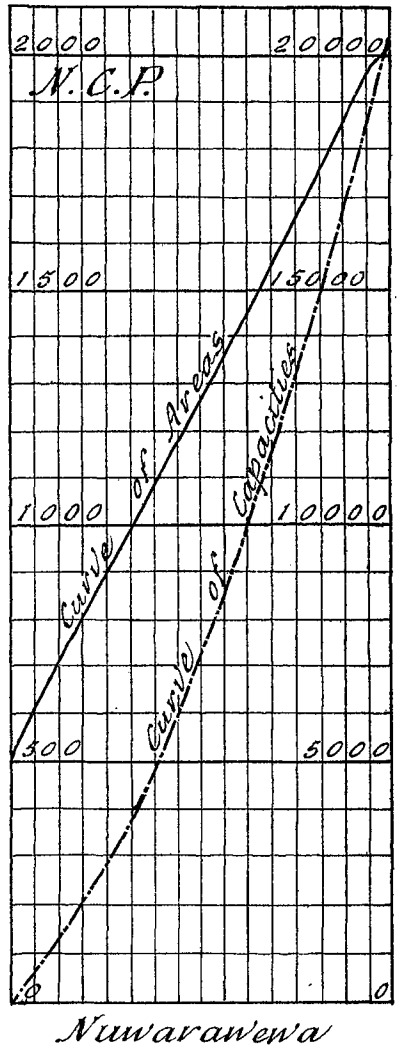
Giant's Tank.

Scales_
Depths_ 1" = 8'.0"
Areas = 1" = 400 acres.
Capacities_ 1" = 4000 acre feet.



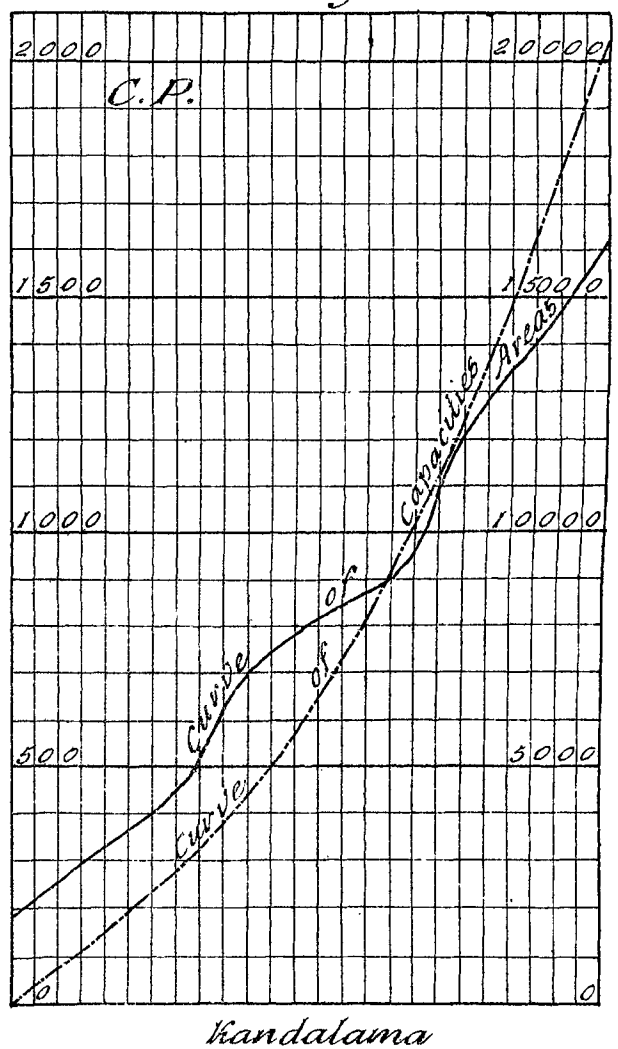
Mahagalkadawala

Constructed



Nuwarawewa

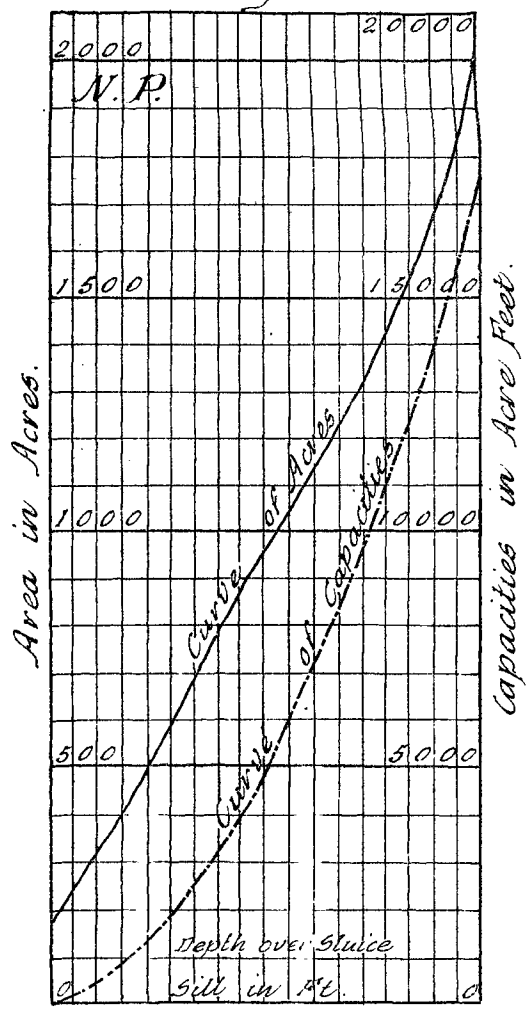
Surveyed



Kandalama

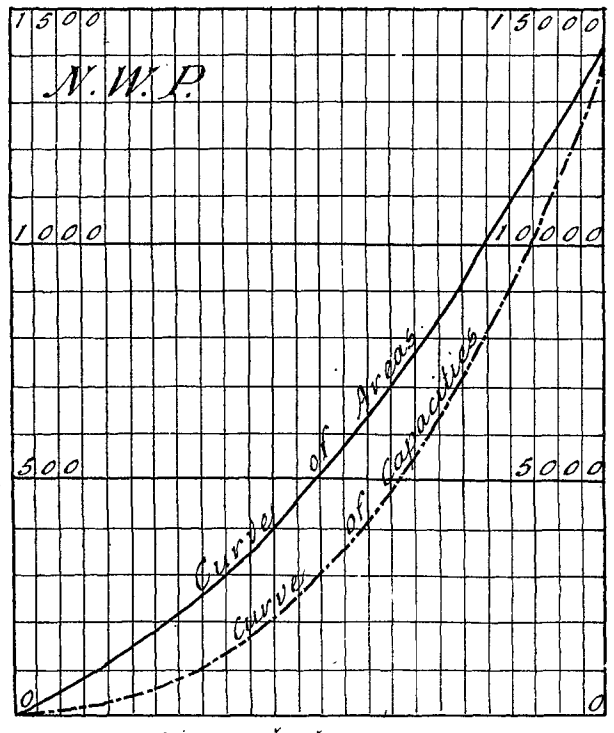
Scales-
Depths- 1" = 8'. 0"
Areas. 1" = 100 acres.
Capacities- 1" = 4,000 acre feet.

Surveyed



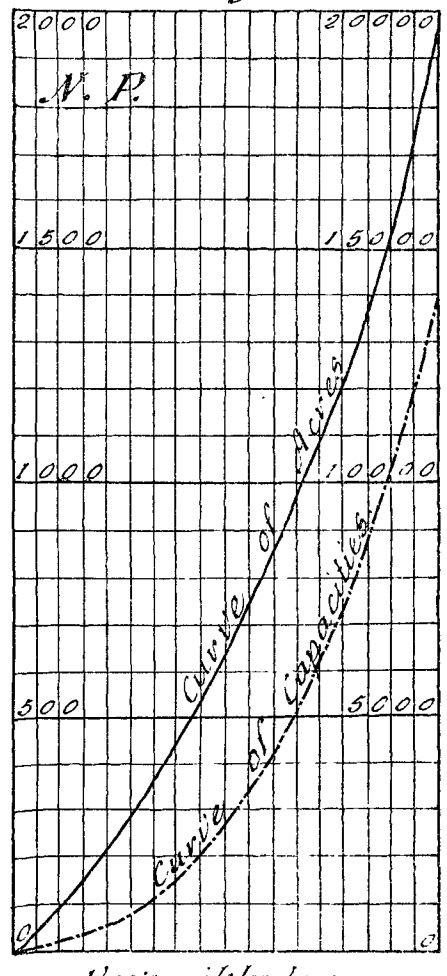
Pavatkulam

Surveyed.



Siyambalagamuwa

Surveyed



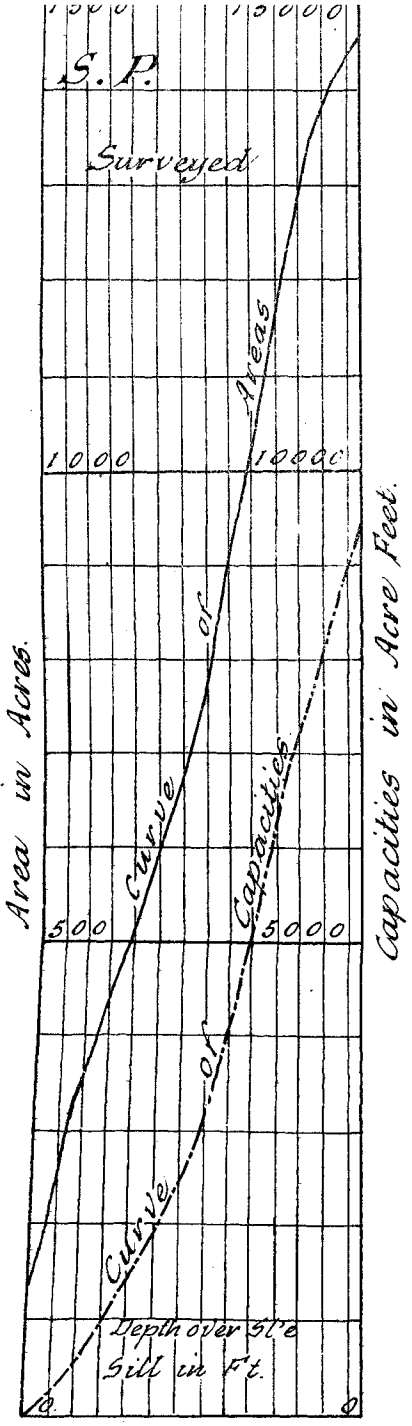
Vaiunikkulam

Scales.

Depths. 1" = 8.0"

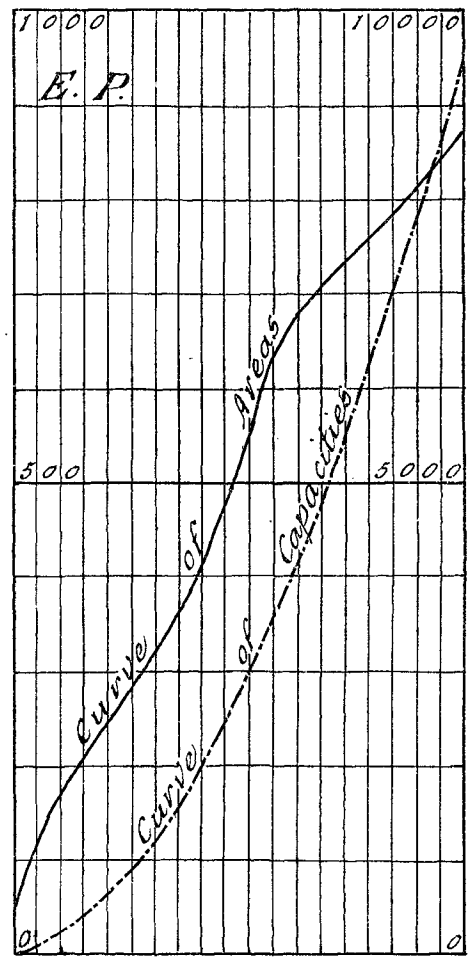
Areas. 1" = 200 acres.

Capacities. 1" = 2,000 acre feet.



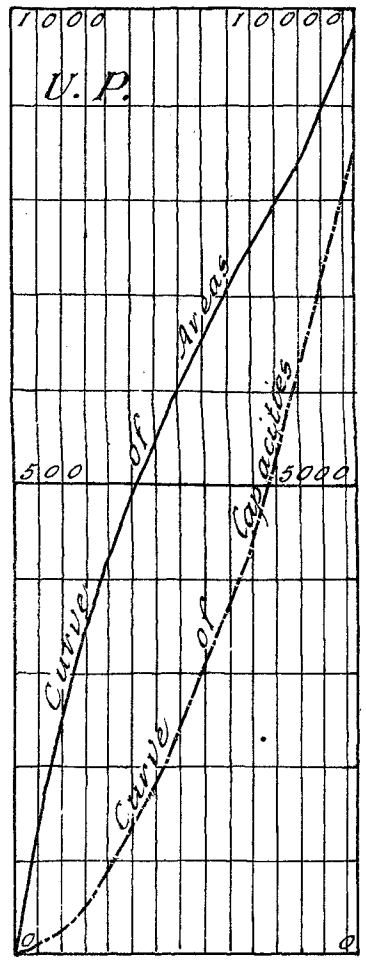
Yodakandiyawewa

Under Construction



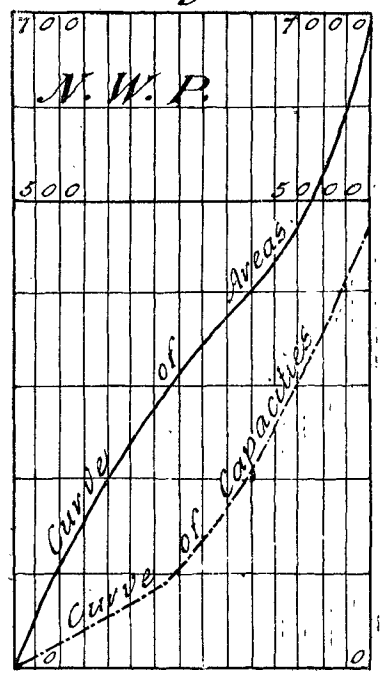
Kondavaddavan

Constructed



Horaborawewa

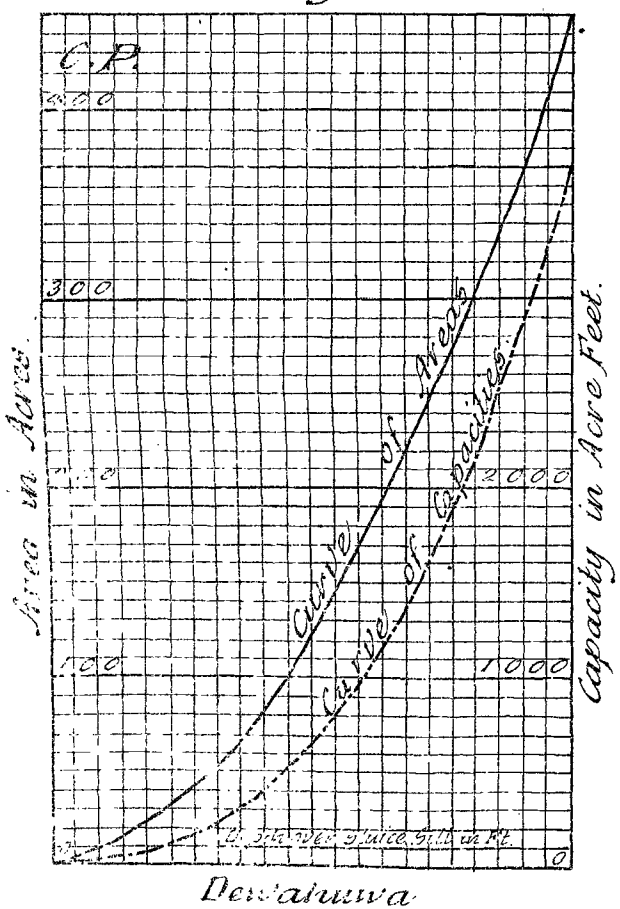
Surveyed



Pandawewa

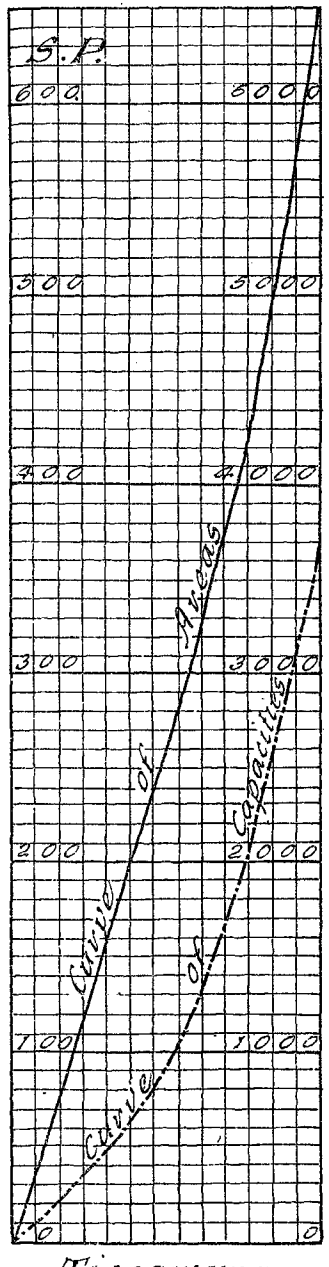
Scales -
Depths - 1" = 8'-0"
Areas - 1" = 100 acres.
Capacities - 1" = 1000 acre feet.

Surveyed



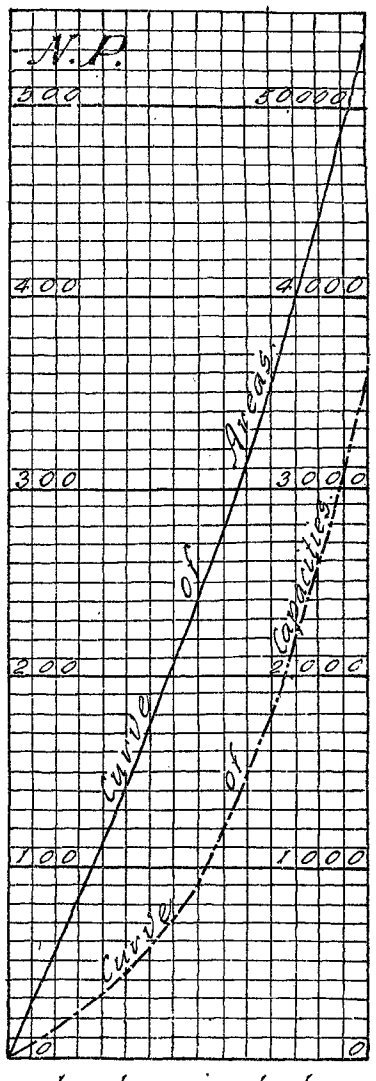
Dewahuwa

Constructed



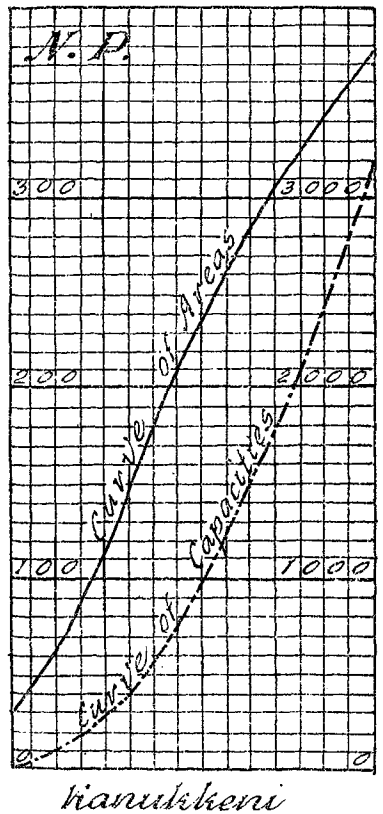
Tissawewa

Constructed



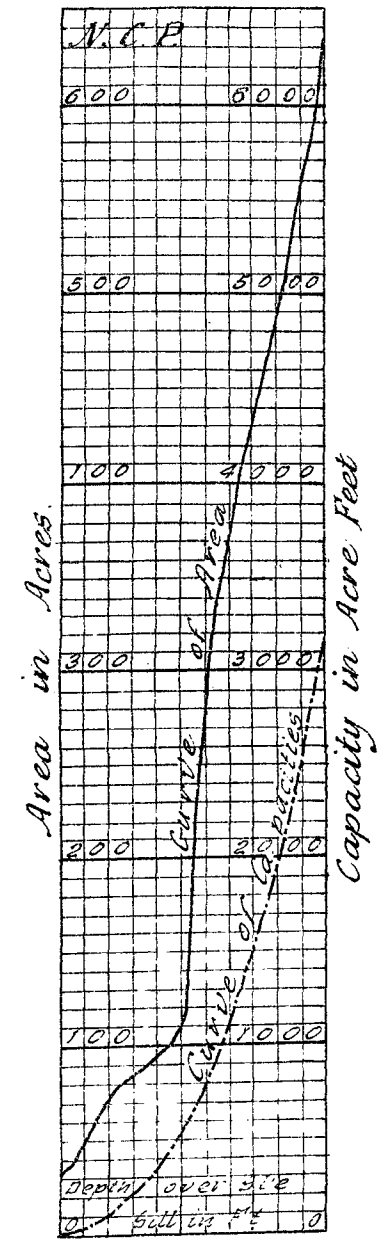
Iratperiyakulam

Constructed

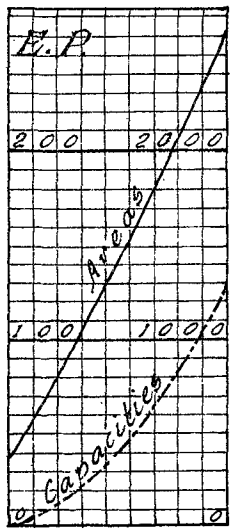


Kiranikkeni

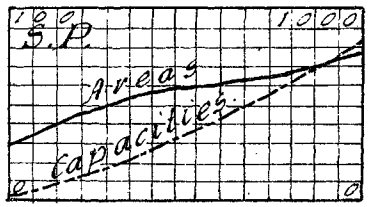
Scales- Depths- 1" = 8'.0". Areas- 1" = 100 acres. Capacities- 1" = 1000 acre feet.



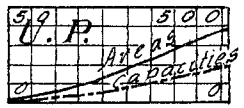
Sangilikanadarawa



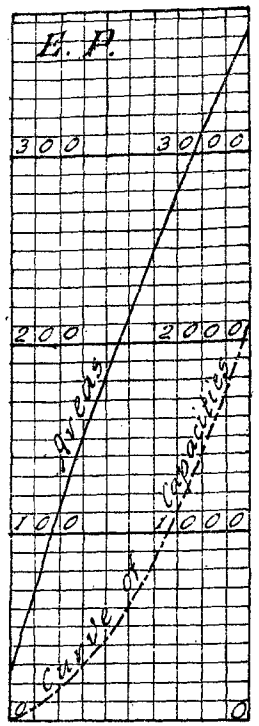
Tembittiya



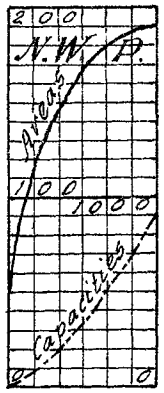
Denegama



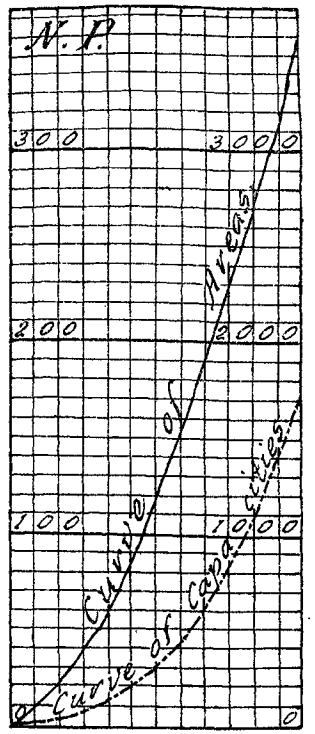
Udawewa



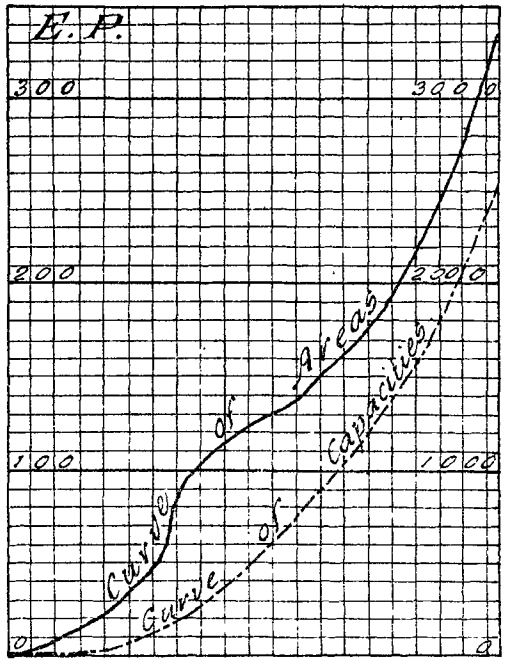
Velattapatti



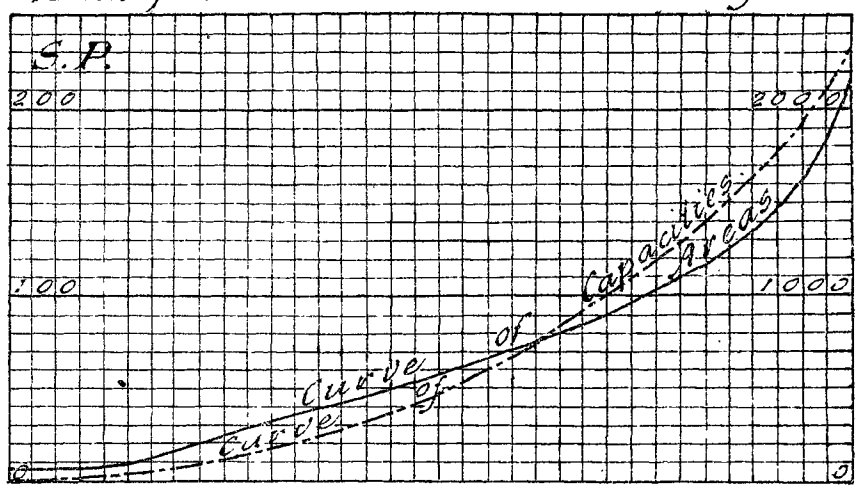
Tinapitiya



Vavuniya



Pulugannawa



Kekanadura

All the above tanks are constructed.

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1905.

MAINTENANCE.

South-West Breakwater.—This work still remains sound throughout. During the year 4,926 tons 12 cwt. of large plums were deposited on the seaside berm, and have practically remained in place.

Harbour bed.—The depth over the bed of the harbour has been well maintained.

Dredging.—The following statement shows the work done by each dredger :—

		"Sir John Coode."	"Triton."
Quantities dredged	Cub. yds.	136,000	151,960
Number of days dredging	Days	142	210
Number of trips to sea,	No.	248	428
Docking and repairs	Days	139	78
Holidays	,,	18	18
Stormbound	,,	8	6
Working on boulders	,,	6	—

The whole area of the harbour set apart for ocean-going steamers has now been dredged to 30 feet at low water, with the exception of a very small part held over pending a decision regarding the carrying out of the proposed protecting arm in front of the new coaling ground.

Moorings.—The whole of the moorings provided are now in place, so that the maximum accommodation of the harbour is now available.

Blockyard.—The total number of blocks made during the year was 3,509, all for the north guide pier at the entrance to the Graving Dock.

Patent Slip.—The following vessels used the Slip at the charges named :—

		Days.	Rate. Rs.	Amount Rs.
61	Schooner	2	100	200
62	Dredger Manar	2	571	1,892
		3	250	
63	ss. Ceylon	2	311	1,372
		3	250	
64	ss. Dredger Madras	2	825	4,150
		10	250	
65	Tug Samson	3	250	750
66	ss. Margarita	2	250	500
67	Hopper Barge Industry	3	250	750
68	Tug Prompt	3	250	750
69	Block Barge Brisk	3	250	750
70	Tug Samson	3	250	750
71	H.M.S. Sealark	2	900	7,050
		21	250	
72	ss. Lady Gordon	2	513	1,526
		2	250	
73	ss. Lady Havelock	2	615	1,730
		2	250	
74	ss. Violet	2	250	500
75	Block Barge Ready	3	250	750
76	ss. Bhadra	2	600	2,950
		7	250	
77	Tug Goliath	3	250	750
78	Dredger Sir John Coode	24	250	6,000
79	Brig	2	100	200
80	Dredger Triton	28	250	7,000
81	ss. Lady Havelock	2	615	3,480
		9	250	
82	Tug Samson	3	250	750
83	ss. Violet	3	250	750
84	Dredger Manar	2	571	4,642
		14	250	
85	ss. Aska	2	542	2,084
		4	250	
86	ss. Ceylon	2	311	1,372
		3	250	
87	Dredger Madras	2	825	4,650
		12	250	
	Total			58,048

	Rs.	c.
Cost of Slip	651,684	44
Interest on cost at 3 per cent.	19,550	53
Amount paid on account Sinking Fund (1 per cent.) ..	6,516	84
Cost of working Slip for the year :—		
Gross expenditure for the year	10,058 56	
Less sundry credits	882 91	
	9,175	65
Receipts on account :—		
(1) Government vessels	20,250 0	
(2) Other sources	37,798 0	
	58,048	0

Coal Depôt.—During the year the rubble bank was completed and the pitched slope on the sea face of the bank was carried forward for a length of 647 lineal feet.

The relaying of the pitching on a concrete bed has also been completed as far as jetty No. 10. The reclamation was completed in the early part of the year and the surface formed up to jetty No. 9.

Jetties.—Very much harder ground was met with in sinking the cylinders than in the previous year. One hundred and sixty three were sunk and filled with concrete, amounting to 3,630 cubic yards, in addition to which 882 cubic yards were deposited upon the rock and 36,890 cubic feet of teak were used in the timber superstructure. At the end of the year fourteen jetties were practically finished, the superstructure of three more was in course of erection, and two cylinders only of the last jetty remained to be sunk.

In addition to the above, 355 cubic yards of concrete and 1,350 cubic feet of ashlar were built into the abutments, these being now completed as far as No. 15.

Barge-repairing Basin.—Little was required in the way of maintenance to this work, the whole proving very satisfactory in every way.

Mahara Quarry.—The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from this quarry during the year was 22,984 tons 16 cwt. :—

	Tons	cwt.		Tons	cwt.
January	836	8	September	1,581	0
February	2,529	12	October	1,468	16
March	4,809	6	November	510	0
April	1,388	16	December	636	0
May	2,178	2			
June	2,550	0	Total ..	22,984	16
July	2,740	12			
August	1,756	4			

This rubble was distributed on the works as under :—

	Tons	cwt.		Tons	cwt.
Hand rubble for stone-dressing, Dock ..	1,887	6	Dressed stone for pitching slopes, Coaling Depôt	51	0
Dressed stone, Graving Dock ..	1,030	4	Hand rubble for berms, South-West Breakwater	4,926	12
Hand rubble for roads, Graving Dock ..	61	4	Dressed stone coping for landing jetty, North-West Breakwater ..	117	6
Rubble dressed for blocks, North Guide Pier, Dock	290	14	Hand rubble for crushing, Harbour Extension Works	8,466	0
Hand rubble for forming and metalling quays, Dock	5	2	Sold to other Departments	4,753	13
Hand rubble for Coal Depôt, gneiss toe stones	244	16		22,984	16
Dressed toe stones, Coaling Depôt ..	10	4			
Shivers, Coaling Depôt, filling in ..	81	12			
Hand rubble for embankment, Coaling Depôt	1,059	3			

The total quantity of rubble received from this quarry from the commencement of these works to 31st December, 1905, was 891,021 tons 7 cwt.

The convict labour employed was 96,035, or a daily average of 308 :—

January	7,406½	September	8,018
February	6,788½	October	8,010½
March	8,759	November	8,734½
April	8,492½	December	8,266
May	8,706½		
June	7,332	Total ..	96,035
July	7,364½		
August	8,156½		

Mutwal Quarry.—The stone from this quarry has been principally used for the rubble berm of the Fishery Harbour, which consists of the largest masses of rock available, and for the rubble bank of the reclamation north of the Dock, to which the smaller-sized material has been sent. In addition, rubble has been supplied for the berm of the North-West Breakwater deposited by the "Industry," &c.

The output of rubble for the year was 52,867 tons 16 cwt. as under :—

	Tons	cwt.		Tons	cwt.
January	4,243	9	September	4,778	15
February	3,498	0	October	4,888	6
March	4,058	3	November	3,582	0
April	3,047	4	December	3,368	8
May	4,603	2			
June	5,875	1	Total ..	52,867	16
July	5,497	12			
August	5,427	16			

distributed as under :—

	Tons	cwt.		Tons	cwt.
Hand rubble for embankment, Fishery Harbour	21,144	10	Hand rubble for masswork, North-West Breakwater	468	0
Quarry chips for roads, Fishery Harbour	18	12	Hand rubble for crushing, Graving Dock	611	1
Hand rubble for embankment north of Dock	20,666	19	Hand rubble for slope for wave trap, Dock	364	15
Quarry chips for roads, Reclamation North of Dock	26	2	Hand rubble for pitching, Dock ..	60	14
Hand rubble for embankment, Coal Depôt	475	2	Quarry chips for roads, Dock ..	366	16
Hand rubble for pitching slopes, Coal Depôt	102	12	Dressed stone for Graving Dock ..	17	6
Hand rubble for stone breaking, North-West Breakwater ..	601	13	Hand rubble for foundation, wing wall, North-East Breakwater ..	1,745	5
Hand rubble for foundation for landing jetty, North-West Breakwater ..	875	10	Hand rubble for building wing wall, North-East Breakwater ..	81	10
Hand rubble for berms, North-West Breakwater	5,238	6	Hand rubble sold to other Departments	3	3
			Total ..	52,867	16

The total quantity of rubble sent out of this quarry since the commencement of these works to 31st December, 1905, was 378,695 tons 12 cwt.

The convict labour employed in the quarry was 92,738½, or a daily average of 298 :—

January	7,450½	September	8,345½
February	7,135	October	8,001½
March	8,008½	November	8,542½
April	6,905½	December	8,192
May	6,704		
June	6,442½	Total ..	92,738½
July	7,869		
August	9,142		

North-East Breakwater and viaduct.—At the commencement of May, after the season's work upon the North-West Breakwater was completed, the staging over the North-East Breakwater upon the inner or harbour side row of piles was dismantled and the piles removed, they being cut off at the level of the rubble berm, after which the dismantling and removal of the superstructure of the viaduct was put in hand, and steadily continued until the end of the year, by which time bay 22 had been reached. As soon as the removal of the superstructure permitted the operations for taking out the screw piles of the staging were put in hand, and successfully carried forward, so that at the end of December the piles of bay 39 were extracted, leaving an opening in the staging 570 feet wide. Work has also been continued during the year upon the rubble-faced concrete wing wall at the root of the North-East Breakwater, and good progress has resulted with its construction.

North-West Breakwater.—The upper concrete blocks in the head of the North-West Breakwater, temporarily placed in position during the early part of 1904, having been lifted and re-set permanently, the wooden staging for building the landing jetty was constructed, and the jetty built. The masswork concrete, forming the top of the south head, was placed in position and the lighthouse erected. This constituted the work for the season 1904–1905, and the whole was completed before the break of the south-west monsoon, enabling the light to be lit in the lighthouse on 3rd April, 1905.

The roads upon which the "Titan" travelled throughout the length of the Breakwater were then lifted and removed, so that all work on the structure ceased by the early part of May. About the middle of November the weather permitted a commencement to be made in placing the concrete masswork capping upon the Breakwater. Cranes and concrete mixers were transferred to the positions for starting these operations and the capping proper was begun on the 28th November. Good progress was made, so that by the end of the year 1,195 lineal feet, or nearly half of the Breakwater, had been completed.

Fishery Harbour.—This harbour has during the year assumed a very definite shape, and the protection afforded by the rubble breakwater, as well as the excellent foreshore accommodation provided for beaching and repairing canoes, is fully appreciated by the fisher people, whose boats crowd the space available to the utmost. It is anticipated that next June the full area will be ready for occupation.

Reclamation north of Dock.—The rubble bank enclosing the area of reclamation north of Mutwal jail has been completed and the formation of the ramp throughout its length will now be put in hand. The filling in of this area has also progressed as the material for the purpose became available.

Graving Dock.

Cofferdam.—The cofferdam has served its purpose, and is now being removed.

Excavations.—The only excavation remaining to be done is that at the head of the Dock, to provide the required quay space. This awaits the diversion of the high-level road to the east of the Dock.

Dock walls, &c.—All the work behind the cofferdam is completed, including 154 feet of the north guide pier.

Pumping station.—The pumping station building is complete with the exception of some floor tiling and painting. The final tests of the pumping machinery took place on 20th November, when the Dock was pumped out in 3½ hours.

Caisson.—The material for the caisson arrived from England in January, and, by the end of August was built and ready for floating. At the end of November she was ballasted, and tests completed on the 1st December, 1905.

Excavations.—The following are the quantities of excavations removed during the year, and the totals up to date :—

	During 1905. Cub. yd.	Total to Date. Cub. yd.
In soft above low water ordinary spring tide	12,501	216,147
In soft below low water ordinary spring tide	5,720	159,919
Rock below low water ordinary spring tide	2,957	43,820

Stone-dressing.—Stone-dressing has been carried on at Mahara with a monthly average of 99 prisoners, and at Kochchikade with a monthly average of 65. The output has been as follows :—

		Mahara.	Kochchikade.
Gneiss, Ashlar	Cub. ft.	4,714	9,882
Pitching	Sq. yd.	56	139
Blocker face work	,,	399	91

The quantities of stone dressed and set during the year, and from commencement to 31st December, 1905, are as follows :—

		During 1905. Dressed.	Set.	Total to 31st December, 1905. Dressed.	Set.
Granite received from England	Cub. ft.	—	1,067	21,504	21,504
Gneiss, ashlar	,,	14,596	19,200	128,010	123,148
Blocker face work	Sq. yd.	490	588	831	831
Pitching	,,	195	2,695	4,109	3,846
Concrete facing blocks	Cub. ft.	—	319	41,874	41,874

Plant and temporary buildings.—All plant and machinery have been kept in good working order, and all buildings in repair.

Staff.—The services of the following officers were dispensed with during the year, in consequence of the works nearing completion : Messrs. Hosken, Bettison, Roberts, and Hulse. I am pleased to report that the health of the staff, on the whole, has been fairly satisfactory.

Expenditure.—The actual expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,858,544·05 as under :—

	Rs. c.
Maintenance: Upkeep of South-West Breakwater, working Patent Slip, Inner Harbour dredging, &c.	88,074 11
Harbour Loan: Harbour improvements, dredging, &c., after deducting sundry credits	120,150 24
Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock	1,650,319 70
Total—Rs.	1,858,544 5

The total expenditure on Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock, &c., to 31st December, 1905, is—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Harbour Extension Works, North-East and North-West Breakwaters, Reclamation, Coal Depôt, Barge-repairing Basin, Coal Jetties, Fishery Harbour	8,774,778 87	
Stock of plant, stores, &c., at 31st December, 1905, for Harbour Extension Works	1,464,748 13	
Removal of workyard from Galle Buck to Reclamation, building Block Jetty, &c.	1,049,802 43	
Graving Dock	5,103,129 92	
Do. plant	552,801 11	
Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1905	—	16,945,260 46
Grand Total Expenditure from commencement of South-West Breakwater in 1873 to 31st December, 1905, including all charges for upkeep of South-West Breakwater, &c.	—	35,085,397 48

Harbour Works Office,
Colombo, March 26, 1906.

J. H. BOSTOCK,
Resident Engineer.

ELECTRICAL.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT FOR 1905.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the year no change has taken place in my staff, except that Mr. S. E. de Silva, who was employed as a volunteer clerk, has now been appointed as typist.

2. *Electrical cranes.*—During the year a considerably greater use has been made of the five electric cranes at the King's and Prince of Wales's jetties than in 1904. The consumption of electricity per lift has slightly increased, but as no record is kept of the actual weight per lift it does not necessarily follow that the cranes are working any less efficiently than before. The following table shows the comparative results for 1904 and 1905 :—

	1904.	1905.
Number of cranes	5*	5
Number of packages raised	122,178	161,579
Number of lifts made	24,264	26,342
Number of units used	1,099	1,501
Electricity, cost per unit	cents 21	21
Energy used per lift	units 0·045	0·056
Energy used per package	,, 0·008	0·009
Cost of energy per lift	cents 0·95	1·176
Cost of energy per package	,, 0·18	0·189

* Two erected during the year.

During the year the erection of two additional cranes on the plumbago jetties at the Customs new warehouses has been commenced, and as these will be controlled from a separate meter a comparison will shortly be possible between these cranes and those already in use.

3. *Patents.*—In June I took over the work of examining and reporting on patents for the Surveyor-General during the absence on leave of Mr. H. O. Barnard. I reported on 41 new patent applications, as well as on a large number of final specifications, and I was much impressed with the need of a published register of patents giving abstracts of specifications for the use of both the Department and the public. At present there appears to be no official means of ascertaining quickly and readily what patents have already been granted on any particular subject, and I accordingly urged (through the Surveyor-General, as Official Referee for Patents) the desirability of initiating a Patent Journal on similar lines to the official publication of the British Patent Office. With the passing of the new Patent Ordinance I venture to think that such a publication will be found to be an absolute necessity.

4. *New installations.*—Amongst proposed new installations for which I have prepared schemes or estimates are—

	Rs. c.
Public Analyst's Laboratory (direct current plant)	2,362 50
Paying Wards, General Hospital (fans)	4,098 56
Electric room, General Hospital (fans)	1,200 0
General Post Office (electric lift)	6,500 0
Police Headquarters (fans)	1,550 0
Fiscal's Office, Colombo (fans and lights)	1,705 0
General Treasury (lights and fans)	—
Attorney-General's Office (fans and lamps)	—
Solicitor-General's Office (fans and lamps)	—
Surveyor-General's Office (photographic arc lamps)	—
Disinfecting Station at Cooly Depot, Colombo (lights)	—
Temporary Telephone Exchange (fans and lights)	—

5. *Public electricity supply.*—No new public electricity supply or electrical traction undertaking has been inaugurated in the Colony during the year. Some correspondence has however been published in the local papers on the subject of utilizing the water power in the Island for generating electricity, and it has been urged that Government should take steps to inaugurate and develop a scheme for the supply of electricity on a large scale. I have not seen evidence of any real or pressing demand for power which cannot be met locally, and I think that such evidence should be very abundant before Government would be justified in embarking in an enterprise which would necessarily involve a very heavy capital outlay. The fact that there is water power available in the Island does not necessarily mean that electrical energy can be supplied just where it is required at a very low cost. The distance to be covered by mains and the consequent loss of energy in transmission have a direct bearing on the financial prospects of such an undertaking, while the nature and regularity of the demand for power are even more important factors. Moreover, with the immense improvements which have recently been made both in high speed reciprocating engines and in steam turbines, coupled with diminishing first cost of such machinery, steam generating stations, placed where they can be most economically worked, are often able to compete with

water power installations involving long-distance transmission, and possibly heavy capital outlay on reservoirs and canals. I propose, however, to collect information as to what is being done by private enterprise in this direction in the planting districts and elsewhere.

6. *Electricity Ordinance.*—I have been instructed to confer with the Hon. the Attorney-General on the subject of a new Electricity Ordinance, under which more up-to-date rules may be framed for the protection of the public and of employés in factories and for the regulation of the use of high tension electricity, and of the public supply of electricity. The Indian Electricity Act of 1903, while it is possibly more elaborate than our local conditions require, is certainly more in accordance with modern requirements and practice than the Ceylon Electricity Ordinance of 1895, and than the rules framed under either this or the Municipal Councils' Ordinance.

7. *Telephones.*—During September papers were submitted to me on the subject of the overloaded condition of the Colombo telephone posts, and the proposals which had been made and approved for the re-construction of the routes at certain points in the Fort. These proposals involved a process of gradual re-construction, without closing the Exchange, and at the time appeared to me to meet the requirements of the case. On October 12th, however, a falling tree brought down a number of wires in Union Place, and damaged some fourteen poles or more. An examination of the accident forced me to the conclusion that the poles were less able to bear the strains to which they might any day be subjected by a gale of wind than I had previously supposed; and that with the approach of the north-east monsoon the danger to the public where the telephone routes crossed the tramway and electric light cables in the Fort was a very grave and imminent one. On my recommendation, therefore, Government took the only effective course to relieve the public from danger, viz., ordered the poles to be immediately taken down. In connection with this subject a Committee of Inquiry was appointed by Government, before whom I attended and gave evidence.

The re-construction of the dismantled routes has been carried out with teak and Boucherized pitch-pine poles (the latter being fitted in cast iron sockets and specially treated at the butts), and a commencement has been made with the work of rotating the circuits. The arrival of a new Foreman of Line Construction from England has also made a marked improvement in the construction work of the Telephone Department. The temporary use during re-construction of a common return for some of the circuits has led to complaints of "cross-talk" and overhearing, but this will be obviated very shortly when the opening of the new Cinnamon Gardens Exchange releases a number of wires which will then be available for completing the metallic circuits of all the Fort subscribers.

8. *Electricity supply to Government premises, Colombo.*—No change has been made in the arrangements completed last year by a contract with Messrs. Boustead Brothers. I continue to supervise and certify the charges for current on account of the various Departments.

9. *Verification, &c.*—I have carried out a cash verification at the Government Stores, and have also served on a Verification Board at the General Treasury during the year. On my suggestion the Board recommended that the vaults at the Treasury should be lighted, and a scheme has accordingly been prepared for lighting the whole of the Treasury premises by electric light.

10. *Municipal Council, Colombo.*—For the Colombo Municipal Council I have made 88 inspections of electrical work, such as alterations, repairs, and additions to the Electric Supply Company's mains. I have also submitted reports on various subjects, including the proposed by-laws for motor cars; special clauses in the new Waterworks Ordinance; electric light wires, Glennie street; rates charged for electric power, &c.

11. *Colombo Electric Tramways.*—Four new cars have been added to the Company's rolling stock during the year and have been duly licensed by the Municipality. Among other improvements, they are fitted with automatic life-guards and powerful electric brakes. A commencement has also been made by the Company on the work of re-laying their track, and the use of heavier rails and welded rail-joints promise to effect a considerable improvement over the old track. No trouble has been, as yet, experienced from electrolysis due to the use of uninsulated returns for the tramway current; but to guard against this it is very necessary to watch the working conditions closely, and I have therefore urged the Company to provide such a testing panel on their switchboard as they would be called upon to provide were they working under Board of Trade regulations in England.

12. *Electrical testing.*—As Inspector under the Colombo Municipal Council's regulations, I have carried out one test on behalf of a user of the public electricity supply; and the fee recovered by me, and by me handed to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, amounted to Rs. 22·50.

13. *Accidents.*—Notice has been received of 94 accidents in connection with the electrical undertakings in the Colony during the year, as against 69 during 1904. None of the accidents proved fatal, though 4 resulted in personal injuries which may be classed as serious. Thirty-eight were collisions between electrical tram cars and persons; 38 collisions between electrical tram cars and other vehicles; 12 derailments of tram cars, generally attributable to the worn condition of the Colombo tramway track; and 6 minor electrical accidents, such as the breakage of a trolley wire.

A. S. BARNARD,
Consulting Electrical Engineer.

Colombo, March 17, 1906.

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